

Company registration number 05860984 (England and Wales)

BRAMWITH CONSULTING LIMITED

Unaudited financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

Pages for filing with registrar

BRAMWITH CONSULTING LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Statement of financial position	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 7

BRAMWITH CONSULTING LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 March 2022

		2022	2021
	Notes	£	£
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	49,297	16,157
Investments	5	116,136	118,722
		<u>165,433</u>	<u>134,879</u>
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	6	1,756,506	780,265
Investments	7	7,272	7,623
Cash and cash equivalents		974,309	1,134,993
		<u>2,738,087</u>	<u>1,922,881</u>
Current liabilities	8	(1,528,098)	(947,486)
Net current assets		<u>1,209,989</u>	<u>975,395</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,375,422</u>	<u>1,110,274</u>
Non-current liabilities	9	(322,832)	(443,230)
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(9,366)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net assets		<u><u>1,043,224</u></u>	<u><u>667,044</u></u>
Equity			
Called up share capital	10	1,000	1,000
Retained earnings		1,042,224	666,044
Total equity		<u><u>1,043,224</u></u>	<u><u>667,044</u></u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small 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 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 by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 16 September 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mrs S Riley
Director

Company Registration No. 05860984

BRAMWITH CONSULTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Bramwith Consulting Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 22 Tudor Street, London, United Kingdom, EC4Y 0AY.

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 Revenue

Revenue is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

1.3 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment 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:

Plant and equipment	20% straight line
Motor vehicles	20% 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.

1.4 Non-current investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

1.5 Impairment of non-current 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.

BRAMWITH CONSULTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 March 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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 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 trade and other receivables 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 trade and other payables, 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 payables 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.8 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.

1.9 Taxation

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

BRAMWITH CONSULTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 March 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 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.

1.10 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 non-current assets.

1.11 Retirement benefits

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

1.12 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.

1.13 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.

1.14 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

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.

BRAMWITH CONSULTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 March 2022

3 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	18	17

4 Property, plant and equipment

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2021	144,900
Additions	48,507
At 31 March 2022	193,407
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2021	128,743
Depreciation charged in the year	15,367
At 31 March 2022	144,110
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2022	49,297
At 31 March 2021	16,157

5 Fixed asset investments

	2022 £	2021 £
Loans to group undertakings and participating interests	116,136	118,722

BRAMWITH CONSULTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 March 2022

5	Fixed asset investments	(Continued)	
	Movements in non-current investments		
			Loans to subsidiaries and associates £
	Cost or valuation		
	At 1 April 2021		118,722
	Repayments		(5,518)
	Interest charged		2,932
			<hr/>
	At 31 March 2022		116,136
			<hr/>
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2022		116,136
			<hr/>
	At 31 March 2021		118,722
			<hr/>
6	Trade and other receivables	2022	2021
		£	£
	Amounts falling due within one year:		
	Trade receivables	1,136,306	637,395
	Other receivables	620,200	142,870
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		1,756,506	780,265
		<hr/>	<hr/>
7	Current asset investments	2022	2021
		£	£
	Other investments	7,272	7,623
		<hr/>	<hr/>
8	Current liabilities	2022	2021
		£	£
	Bank loans	104,630	38,333
	Trade payables	387,879	312,747
	Corporation tax	176,471	55,087
	Other taxation and social security	241,563	142,630
	Other payables	617,555	398,689
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		1,528,098	947,486
		<hr/>	<hr/>

BRAMWITH CONSULTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 March 2022

9 Non-current liabilities

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	322,832	443,230
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Creditors which fall due after five years are as follows:	2022 £	2021 £
Payable by instalments	-	53,667
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

10 Called up share capital

	2022 Number	2021 Number	2022 £	2021 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	900	900	1,000	900
B Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	-	100
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The Ordinary and B Ordinary shares rank pari passu in all respects except that the directors may declare a dividend on one class of share without declaring a dividend on the other class of share.

11 Related party transactions

At the year end, £547,611 (2021: £104,314) was owed to the company by the directors. This loan bears interest at the official rate of interest and is repayable on demand.

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.