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Company Registration No. 07653377 (England and Wales)

CHANDLER HART LTD

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED
29 MARCH 2018

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CHANDLER HART LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	M J Mitchell C E Miller
Secretary	Oakwood Corporate Secretary Limited
Company number	07653377
Registered office	Unit 1C, Riparian Way The Crossings Business Park Cross Hills Keighley BD20 7AA
Auditor	RSM UK Audit LLP Chartered Accountants Central Square 5th Floor 29 Wellington Street Leeds LS1 4DL

CHANDLER HART LTD

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 MARCH 2018

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the period ended 29 March 2018.

Principal activity
The principal activity of the company is that of a provider of loans.

Directors
The directors who held office during the period and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

M J Mitchell
L J Chandler (Resigned 21 September 2017)
C E Miller

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions
The company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors during the period. These provisions remain in force at the reporting date.

Auditor
RSM UK Audit LLP have indicated their willingness to be reappointed for another term and appropriate arrangements have been put in place for them to be deemed reappointed as auditors in the absence of an Annual General Meeting.

Statement of disclosure to auditor
So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, each director has taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

....
M J Mitchell
Director
19.3.19

CHANDLER HART LTD

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 MARCH 2018

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CHANDLER HART LTD

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Chandler Hart Ltd (the 'company') for the period ended 29 March 2018 which comprise the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, the Statement of Financial Position and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 29 March 2018 and of its profit for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CHANDLER HART LTD (CONTINUED)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report or in preparing the directors' report.

Responsibilities of directors
As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 2, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report
This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

RSM UK Audit LLP

Andrew Allchin FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of RSM UK Audit LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
Central Square
5th Floor
29 Wellington Street
Leeds
LS1 4DL
20 March 2019

CHANDLER HART LTD

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 MARCH 2018

	Notes	Period ended 29 March 2018 £	Period ended 30 March 2017 £
Turnover		191,962	515,949
Cost of sales		(27,846)	(395,268)
Gross profit		164,116	120,681
Administrative expenses		(147,027)	(555,776)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	3	17,089	(435,095)
Taxation	6	-	86,965
Profit/(loss) for the financial period		17,089	(348,130)
Retained earnings brought forward		(1,012,227)	(664,097)
Retained earnings carried forward		(995,138)	(1,012,227)

Company Registration No. 07653377

CHANDLER HART LTD

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 29 MARCH 2018

	Notes	29 March 2018		30 March 2017	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	7		-		-
Tangible assets	8		-		-
Investments	9		-		-
			-		-
Current assets					
Debtors	10	155,676		356,311	
Cash at bank and in hand		4,835		2,278	
		160,511		358,589	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(655,619)		(870,786)	
Net current liabilities			(495,108)		(512,197)
Total assets less current liabilities			(495,108)		(512,197)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	12		120		120
Share premium account			499,910		499,910
Profit and loss reserves			(995,138)		(1,012,227)
Total deficit			(495,108)		(512,197)

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 19.3.19 and are signed on its behalf by:

....
M J Mitchell
Director

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Chandler Hart Ltd is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office and principal place of business is Unit 1C, Riparian Way, The Crossings Business Park, Cross Hills, Keighley, BD20 7AA.

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.

Going concern

At the period end the company had net current liabilities of £495,108 (2017 - £512,197), net liabilities of £495,108 (2017 - £512,197), reported a profit for the period of £17,089 (2017 - loss of £348,130) and was reliant on the support of Mitchell Farrar Group LLP. The directors have reviewed the trading and cash flow forecasts and received a letter of support from Mitchell Farrar Group LLP confirming financial support for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

Therefore, the directors, after making suitable enquiries, have reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly they continue to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Turnover

Turnover represents interest and charges earned on loans provided. Turnover consists of interest calculated on a daily basis.

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

Turnover is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company and the amount can be measured reliably.

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.

Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated. Development expenditure is not amortised until an asset becomes available for use.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Software	50% straight line basis

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Tangible fixed assets
Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Equipment	33% straight line basis

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 the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

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 the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

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.

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 the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

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 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.

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Basic financial assets
Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances and short-term loans receivable 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 financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Customer receivables are recognised initially at the amount loaned to the customer plus directly attributable issue costs. Customer receivables are normally due within one year and are subsequently measured at initial amount less customer repayments, plus revenue interest calculated on a daily basis, less any deduction for impairment.

Impairment of financial assets
Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

Impairment of amounts receivable from customers is assessed at each balance sheet date based on the payment performance of each loan.

Provisions for impairment are based on the arrears stage of the customer, which reflects the customer's payment performance to date, and the expected future payments likely to be received based on the company's experience of similar customers.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

Derecognition of financial assets
Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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 trade and other creditors and amounts due to group undertakings 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.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Derecognition of financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

Equity instruments
Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Taxation
The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the period. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting period.

Employee benefits
The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense. The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Retirement benefits
For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to Statement of Income and Retained Earnings is the contributions payable in the period. Differences between contributions payable in the period and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

Leases
Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

2 Financial risk and capital management

Financial Risk Management

The company's activities expose it to certain financial risks which can be categorised as credit risk, liquidity risk and exchange rate risk. The objectives of the directors are to ensure that the risk management framework identifies and assesses the risks and that their potential adverse effects are minimised.

(a) Credit Risk

For the company credit risk is the risk that it will suffer loss in the event of default by a customer. A default occurs when a party fails to repay a loan when it falls due. The company's maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying value of loans due from customers totalling £140,253 (2017 - £340,023).

Credit risk is managed by the board of directors which oversees and directs credit control and lending policy decisions. Credit risk is managed by the use of third-party credit scoring combined with behavioural scoring which is regularly reviewed and updated.

The loans issued by the company are typically low value and for a relatively short term: typically £500-600 for 12 to 24 months. The loans are provided on the basis that the applicant can provide a guarantor to the loan who has a suitable credit standing. The suitability of both the applicant and the guarantor are considered, as well as the affordability of the loan and the reason for the application.

Repayment of the loans is managed by a dedicated in-house team. The loan product provides some flexibility to be able to accommodate changes in when or how customers pay, thereby maximising the opportunity for both the company and the customer to ensure that the loan is repaid. Arrears are managed by SMS, telephony and letters and through enabling customers to view their account and make payments online.

(b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will have insufficient financial resources available to fulfil its operational plans. The company is part of a group of companies, ultimately controlled by Mitchell Farrar Group LLP. The company has received a letter of support from Mitchell Farrar Group LLP confirming financial support for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approving these financial statements. The company does not have any borrowings from banks, other financial institutions or other third parties.

(c) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that external interest rates change, leading to an increase in the company's cost of borrowing. All borrowings are provided from the company's parent entities and therefore this risk is covered by the letter of support mentioned under "Liquidity Risk" above.

3 Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax

	Period ended 29 March 2018	Period ended 30 March 2017
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax is stated after charging/ (crediting):	£	£
Impairment of intangible fixed assets	-	21,604

4 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was 1 (2017 - 7).

5 Directors' remuneration

	Period ended 29 March 2018 £	Period ended 30 March 2017 £
Remuneration paid to directors	21,237	40,313

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 0 (2017 - 1).

6 Taxation

	Period ended 29 March 2018 £	Period ended 30 March 2017 £
Current tax		
Group tax relief	-	(86,965)

The charge for the period can be reconciled to the profit/(loss) per the income statement as follows:

	Period ended 29 March 2018 £	Period ended 30 March 2017 £
Profit/(loss) before taxation	17,089	(435,095)
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017: 20.00%)	3,247	(87,019)
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	(17)	54
Effect of change in corporation tax rate	(340)	-
Deferred tax not provided	(2,890)	-
Tax expense for the period	-	(86,965)

The company has estimated unrelieved trading losses of £326,764 (2017 - £343,764) to offset against future taxable trading profits. No deferred tax has been provided in respect of the tax losses due to insufficient foreseeable future profits.

7 Intangible fixed assets

	Software and development costs
	£
Cost	
At 31 March 2017 and 29 March 2018	44,832
Amortisation and impairment	
At 31 March 2017 and 29 March 2018	44,832
Carrying amount	
At 30 March 2017 and 29 March 2018	-

8 Tangible fixed assets

	Equipment
	£
Cost	
At 31 March 2017 and 29 March 2018	3,908
Depreciation and impairment	
At 31 March 2017 and 29 March 2018	3,908
Carrying amount	
At 29 March 2018	-
At 30 March 2017	-

9 Fixed asset investments

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost or valuation	
At 31 March 2017	1
Disposals	(1)
At 29 March 2018	-
Impairment	
At 31 March 2017	1
Disposals	(1)
At 29 March 2018	-
Carrying amount	
At 29 March 2018	-
At 30 March 2017	-

The investment above represents the company's interest of 1 Ordinary share of £1 each in the share capital of The Quick Cash Club Limited, a dormant company incorporated in England and Wales. This investment represents 100% of the issued share capital of The Quick Cash Club Limited. The Quick Cash Club Limited was dissolved on 13 February 2018.

10 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	29 March 2018 £	30 March 2017 £
Trade debtors	140,253	340,023
Other debtors	15,423	16,288
	155,676	356,311

11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	29 March 2018 £	30 March 2017 £
Trade creditors	736	1,476
Amounts due to group undertakings	652,817	761,046
Other taxation and social security	-	1,928
Other creditors	2,066	106,336
	655,619	870,786

12 Called up share capital

	29 March 2018 £	30 March 2017 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
120 (2017 - 110) A Ordinary shares of £1 each	120	110
Nil (2017 - 10) B Ordinary shares of £1 each	-	10
	120	120

On 21 September 2017, the company re-designated 10 B Ordinary shares of £1 each as 10 A Ordinary shares of £1 each.

Ordinary share rights
The company's ordinary shares, which carry no right to fixed income, each carry the right to one vote at general meetings of the company.

The A Ordinary shares and B Ordinary shares rank pari-passu.

13 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company is party to a group arrangement whereby there is an unlimited cross guarantee in respect of the overdraft facility of Mitchell Farrar Holdings Limited. At 29 March 2018, there was a potential liability of £nil (2017 - £196,973).

14 Operating lease commitments

Lessee
At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	29 March 2018 £	30 March 2017 £
Within one year	-	681

15 Consolidated accounts

The only group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Mitchell Farrar Group LLP. The registered office of Mitchell Farrar Group LLP Unit 1C, Riparian Way, The Crossings Business Park, Cross Hills, Keighley, BD20 7AA.