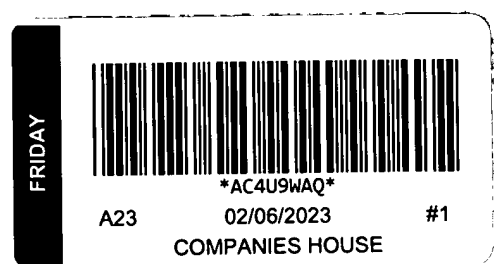


Company registration number 02921283 (England and Wales)

SALMON HARVESTER PROPERTIES LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



SALMON HARVESTER PROPERTIES LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Mr R G F Henderson
 Mr R D Morley
 Mr D J Stewart
 Mr R M Topps

Secretary S E Johns

Company number 02921283

Registered office Tiddington Road
 Stratford-upon-Avon
 Warwickshire
 United Kingdom
 CV37 7BJ

Auditor Henton & Co LLP
 Stag House
 Old London Road
 Hertford
 Hertfordshire
 SG13 7LA

SALMON HARVESTER PROPERTIES LIMITED

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SALMON HARVESTER PROPERTIES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

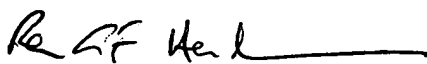
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
Current assets					
Debtors	4	112,559		674,324	
Investments	5	320		321	
Cash at bank and in hand		403,688		3,155,343	
		<u>516,567</u>		<u>3,829,988</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(139,276)</u>		<u>(2,383,177)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>377,291</u>		<u>1,446,811</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			4,806		4,806
Profit and loss reserves			<u>372,485</u>		<u>1,442,005</u>
Total equity			<u>377,291</u>		<u>1,446,811</u>

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

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 by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 15 May 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:


.....
Mr R G F Henderson
Director


.....
Mr R D Morley
Director

Company Registration No. 02921283

SALMON HARVESTER PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Salmon Harvester Properties Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Tiddington Road, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, United Kingdom, CV37 7BJ.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006, under the historical cost convention.

These financial statements present information about the company as an individual undertaking.

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 £.

1.2 Break up basis

The going concern basis continues not to be appropriate for these financial statements and the directors have used the break up basis again.

Under the break up basis, all fixed assets have been restated to their fair value and are held within current assets. All other items have the same treatment as going concern.

1.3 Turnover

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services in the year including the value of long-term contract work completed, and is stated net of discounts and value added tax.

The company recognises revenue when the risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer, usually on the completion of a contract, when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that economic benefits associated to the transaction will flow to the entity.

Rental income is charged to the profit and loss account in the period to which it relates. Rent free periods granted as individual lease incentives are spread evenly over the period of the lease on a straight-line basis from the rent commencement date to the break clause or the lease end date in accordance with FRS 102.

1.4 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.

SALMON HARVESTER PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade debtors, trade creditors and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties and loans to related parties.

Debt instruments like loans and other accounts receivable and payable are initially measured at present value of the future payments and subsequently amortised cast using the effective interest method; debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an outright short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially and subsequently, at the preset value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets that are 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 income statement.

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

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

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position 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.

1.6 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

Current tax is the amount of corporation tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

The directors periodically evaluate the position taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. They establish provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

SALMON HARVESTER PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

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 the periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date except for certain exceptions. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing differences.

1.7 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using effective interest method, less any impairment.

1.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. The nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The following judgements have had a significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements:

The directors have made key assumptions regarding the stage of completion, future costs to complete and recoverability of costs on some contracts.

The directors make estimates of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing the impairment of trade and other debtors, the factors considered include the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience.

The directors make estimates on the allocation of costs between the sites, when a site is disposed of.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

2022 Number	2021 Number
4	4

SALMON HARVESTER PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

4 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	213	213
Other debtors	105,062	111,634
Prepayments and accrued income	7,284	562,477
	<u>112,559</u>	<u>674,324</u>

5 Current asset investments

	2022 £	2021 £
Shares in group undertakings	<u>320</u>	<u>321</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	11,358	6,684
Amounts owed to group undertakings	320	321
Corporation tax	18,215	1,603,404
Other creditors	272	272
Accruals and deferred income	109,111	772,496
	<u>139,276</u>	<u>2,383,177</u>

7 Ultimate parent company and controlling party

The directors regard The National Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Society Limited (NFUM), a company registered in England and Wales, as having been the ultimate parent company throughout the current year and previous year.

NFUM have a 50% interest in the equity capital of the company and may exercise their control by having the casting vote on the board of directors.

8 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

Senior Statutory Auditor:
Statutory Auditor:

Ralph Sears
Henton & Co LLP