

Company registration number 10334112 (England and Wales)

Big Moose Housing Limited
Unaudited financial statements
For the year ended 31 January 2022

Big Moose Housing Limited

Contents

	Page
Statement of financial position	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 8

Big Moose Housing Limited

Statement of financial position as at 31 January 2022

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	2		10,447		11,762
Investment properties	3		1,266,061		1,236,000
			<u>1,276,508</u>		<u>1,247,762</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	4	30,008		37,391	
Cash at bank and in hand		53,762		33,433	
		<u>83,770</u>		<u>70,824</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(1,025,159)		(1,029,014)	
Net current liabilities			<u>(941,389)</u>		<u>(958,190)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			335,119		289,572
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(250,974)		(258,494)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(5,700)</u>		<u>(2,250)</u>
Net assets			<u>78,445</u>		<u>28,828</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			10		10
Profit and loss reserves			78,435		28,818
Total equity			<u>78,445</u>		<u>28,828</u>

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 January 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his 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.

Big Moose Housing Limited

Statement of financial position (continued)

as at 31 January 2022

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 7 October 2022

Mr A J Trippett

Director

Company Registration No. 10334112

Big Moose Housing Limited

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 January 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Big Moose Housing Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Rugby House, Brooms Road, Stone Business Park, Stone, Staffordshire, England, ST15 0SH.

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.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

Big Moose Housing Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of BM Holdings Group Limited.

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. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

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 equipment	25% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	10% reducing balance
Computers	25% reducing balance

Big Moose Housing Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 January 2022

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.

1.4 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

1.5 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). 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.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 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.

1.7 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 statement of financial position 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.

Big Moose Housing Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 January 2022

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 creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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. 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. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.8 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.

1.9 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 income statement 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.

Big Moose Housing Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 January 2022

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.

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 income statement, 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.

1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

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

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.11 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

2 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 February 2021 and 31 January 2022	15,173
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 February 2021	3,411
Depreciation charged in the year	1,315
At 31 January 2022	4,726
Carrying amount	
At 31 January 2022	10,447
At 31 January 2021	11,762

Big Moose Housing Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 January 2022

3 Investment property

	2022 £
Fair value	
At 1 February 2021	1,236,000
Additions	3,983
Revaluations	26,078
	<hr/>
At 31 January 2022	1,266,061
	<hr/> <hr/>

Cost or valuation at 31 January 2022 is represented by:

Valuation in 2020 (15,331)
Valuation in 2021 8,689
Valuation in 2022 26,078

Cost 1,246,625

Total 1,266,061

4 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	29,708	37,093
Other debtors	300	298
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	30,008	37,391
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans	9,644	10,509
Taxation and social security	5,143	3,131
Other creditors	1,010,372	1,015,374
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,025,159	1,029,014
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans	250,974	258,494
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Big Moose Housing Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 January 2022

7 Secured debts

The bank loan is secured by way of a fixed and floating charge over the property.

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.