

Company registration number 07602094 (England and Wales)

CAYTON BLUE LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

CAYTON BLUE LIMITED

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CAYTON BLUE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

		2023		2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		9,928		12,205
Current assets					
Debtors	4	6,766		22,092	
Cash at bank and in hand		113,112		63,398	
		<u>119,878</u>		<u>85,490</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(42,688)</u>		<u>(30,416)</u>	
Net current assets			77,190		55,074
Total assets less current liabilities			87,118		67,279
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(18,340)		(27,413)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(1,886)</u>		<u>(2,319)</u>
Net assets			<u>66,892</u>		<u>37,547</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			10		10
Profit and loss reserves			66,882		37,537
Total equity			<u>66,892</u>		<u>37,547</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023 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.

CAYTON BLUE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 18 December 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr J Bell
Director

Company Registration No. 07602094

CAYTON BLUE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Cayton Blue Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Iona, Crelow Hill, Stithians, Truro, Cornwall, TR3 7AQ.

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 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.

Revenue from the provision of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when 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.

1.3 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:

Plant and machinery	25% Reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	33.33% Straight line
Computers	33.33% Straight line
Motor vehicles	25% Reducing balance

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 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).

CAYTON BLUE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 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. 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 are initially recognised at transaction price. 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.

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

CAYTON BLUE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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.

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.

1.8 Employee benefits

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

1.9 Retirement benefits

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

2 Employees

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

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	3	3

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and fixtures, fittings machinery and equipment	Computers	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 April 2022	1,148	617	1,633	22,388
Additions	1,115	-	-	1,115
At 31 March 2023	2,263	617	1,633	23,503
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 April 2022	386	491	997	10,183
Depreciation charged in the year	285	126	278	3,392
At 31 March 2023	671	617	1,275	13,575
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2023	1,592	-	358	9,928
At 31 March 2022	762	126	636	12,205

CAYTON BLUE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

4 Debtors		2023	2022
		£	£
	Amounts falling due within one year:		
	Trade debtors	6,766	22,092
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
		2023	2022
		£	£
	Bank loans	5,108	4,982
	Trade creditors	704	564
	Taxation and social security	23,146	10,683
	Other creditors	13,730	14,187
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		42,688	30,416
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
		2023	2022
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	11,515	16,623
	Other creditors	6,825	10,790
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		18,340	27,413
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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.