

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 13304409

BLAKE CLOUGH CONSULTING LIMITED
FILLETED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 March 2023

BLAKE CLOUGH CONSULTING LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Contents

Pages

Balance sheet **1**

Notes to the financial statements **2 to 7**

BLAKE CLOUGH CONSULTING LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

31 March 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	101,560	5,003
Current assets			
Debtors	6	345,807	97,534
Cash at bank and in hand		206,161	35,261
		551,968	132,795
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(224,204)	(51,908)
Net current assets		327,764	80,887
Total assets less current liabilities		429,324	85,890
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(24,825)	—
Provisions		(24,496)	(528)
Net assets		380,003	85,362
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	100	100
Profit and loss account		379,903	85,262
Shareholders funds		380,003	85,362

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the profit and loss account has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 March 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- 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 ;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 December 2023 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr A Holmes

Director

Company registration number: 13304409

BLAKE CLOUGH CONSULTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Management Building, Globe Mills Bridge Street, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield, HD7 5JN.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The 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 financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Revenue recognition

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.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates 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 that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax 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.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and 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 equity, 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 equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity 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:

Fixtures and fittings	-	15% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25% reducing balance
Computer equipment	-	33% straight line

Impairment of fixed assets

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 asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an 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 largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the balance sheet as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the balance sheet and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 9 (2022: 4).

5. Tangible assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 April 2022	1,305	—	3,997	5,302
Additions	4,765	51,881	83,389	140,035
At 31 March 2023	6,070	51,881	87,386	145,337
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2022	11	—	288	299
Charge for the year	909	12,970	29,599	43,478
At 31 March 2023	920	12,970	29,887	43,777
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2023	5,150	38,911	57,499	101,560
At 31 March 2022	1,294	—	3,709	5,003

6. Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	336,620	86,989
Other debtors	9,187	10,545
	345,807	97,534

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade creditors	340	3,495
Accruals and deferred income	2,500	1,500
Corporation tax	115,871	27,875
Social security and other taxes	88,684	16,816
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	10,273	—
Director loan accounts	115	—
Other creditors	6,421	2,222
	<u>224,204</u>	<u>51,908</u>

8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	<u>24,825</u>	<u>—</u>

9. Secured liabilities

	2023	2022
	£	£
Aggregated amount of secured liabilities	<u>35,098</u>	<u>—</u>

10. Deferred tax

The deferred tax included in the balance sheet is as follows:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Included in provisions	<u>24,496</u>	<u>528</u>

The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	25,919	951
Deferred tax - other timing differences	<u>(1,423)</u>	<u>(423)</u>
	<u>24,496</u>	<u>528</u>

11. Called up share capital**Issued, called up and fully paid**

	2023		2022	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary A shares of £ 0.01 each	4,500	45	4,500	45
Ordinary B shares of £ 0.01 each	4,500	45	4,500	45
Ordinary C shares of £ 0.01 each	1,000	10	1,000	10
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	10,000	100	10,000	100
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Shares issued and fully paid

	2023		2022	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary A shares of £ 0.01 each	4,500	45	4,500	45
Ordinary B shares of £ 0.01 each	4,500	45	4,500	45
Ordinary C shares of £ 0.01 each	1,000	10	1,000	10
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	10,000	100	10,000	100
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Shares issued and partly paid

2023		2022	
No.	£	No.	£

12. Related party transactions

The director's loan of £115 (2022: £nil) as set out above is unsecured, repayable on demand and currently interest free. There is no one controlling party of the company.

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.