

Company Registration No. 04336167 (England and Wales)

**GIBBENS & COMPANY (SOLICITORS) LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# **GIBBENS & COMPANY (SOLICITORS) LIMITED**

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# GIBBENS & COMPANY (SOLICITORS) LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JULY 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	3		9,051		9,683
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	4	165,539		150,447	
Cash at bank and in hand		368		251	
		<u>165,907</u>		<u>150,698</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	<u>(30,262)</u>		<u>(28,839)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			135,645		121,859
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			144,696		131,542
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			(1,720)		(1,837)
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>142,976</u>		<u>129,705</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			142,876		129,605
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>142,976</u>		<u>129,705</u>

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 July 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 members have 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 12 April 2023

Mr S J Gibbens  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 04336167**

## GIBBENS & COMPANY (SOLICITORS) LIMITED

### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 August 2020	100	98,627	98,727
Year ended 31 July 2021:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	30,978	30,978
Balance at 31 July 2021	100	129,605	129,705
Year ended 31 July 2022:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	13,271	13,271
Balance at 31 July 2022	100	142,876	142,976

# GIBBENS & COMPANY (SOLICITORS) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Gibbens & Company (Solicitors) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Chancery House, Millennium Court, Stokesley Business Park, Stokesley, North Yorkshire, United Kingdom, TS9 5JZ.

#### 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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents the fair value of the consideration receivable for professional services provided to clients during the year, net of VAT. Where the outcome of a transaction can be estimated reliably, revenue associated with the transaction is recognised in the profit and loss account by reference to the stage of completion at the end of the accounting period, provided that a right to consideration has been obtained through performance. Consideration accrues as contract activity progresses by reference to the value of work performed.

Where the outcome of a transaction cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent that the costs of providing the service are recoverable. No revenue is recognised where there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the consideration due or where the right to receive payment is contingent on events outside the control of the company.

#### 1.3 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:

Fixtures, fittings and equipment	20% reducing balance
Computer equipment	25% reducing balance

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.

#### 1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

# GIBBENS & COMPANY (SOLICITORS) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

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.

#### 1.6 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 using the effective interest method 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. 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, comprising creditors and bank overdrafts 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. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

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 and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

#### 1.8 Taxation

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

# GIBBENS & COMPANY (SOLICITORS) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Current tax**

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

#### **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

#### **1.9 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.

#### **1.10 Retirement benefits**

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

#### **1.11 Leases**

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

#### **1.12 Government grants**

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

### 2 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	3	3

# GIBBENS & COMPANY (SOLICITORS) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

### 3 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 August 2021	13,881	19,780	33,661
Additions	-	1,748	1,748
At 31 July 2022	13,881	21,528	35,409
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 August 2021	10,133	13,845	23,978
Depreciation charged in the year	749	1,631	2,380
At 31 July 2022	10,882	15,476	26,358
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 July 2022	2,999	6,052	9,051
At 31 July 2021	3,748	5,935	9,683

### 4 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	24,108	6,336
Amounts owed by group undertakings	129,622	99,813
Other debtors	11,809	44,298
	165,539	150,447

### 5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	7,021
Trade creditors	12,059	3,890
Corporation tax	3,475	7,524
Other taxation and social security	7,413	3,479
Other creditors	7,315	6,925
	30,262	28,839



## **GIBBENS & COMPANY (SOLICITORS) LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022***

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#### **6 Parent company**

The ultimate parent company is Trustlaw Financial Services Limited, a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Millenium Court, Stokesley Business Park, Stokesley, North Yorkshire, TS9 5JZ. Mr S J Gibbens is the majority shareholder.

The ultimate controlling party is therefore Mr S J Gibbens.

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.