

BRENTFORD DOCK LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

BRENTFORD DOCK LIMITED

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BRENTFORD DOCK LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

M E Edwards
V M Wray
P D Booth
C Van Den Brul
E Brooks
R J Ainge (appointed 27 May 2021)
Dr T S Eccles (appointed 6 December 2021)
H R Garner (appointed 30 July 2021)
K Kemble (appointed 27 May 2021)
D Shailes (appointed 6 December 2021)
M P Watkinson (appointed 29 June 2021)

Registered number

01366300

Registered office

16 Great Queen Street
Covent Garden
London
WC2B 5AH

Accountants

Blick Rothenberg Limited
Chartered Accountants
16 Great Queen Street
Covent Garden
London
WC2B 5AH

BRENTFORD DOCK LIMITED**BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2022**

| | Note | 2022 £ | 2021 £ |
|--|------|----------------|----------------|
| Fixed assets | | | |
| Tangible assets | 4 | 225,223 | 225,223 |
| Investments | 5 | 2 | 9,607 |
| | | <u>225,225</u> | <u>234,830</u> |
| Current assets | | | |
| Debtors: amounts falling due within one year | 6 | 331,656 | 325,951 |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 8 | (2,070) | (4,140) |
| | | <u>329,586</u> | <u>321,811</u> |
| Net current assets | | | |
| | | <u>554,811</u> | <u>556,641</u> |
| Net assets | | | |
| Capital and reserves | | | |
| Called up share capital | 9 | 591 | 591 |
| Other reserves | | 225,223 | 225,223 |
| Profit and loss account | | 328,997 | 330,827 |
| | | <u>554,811</u> | <u>556,641</u> |
| Total equity | | <u>554,811</u> | <u>556,641</u> |

BRENTFORD DOCK LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

The directors consider that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

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

The company has opted not to file the profit and loss account in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

.....
V M Wray

Director

Date: 7 October 2022

The notes on pages 4 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

BRENTFORD DOCK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1. General information

Brentford Dock Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 16 Great Queen Street, Covent Garden, London, WC2B 5AH.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£), which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future, being a period of at least twelve months from the date these financial statements were approved. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

2.3 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

BRENTFORD DOCK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of taxable profit for the year or prior years.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Freehold land and property | - |
| | No depreciation |

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

BRENTFORD DOCK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Impairment of fixed assets and goodwill

Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation are assessed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication that the assets are impaired. Where there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the carrying value of the asset (or cash-generating unit to which the asset has been allocated) is tested for impairment. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's (or CGU's) fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (CGUs). Non-financial assets that have been previously impaired are reviewed at each balance sheet date to assess whether there is any indication that the impairment losses recognised in prior periods may no longer exist or may have decreased.

2.7 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

Investments in unlisted company shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the profit and loss account for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

Investments in listed company shares are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss for the period.

2.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

The company's policies for its major classes of financial assets and financial liabilities are set out below.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances, intercompany working capital balances, and intercompany financing are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

BRENTFORD DOCK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If the financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is an 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.

BRENTFORD DOCK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 11 (2021 -11).

4. Tangible fixed assets

| | Freehold property £ |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Cost or valuation | |
| At 1 April 2021 | 225,223 |
| At 31 March 2022 | <u>225,223</u> |
| Net book value | |
| At 31 March 2022 | <u>225,223</u> |
| At 31 March 2021 | <u>225,223</u> |

The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:

| | 2022 £ | 2021 £ |
|----------|----------------|----------------|
| Freehold | <u>225,223</u> | <u>225,223</u> |

5. Fixed asset investments

| | Other fixed asset investments £ |
|--------------------------|--|
| Cost or valuation | |
| At 1 April 2021 | 9,607 |
| Amounts written off | (9,605) |
| At 31 March 2022 | <u>2</u> |

BRENTFORD DOCK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

6. Debtors

| | 2022 £ | 2021 £ |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| Other debtors | <u>331,656</u> | <u>325,951</u> |

7. Cash and cash equivalents

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

| | 2022 £ | 2021 £ |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Accruals and deferred income | <u>2,070</u> | <u>4,140</u> |

9. Share capital

| | 2022 £ | 2021 £ |
|---|------------|------------|
| Allotted, called up and fully paid | | |
| 591 (2021 -591) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each | <u>591</u> | <u>591</u> |

10. Reserves

Other reserves

The reserves represents a contribution received from the service charge reserves.

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.