

**REGISTERED NUMBER: 11960997 (England and Wales)**

**Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022**

**for**

**Holbrook & Company Property Law Limited**

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for the Year Ended 31 March 2022**

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**Holbrook & Company Property Law Limited**

**Company Information  
for the Year Ended 31 March 2022**

**DIRECTORS:**

M S Potter  
M J Teinert

**REGISTERED OFFICE:**

7 Palmyra Square South  
Warrington  
Cheshire  
WA1 1BL

**REGISTERED NUMBER:**

11960997 (England and Wales)

**ACCOUNTANTS:**

Voisey & Co LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
8 Winmarleigh Street  
Warrington  
Cheshire  
WA1 1JW

**Holbrook & Company Property Law Limited (Registered number: 11960997)**

**Balance Sheet  
31 March 2022**

	Notes	31.3.22 £	£	31.3.21 £	£
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>					
Intangible assets	4		86,000		98,000
Tangible assets	5		<u>6,132</u>		<u>4,171</u>
			92,132		102,171
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>					
Debtors	6	69,624		77,557	
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>221,633</u>		<u>301,719</u>	
		291,257		379,276	
<b>CREDITORS</b>					
Amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>109,725</u>		<u>180,355</u>	
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>			<u>181,532</u>		<u>198,921</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			273,664		301,092
<b>CREDITORS</b>					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	8		<u>33,984</u>		<u>43,334</u>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>			<u>239,680</u>		<u>257,758</u>
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>					
Called up share capital	9		100		100
Retained earnings	10		<u>239,580</u>		<u>257,658</u>
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS</b>			<u>239,680</u>		<u>257,758</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 March 2022.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The notes form part of these financial statements

**Balance Sheet - continued**  
**31 March 2022**

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Statement of Comprehensive Income has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 20 June 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:

M J Teinert - Director

M S Potter - Director

**Notes to the Financial Statements  
for the Year Ended 31 March 2022**

**1. STATUTORY INFORMATION**

Holbrook & Company Property Law Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**Basis of preparing the financial statements**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

**Significant judgements and estimates**

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

**Turnover**

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

**Goodwill**

Goodwill, being the amount paid in connection with the acquisition of a business in 2017, is being amortised evenly over its estimated useful life of ten years.

**Intangible assets**

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

**Tangible fixed assets**

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Plant and machinery	- 33% on cost
Computer equipment	- 33% on cost

**Taxation**

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued  
for the Year Ended 31 March 2022**

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

**Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

**Hire purchase and leasing commitments**

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

**Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits**

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

**Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with bank, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

**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 net 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 and are subsequently carried at amortised costs 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.

**Other financial assets**

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publically traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

**Impairment of financial assets**

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit or loss, 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 profit or loss.

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued  
for the Year Ended 31 March 2022**

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

**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, 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 receipts 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.

**Derecognition of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

**Equity instruments**

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the 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.

**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.

**Provisions**

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the company has a constructive or legal obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at the current time value of money.

**3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS**

The average number of employees during the year was 14 (2021 - 12) .



Notes to the Financial Statements - continued  
for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

4. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Goodwill £
<b>COST</b>	
At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	<u>120,000</u>
<b>AMORTISATION</b>	
At 1 April 2021	22,000
Charge for year	<u>12,000</u>
At 31 March 2022	<u>34,000</u>
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>	
At 31 March 2022	<u>86,000</u>
At 31 March 2021	<u>98,000</u>

5. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Plant and machinery £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
<b>COST</b>			
At 1 April 2021	1,474	4,596	6,070
Additions	-	5,507	5,507
At 31 March 2022	<u>1,474</u>	<u>10,103</u>	<u>11,577</u>
<b>DEPRECIATION</b>			
At 1 April 2021	811	1,088	1,899
Charge for year	486	3,060	3,546
At 31 March 2022	<u>1,297</u>	<u>4,148</u>	<u>5,445</u>
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>			
At 31 March 2022	<u>177</u>	<u>5,955</u>	<u>6,132</u>
At 31 March 2021	<u>663</u>	<u>3,508</u>	<u>4,171</u>

6. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31.3.22 £	31.3.21 £
Trade debtors	57,640	69,350
Prepayments and accrued income	<u>11,984</u>	<u>8,207</u>
	<u>69,624</u>	<u>77,557</u>

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued  
for the Year Ended 31 March 2022**

**7. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	31.3.22	31.3.21
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	9,689	6,667
Tax	60,122	95,829
Social security and other taxes	4,244	3,533
VAT	31,309	70,502
Other creditors	838	721
Directors' current accounts	523	104
Accruals and deferred income	3,000	2,999
	<u>109,725</u>	<u>180,355</u>

**8. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR**

	31.3.22	31.3.21
	£	£
Bank loans - 1-2 years	9,934	10,000
Bank loans - 2-5 years	24,050	30,000
Bank loans more 5 yr by instal	-	3,334
	<u>33,984</u>	<u>43,334</u>

Amounts falling due in more than five years:

Repayable by instalments		
Bank loans more 5 yr by instal	<u>-</u>	<u>3,334</u>

**9. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL**

Allotted, issued and fully paid:			31.3.22	31.3.21
Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	£	£
100	Ordinary £1	£1	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

**10. RESERVES**

	Retained earnings £
At 1 April 2021	257,658
Profit for the year	247,922
Dividends	(266,000)
At 31 March 2022	<u>239,580</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.