

**Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 November 2022**

**for**

**ROXYLIGHT PROJECT SERVICES (NOTTINGHAM)**  
**LIMITED**

**ROXYLIGHT PROJECT SERVICES (NOTTINGHAM)**  
**LIMITED (Registered number: 06537318)**

**Contents of the Financial Statements**  
**for the Year Ended 30 November 2022**

	<b>Page</b>
<b>Company Information</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Balance Sheet</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Notes to the Financial Statements</b>	<b>3</b>

**ROXYLIGHT PROJECT SERVICES (NOTTINGHAM)**  
**LIMITED**

**Company Information**  
**for the Year Ended 30 November 2022**

**DIRECTOR:** D C Miller

**SECRETARY:** C G Morgan

**REGISTERED OFFICE:** 50 Aylesbury Road  
Aston Clinton  
Aylesbury  
Buckinghamshire  
HP22 5AH

**REGISTERED NUMBER:** 06537318 (England and Wales)

**ACCOUNTANTS:** Golder Baqa Limited  
Ground Floor  
1 Baker's Row  
London  
EC1R 3DB

**ROXYLIGHT PROJECT SERVICES (NOTTINGHAM)**  
**LIMITED (Registered number: 06537318)**

**Balance Sheet**  
**30 November 2022**

	Notes	30.11.22 £	£	30.11.21 £	£
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>					
Tangible assets	4		5,504		3,366
Investments	5		<u>1</u>		<u>1</u>
			5,505		3,367
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>					
Debtors	6	175,804		174,981	
Cash at bank		<u>438</u>		<u>125</u>	
		176,242		175,106	
<b>CREDITORS</b>					
Amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>109,445</u>		<u>107,050</u>	
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>			<u>66,797</u>		<u>68,056</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			<u>72,302</u>		<u>71,423</u>
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>					
Called up share capital			1,000		1,000
Retained earnings			<u>71,302</u>		<u>70,423</u>
			<u>72,302</u>		<u>71,423</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 30 November 2022.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2022 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

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

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the director and authorised for issue on 7 August 2023 and were signed by:

D C Miller - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

**ROXYLIGHT PROJECT SERVICES (NOTTINGHAM)**  
**LIMITED (Registered number: 06537318)**

**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**for the Year Ended 30 November 2022**

**1. STATUTORY INFORMATION**

ROXYLIGHT PROJECT SERVICES (NOTTINGHAM) LIMITED is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**Basis of preparing the financial statements**

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 have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

**Turnover**

Turnover 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.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

**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:

Computers 4 years 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.

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued  
for the Year Ended 30 November 2022**

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

**Taxation**

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

**Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

**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.

**Fixed asset 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.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

**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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued  
for the Year Ended 30 November 2022**

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

**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, 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 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.

**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.

**Employee benefits**

**ROXYLIGHT PROJECT SERVICES (NOTTINGHAM)**  
**LIMITED (Registered number: 06537318)**

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued**  
**for the Year Ended 30 November 2022**

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

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.

**Retirement benefits**

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

3. **EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS**

The average number of employees during the year was 3 (2021 - 3) .

4. **TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Plant & machinery £
<b>COST</b>	
At 1 December 2021	23,607
Additions	4,890
At 30 November 2022	<u>28,497</u>
<b>DEPRECIATION</b>	
At 1 December 2021	20,241
Charge for year	2,752
At 30 November 2022	<u>22,993</u>
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>	
At 30 November 2022	<u>5,504</u>
At 30 November 2021	<u>3,366</u>

5. **FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS**

	Shares in group undertakings £
<b>COST</b>	
At 1 December 2021 and 30 November 2022	<u>1</u>
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>	
At 30 November 2022	<u>1</u>
At 30 November 2021	<u>1</u>



**ROXYLIGHT PROJECT SERVICES (NOTTINGHAM)**  
**LIMITED (Registered number: 06537318)**

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued**  
**for the Year Ended 30 November 2022**

**6. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	30.11.22	30.11.21
	£	£
Amounts owed by group undertakings	160,970	172,431
Other debtors	9,072	153
VAT	5,762	2,397
	<u>175,804</u>	<u>174,981</u>

**7. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	30.11.22	30.11.21
	£	£
Trade creditors	13,763	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	48,522	56,598
Other creditors	24,895	45,028
Directors' loan account	-	5,424
Accrued expenses	22,265	-
	<u>109,445</u>	<u>107,050</u>

**8. HOLDING COMPANY**

The holding company is James Lawson Holdings Limited.

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.