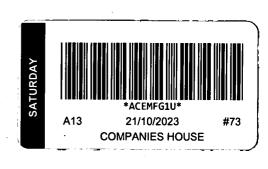
Cutting Edge (Latchingdon) Limited Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements 31 January 2023

EDMUND CARR LLP

Chartered Accountants 146 New London Road Chelmsford Essex CM2 0AW



Statement of Financial Position

31 January 2023

	2023	2023		2022	
Note	£	£	£	£	
5		108,831		128,472	
6	12,426 31,038 33,476 76,940		8,836 34,765 38,788 82,389		
7	135,647		159,553		
		58,707		77,164	
		50,124		51,308	
8		_		9,095	
		12,077		, -	
		38,047		42,213	
9		100 37,947 38,047		100 42,113 42,213	
	5 6 7	5 12,426 6 31,038 33,476 76,940 7 135,647	5 108,831 6 31,038 33,476 76,940 7 135,647	Note £ £ £ 5 108,831 6 31,038 34,765 38,788 38,788 76,940 38,788 82,389 7 135,647 50,124 159,553 50,124 8 - 12,077 38,047 38,047 9 100 37,947	

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 comprehensive income has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 January 2023 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 year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

31 January 2023

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

Mr D C Moore Director

Company registration number: 13111452

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 January 2023

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 20, Mayflower Industrial Area, Maldon Road, Latchingdon, Essex, CM3 6LF.

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.

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 amounts receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax.

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.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 January 2023

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Depreciation

Equipment

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:

Plant and machinery Fixtures and fittings Motor vehicles 20% straight line
20% straight line
20% straight line
20% straight line

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.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 January 2023

3. Accounting policies (continued)

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

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 5 (2022: 5).

5. Tangible assets

	Plant and Fix machinery £	ktures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 February 2022	116,421	951	25,843	1,193	144,408
Additions	5,000	1,237		4,542	10,779
At 31 January 2023	121,421	2,188	25,843	5,735	155,187
Depreciation					
At 1 February 2022	12,188	103	3,466	179	15,936
Charge for the year	24,034	268	5,168	950	30,420
At 31 January 2023	36,222	371	8,634	1,129	46,356
Carrying amount					
At 31 January 2023	85,199	1,817	17,209	4,606	108,831
At 31 January 2022	104,233	848	22,377	1,014	128,472
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Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 January 2023

6.	Debtors				
		•		2023 £	2022 £
	Trade debtors			30,531	34,475
	Other debtors			507	290
,	·			31,038	34,765
7.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one	year year			
				2023	2022
	Trade creditors			£ 9,999	£ 11,302
	Accruals and deferred income			3,570	4,158
	Social security and other taxes			12,147	13,303
	Obligations under finance leases and hire pu	ırchase contrac	ts	9,095	13,642
	Directors loan account			100,836	117,148
				135,647	159,553
8.	Creditors: amounts falling due after more	than one year			
				2023 £	2022 £
	Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts				9,095
9.	Called up share capital				
	Issued, called up and fully paid				
		2023		2022	
		No.	£	No.	£
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100

10. Related party transactions

At the year end the company owed its director £100,836 (2022 - £117,148) which is shown amongst creditors.