

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 09961432

Natasha Bray Ltd

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

For the period ended

30 January 2022

Natasha Bray Ltd

Financial Statements

Period from 1 February 2021 to 30 January 2022

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Natasha Bray Ltd

Chartered Accountant's Report to the Director on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Financial Statements of Natasha Bray Ltd

Period from 1 February 2021 to 30 January 2022

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Natasha Bray Ltd for the period ended 30 January 2022, which comprise the statement of financial position and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us. As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at www.icaew.com/en/membership/regulations-standards-and-guidance. Our work has been undertaken in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF as detailed at www.icaew.com/compilation.

CLAY SHAW THOMAS LTD Chartered accountants

2 Oldfield Road Bocam Park Bridgend CF35 5LJ

5 January 2023

Natasha Bray Ltd
Statement of Financial Position
30 January 2022

		30 Jan 22	31 Jan 21
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	10,177	7,899
Current assets			
Debtors	6	29,303	59,330
Cash at bank and in hand		709,983	411,119
		739,286	470,449
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	142,493	105,458
Net current assets		596,793	364,991
Total assets less current liabilities		606,970	372,890
Provisions		1,933	820
Net assets		605,037	372,070
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		604,937	371,970
Shareholders funds		605,037	372,070

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the period ending 30 January 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the period in question in accordance with section 476 ;
- The director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

Natasha Bray Ltd

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

30 January 2022

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 5 January 2023 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Ms N L Bray

Director

Company registration number: 09961432

Natasha Bray Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements

Period from 1 February 2021 to 30 January 2022

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Unit 3 Chapel Barns, Methyr Mawr, Bridgend, CF32 0LR, Wales.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss. The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax. Revenue from the rendering of services is measured on a receivable basis.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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 measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Equipment	-	20% reducing balance
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Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the period amounted to 7 (2021: 5).

5. Tangible assets

	Equipment
	£
Cost	
At 1 February 2021	9,333
Additions	4,411

At 30 January 2022	13,744

Depreciation	
At 1 February 2021	1,434
Charge for the period	2,133

At 30 January 2022	3,567

Carrying amount	
At 30 January 2022	10,177

At 31 January 2021	7,899

6. Debtors

	30 Jan 22	31 Jan 21
	£	£
Trade debtors	—	125
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	23,254	1,813
Other debtors	6,049	57,392
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	29,303	59,330
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7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	30 Jan 22	31 Jan 21
	£	£
Trade creditors	2,473	136
Social security and other taxes	123,206	102,010
Other creditors	16,814	3,312
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	142,493	105,458
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8. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

Included in other debtors is an amount of £1,774 (2021: creditor £1,165) owed from the director.

	2022
	£
Balance owed from / (to) the director at 1 February 2021	(1,165)
Monies introduced	(312)
Monies withdrawn	3,251

Balance owed from / (to) the director at 30 January 2022	1,774

There are no terms of repayment or interest being charged.

9. Related party transactions

Ms NL Bray, a director of the company, is also a director and 100% shareholder of NLB Global Limited. At the period end included within other debtors is a balance of £3,520 (2021 : £1,813) in respect of this company. During the period the company made sales totalling £nil (2021 : £1,092) with NLB Global Limited. Ms NL Bray, a director of the company, is also a director and 100% shareholder of School of Healing Mastery Limited. At the period end included within other debtors is a balance of £20,036 in respect of this company. During the period the company made no sales with School of Healing Mastery Limited. The director of the company, Ms NL Bray is also the director of NLB Training Limited and NLB Retreats Limited. During the period, the company made no sales and no amounts were outstanding at the period end.

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.