Registered Number 09236002

HOLGATESIDE CONSULTING LIMITED

Abbreviated Accounts

30 September 2016

HOLGATESIDE CONSULTING LIMITED **Registered Number 09236002**

Abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 30 September 2016

	Notes	*2016*	*2015*
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	2	1,173	1,892
		1,173	1,892
Current assets			
Debtors		9,588	10,730
Cash at bank and in hand		6,759	24,556
		16,347	35,286
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(7,361)	(11,207)
Net current assets (liabilities)		8,986	24,079
Total assets less current liabilities		10,159	25,971
Accruals and deferred income		(974)	(750)
Total net assets (liabilities)		9,185	25,221
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	3	1	1
Profit and loss account		9,184	25,220
Shareholders' funds		9,185	25,221

- For the year ending 30 September 2016 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.
- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Approved by the Board on 18 January 2017

And signed on their behalf by:
Christine Outram, Director

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the period ended 30 September 2016

1 Accounting Policies

Basis of measurement and preparation of accounts

The abbreviated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.
The abbreviated financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Turnover policy

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.
Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods; the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.
Revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period provided that the outcome can be reliably estimated. When the outcome cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

Tangible assets depreciation policy

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.
Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.
An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.
Depreciation
Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:
Plant and machinery – 33.33% straight line

Valuation information and policy

Impairment
A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the

recoverable amount, the assets is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.
When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount the individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assists or groups of assets.

Other accounting policies
Financial Instruments
A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.
Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.
Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.
Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.
Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.
Other financial instruments are subsequently measure at fair value, with any changes recognised in the profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.
Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of the reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit or loss immediately.
For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.
Any reversal of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in carrying amounts of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Taxation
The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.
Current tax is recognised ion profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using tax rate and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.
Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable they will be

recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

2 Tangible fixed assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 October 2015	2,156
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Revaluations	-
Transfers	-
At 30 September 2016	2,156
Depreciation	
At 1 October 2015	264
Charge for the year	719
On disposals	-
At 30 September 2016	983
Net book values	
At 30 September 2016	1,173
At 30 September 2015	1,892

3 Called Up Share Capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2016	*2015*
	£	£
1 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1

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