Company registration number 09838838 (England and Wales)
MERE BROW FARM LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

# CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 5

## **BALANCE SHEET**

# AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4		852		852
Tangible assets	5		40,083		42,822
			40,935		43,674
Current assets					
Debtors	6	95,091		60,206	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,161		4,015	
		98,252		64,221	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	7	(568,141)		(489,970)	
Net current liabilities			(469,889)		(425,749)
Net liabilities			(428,954)		(382,075)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			(429,054)		(382,175)
Total equity			(428,954)		(382,075)

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 25 September 2023

l Madej

Director

Company Registration No. 09838838

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Mere Brow Farm Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is C/O Alexander & Co, Centurion House, 129 Deansgate, Manchester, M3 3WR.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, [modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value]. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

### 1.2 Change in accounting estimate

These financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 are the first financial statements of Mere Brow Farm Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 January 2021. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

### 1.3 Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, as continued support is expected to be provided by the director.

## 1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

### 1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold land and buildings nil

Plant and equipment 15% reducing balance Fixtures and fittings 15% reducing balance Computers 33% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

## 1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

#### Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

#### Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price.

Changes in the fair value derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

### 1.8 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

### 1.9 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

## 3 Employees

J	Employees	2022 Number	2021 Number
	Total	3	3
4	Intangible fixed assets		Other £
	Cost At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022		852
	Amortisation and impairment At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022		
	Carrying amount At 31 December 2022		852
	At 31 December 2021		852

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

5	Tangible fixed assets	Land and	Plant and	Total
			Plant and achinery etc	lotai
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 January 2022	22,211	39,910	62,121
	Additions		370	370
	At 31 December 2022	22,211	40,280	62,491
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 January 2022	-	19,299	19,299
	Depreciation charged in the year	-	3,109	3,109
	At 31 December 2022	-	22,408	22,408
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 December 2022	22,211	17,872	40,083
	At 31 December 2021	22,211	20,611	42,822
6	Debtors			
			2022	2021
	Amounts falling due within one year:		£	£
	Other debtors		95,091	60,206
7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		2022	2021
			£	£
	Trade anditors		22	22
	Trade creditors Taxation and social security		23 631	23 1,462
	Other creditors		567,487	488,485
	Salar stockers			
			568,141	489,970

## 8 Related party transactions

Included in other debtors is £94,439 (2021: £60,062) due from Madej Holdings Limited, a company under the control of I Madej.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.