DJH Mitten Clarke Leeds Limited
Formerly Novis Howarth Limited
Unaudited financial statements
For the period ended 31 March 2023

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DJH Mitten Clarke Leeds Limited Formerly Novis Howarth Limited Statement of financial position

As at 31 March 2023

		31 March 2	2022	31 January	วกวร
	Notes	SI March 2	2023 £	51 January £	2023 £
Fixed assets				_	_
Intangible assets	4		307,344		309,315
Tangible assets	5		56,118		24,790
			363,462		334,105
Current assets					
Debtors	6	415,365		374,997	
Cash at bank and in hand		117,979		317,695	
		533,344		692,692	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(206,428)		(182,641)	
Net current assets			326,916		510,051
Total assets less current liabilities			690,378		844,156
Provisions for liabilities	8		(13,240)		(6,197)
Net assets			677,138		837,959
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			677,038		837,859
Total equity			677,138		837,959
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The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial period ended 31 March 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

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 members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the period 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.

DJH Mitten Clarke Leeds Limited Formerly Novis Howarth Limited Statement of financial position (continued)

As at 31 March 2023

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 15 December 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr S Heath

Director

Company registration number 05794139 (England and Wales)

DJH Mitten Clarke Leeds Limited Formerly Novis Howarth Limited Statement of changes in equity

For the period ended 31 March 2023

		Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£
Balance at 1 September 2022		100	1,029,134	1,029,234
Period ended 30 January 2023:				
Profit and total comprehensive income		-	161,856	161,856
Dividends			(353,131)	(353,131)
Balance at 30 January 2023		100	837,859	837,959
Period ended 31 March 2023:				
Profit and total comprehensive income		-	29,179	29,179
Dividends			(190,000)	(190,000)
Balance at 31 March 2023		100	677,038	677,138

For the period ended 31 March 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

DJH Mitten Clarke Leeds Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office and principal place of business is 1 Victoria Court, Bank Square, Morley, Leeds, LS27 9SE.

1.1 Reporting period

Reporting period end shortened from 30 January 2024 to 31 March 2023, following the acquisition of the company by DJH Mitten Clarke Group Limited on 31 January 2023 and its subsequent integration into the Great Things Together Group.

1.2 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 \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues: Interest income/expense and net gains/losses for financial instruments not measured at fair value; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- · Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

The company's immediate parent company is DJH Mitten Clarke Group Limited. The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Project Balearics Topco Limited. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, The Glades, Festival Way, Festival Park, Stoke-on-Trent, ST1 5SQ.

For the period ended 31 March 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents net invoiced fees for the provision of accountancy and taxation services and is derived from the ordinary activities of the company and stated net of value added tax.

Revenue is earned from the provision of accountancy and taxation services under a variety of contracts. Revenue is recognised as earned when, and to the extent that, the company obtains a right to consideration in exchange for its performance under these contracts. It is measured at the fair value of the right to consideration, which represents amounts chargeable to clients excluding value added tax.

In general revenue is recognised as contract activity progresses. For incomplete contracts, revenue reflects the partial performance of the contractual obligations. For such contracts the amount of revenue reflects the accrual of the right to consideration, by reference to the value and completeness of the work performed.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised at a rate of 5% straight line.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

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 improvements

10% on Cost

Fixtures and fittings

25% Reducing balance

Computers

33% on Cost

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 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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).

For the period ended 31 March 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 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.

1.8 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 statement of financial position 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, including 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. 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 it 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.

1.9 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.

1.10 Taxation

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

For the period ended 31 March 2023

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 income statement 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.

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 income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

1.11 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.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 Retirement benefits

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

1.13 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.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are 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.

DJH Mitten Clarke Leeds Limited Formerly Novis Howarth Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the period ended 31 March 2023

3 Employees

4

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

	2023 Number	2023 Number
Total	<u>17</u>	17
Intangible fixed assets Cost		Goodwill £
At 31 January 2023 and 31 March 2023		587,840
Amortisation and impairment At 31 January 2023 Amortisation charged for the period		278,525 1,971

280,496

307,344

309,315

Carrying amount

At 31 March 2023

At 31 March 2023

At 30 January 2023

5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets				
	Leasehold improvements	Fixtures and fittings	Computers	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 31 January 2023	-	44,169	54,403	98,572
Additions	1,805	-	31,597	33,402
At 31 March 2023	1,805	44 ,169	86,000	131,974
Depreciation and impairment				
At 31 January 2023	-	31,374	42,408	73,782
Depreciation charged in the period	15	214	1,845	2,074
At 31 March 2023	15	31,588	44,253	75,856
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2023	1,790	12,581	41,747	56,118
At 30 January 2023	-	12,795	11,995	24,790
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For the period ended 31 March 2023

6	Debtors			2077	2022
	Amounts falling due within one year:			2023 £	2023 £
	Trade debtors Other debtors			234,839 180,526	229,594 145,403
				415,365	374,997
	Included within Other Debtors are Amount Rec £112,964).	coverable o	n Contracts to	talling £145,4	187 (2022:
7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	ar		2023 £	2023 £
8	Trade creditors Corporation tax Other taxation and social security Other creditors Accruals and deferred income Provisions for liabilities Deferred tax liabilities			22,731 47,480 129,842 4,572 1,803 206,428 2023 £	24,894 47,480 106,704 1,504 2,059 182,641
9	Called up share capital Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid Ordinary shares of £1 each	2023 Number 100	2023 Number 100	2023 £	2023 £

For the period ended 31 March 2023

10 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2023 £	2023 £
137,329	128,549

11 Parent company

The parent company of DJH Mitten Clarke Leeds Limited is DJH Mitten Clarke Group Limited and its registered office is The Glades, Festival Way, Festival Park, Stoke-on-Trent, ST1 5SQ.

The smallest set of consolidated accounts which the results of this company are included are Project Balearics Topco Limited. A copy of these accounts can be requested from the company's registered office.