

Mitton Manor Limited  
Company Registration No. 10566997 (England And Wales)  
Unaudited Financial Statements  
Year Ended 31 January 2023

**MITTON MANOR LIMITED**

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# MITTON MANOR LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2023

		2023	2022
	Notes	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	5	87	244
Investments	6	2	2
		<u>89</u>	<u>246</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	7	41,428	24,866
Cash at bank and in hand		161	161
		<u>41,589</u>	<u>25,027</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	8	(184,182)	(167,620)
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		<u>(142,593)</u>	<u>(142,593)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>(142,504)</u>	<u>(142,347)</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>		(16)	(61)
<b>Net liabilities</b>		<u>(142,520)</u>	<u>(142,408)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		2	2
Profit and loss reserves		(142,522)	(142,410)
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>(142,520)</u>	<u>(142,408)</u>

# **MITTON MANOR LIMITED**

## **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 31 JANUARY 2023***

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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 January 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 480 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to dormant companies.

The director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has 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 31 January 2024

E Gooch

**Director**

Company registration number 10566997 (England and Wales)

# MITTON MANOR LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

Mitton Manor Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Drake House, Gadbrook Park, Northwich, United Kingdom, CW9 7RA.

#### **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 Going concern**

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Although the statement of financial position shows net liabilities at the year end date, the director has confirmed they are willing to support the company for at least 12 months from the date of signing of the financial statements.

#### **1.3 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill**

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation 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:

Website costs	3 Years Straight Line
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#### **1.4 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 and fittings	5 Years Straight Line
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# MITTON MANOR LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

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.

#### **1.5 Fixed asset investments**

Interests in subsidiaries 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.

#### **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). 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.

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.

#### **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 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.

# MITTON MANOR LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### *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 other creditors and amounts owed to group undertakings, are initially recognised at transaction price. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

### 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.

#### *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.

# MITTON MANOR LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023**

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### *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.

### 2 Employees

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

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	1	1
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# MITTON MANOR LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023**

<b>3</b>	<b>Taxation</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	<b>Deferred tax</b>		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(45)	(78)
	Changes in tax rates	-	33
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	Total deferred tax	(45)	(45)
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
<b>4</b>	<b>Intangible fixed assets</b>		
			<b>Website costs</b>
			<b>£</b>
	<b>Cost</b>		
	At 1 February 2022 and 31 January 2023		6,500
			<hr/>
	<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>		
	At 1 February 2022 and 31 January 2023		6,500
			<hr/>
	<b>Carrying amount</b>		
	At 31 January 2023		-
			<hr/> <hr/>
	At 31 January 2022		-
			<hr/> <hr/>
<b>5</b>	<b>Tangible fixed assets</b>		
			<b>Fixtures and fittings</b>
			<b>£</b>
	<b>Cost</b>		
	At 1 February 2022 and 31 January 2023		1,561
			<hr/>
	<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>		
	At 1 February 2022		1,317
	Depreciation charged in the year		157
			<hr/>
	At 31 January 2023		1,474
			<hr/>
	<b>Carrying amount</b>		
	At 31 January 2023		87
			<hr/> <hr/>
	At 31 January 2022		244
			<hr/> <hr/>

# MITTON MANOR LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

*FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023*

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**6 Fixed asset investments**

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	2	2
	<b>=====</b>	<b>=====</b>

**7 Debtors**

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	41,428	24,866
	<b>=====</b>	<b>=====</b>

**8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Amounts owed to group undertakings	50,934	22,973
Other creditors	133,248	144,647
	<b>=====</b>	<b>=====</b>
	<b>184,182</b>	<b>167,620</b>
	<b>=====</b>	<b>=====</b>

**9 Directors' transactions**

During the year the Director advanced the company £16,562 (2022 - £41,494) and was repaid £27,961 (2022 - £168,254). At 31 January 2023 the Company owed £133,248 (2022 - £144,647) to the Director. No interest has been charged to the Company in respect of this loan which is repayable on demand and classified in creditors due within one year.

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.