

COOPER BRIGGS CLARKE LIMITED
Unaudited Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2023
Pages for filing with the registrar

COOPER BRIGGS CLARKE LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

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COOPER BRIGGS CLARKE LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET
As at 31 March 2023

	Note	2023	2022
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	3	0	40,109
Tangible assets	4	254,402	273,510
Investments	5	136,834	136,834
		391,236	450,453
Current assets			
Stocks	6	34,271	29,746
Debtors	7	104,313	160,667
Cash at bank and in hand		10,001	70,287
		148,585	260,700
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(355,408)	(494,645)
Net current liabilities		(206,823)	(233,945)
Total assets less current liabilities		184,413	216,508
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(93,352)	(133,333)
Provision for liabilities	10	(9,404)	(7,875)
Net assets		81,657	75,300
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		81,557	75,200
Total shareholders' funds		81,657	75,300

COOPER BRIGGS CLARKE LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
As at 31 March 2023

For the financial 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 financial year in accordance with section 476;
- 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; and
- These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and a copy of the Profit and Loss Account has not been delivered.

The financial statements of Cooper Briggs Clarke Limited (registered number: 10759691) were approved and authorised for issue by the Director on 21 December 2023. They were signed on its behalf by:

Mr A D Briggs
Director

Mr K M Clarke
Director

Mr R J Cooper
Director

Mrs N J Craven
Director

COOPER BRIGGS CLARKE LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the financial year and to the preceding financial year, unless otherwise stated.

General information and basis of accounting

Cooper Briggs Clarke Limited (the Company) is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the Company's registered office is Leanne House, 6 Avon Close, Weymouth, DT4 9UX, England, United Kingdom.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued by the Financial Reporting Council and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling which is the functional currency of the Company and rounded to the nearest £.

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.

Turnover is recognised when the significant risks and rewards are considered to have been transferred to the customer.

Taxation

Current tax

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recoverable) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of amortisation and any provision for impairment. Amortisation is provided on all intangible assets at rates to write off the cost or valuation of each asset over its expected useful life as follows:

Goodwill	5 years straight line
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Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business combinations and represents any excess of consideration given over the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired. Goodwill is initially recognised as an intangible asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than investment property and freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

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Leasehold improvements	9 years straight line
Plant and machinery	5 years straight line
Fixtures and fittings	5 years straight line
Office equipment	5 years straight line

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

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.

Leases

The Company as lessee

Assets held under finance leases, hire purchase contracts and other similar arrangements, which confer rights and obligations similar to those attached to owned assets, are capitalised as tangible fixed assets at the fair value of the leased asset (or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments as determined at the inception of the lease) and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease terms and their useful lives. The capital elements of future lease obligations are recorded as liabilities, while the interest elements are charged to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the leases to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to sell, which is equivalent to the net realisable value. Cost includes materials, direct labour and an attributable proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal levels of activity. Cost is calculated using the FIFO (first-in, first-out) method. Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving or defective items where appropriate.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts, except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

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 creditors: amounts falling due within one year.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

COOPER BRIGGS CLARKE LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the Balance Sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

2. Employees

	2023	2022
	Number	Number
Monthly average number of persons employed by the Company during the year, including directors	49	47

3. Intangible assets

	Goodwill	Total
	£	£
Cost		
At 01 April 2022	200,545	200,545
At 31 March 2023	200,545	200,545
Accumulated amortisation		
At 01 April 2022	160,436	160,436
Charge for the financial year	40,109	40,109
At 31 March 2023	200,545	200,545
Net book value		
At 31 March 2023	0	0
At 31 March 2022	40,109	40,109

COOPER BRIGGS CLARKE LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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4. Tangible assets

	Leasehold improve- ments	Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings	Office equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 01 April 2022	346,615	117,171	225,570	12,957	702,313
Additions	29,920	1,990	19,053	3,126	54,089
At 31 March 2023	376,535	119,161	244,623	16,083	756,402
Accumulated depreciation					
At 01 April 2022	138,239	70,854	210,441	9,269	428,803
Charge for the financial year	40,884	18,680	10,752	2,881	73,197
At 31 March 2023	179,123	89,534	221,193	12,150	502,000
Net book value					
At 31 March 2023	197,412	29,627	23,430	3,933	254,402
At 31 March 2022	208,376	46,317	15,129	3,688	273,510

5. Fixed asset investments

Investments in subsidiaries

	2023
	£
Cost	
At 01 April 2022	136,834
At 31 March 2023	136,834
Carrying value at 31 March 2023	136,834
Carrying value at 31 March 2022	136,834

6. Stocks

	2023	2022
	£	£
Stocks	34,271	29,746

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7. Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade debtors	17,043	3,885
Corporation tax	33,578	0
Other debtors	53,692	156,782
	104,313	160,667

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans	40,000	40,000
Trade creditors	130,508	75,078
Taxation and social security	68,305	85,404
Other creditors	116,595	294,163
	355,408	494,645

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

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans	93,352	133,333

There are no amounts included above in respect of which any security has been given by the small entity.

10. Provision for liabilities

	2023	2022
	£	£
Deferred tax	9,404	7,875

11. Financial commitments

Other financial commitments

	2023	2022
	£	£
The total amount of financial commitments not included in the balance sheet is	138,112	32,000

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12. Related party transactions

Transactions with the entity's directors

	2023	2022
	£	£
During the year three of the directors maintained loan accounts which were interest free and repayable on demand. At the balance sheet date the amount due to the directors was	99,634	261,141

One director's loan account is repayable on demand and interest is charged on overdrawn balances exceeding £10,000 at the official HMRC rates.

At 1 April 2022, the balance owed to the director was £29,523. During the year, £80,140 was advanced to the director, and £51,000 was repaid by the director. At 31 March 2023, the balance owed to the director was £383.

At 1 April 2021, the balance owed to the director was £120,134. During the year, £90,611 was advanced to the director, and £nil was repaid by the director. At 31 March 2022, the balance owed to the director was £29,523.

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.