

**FIRAT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

Milne Craig  
Chartered Accountants  
Abercorn House  
79 Renfrew Road  
Paisley  
Renfrewshire  
PA3 4DA

**CONTENTS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

	<b>Page</b>
<b>Company Information</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Balance Sheet</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Notes to the Financial Statements</b>	<b>3 to 6</b>

**FIRAT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES LIMITED**

**COMPANY INFORMATION  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

<b>DIRECTOR:</b>	F M C Baker
<b>REGISTERED OFFICE:</b>	Hillcroft Station Road Rhu Helensburgh Argyll & Bute G84 8LW
<b>REGISTERED NUMBER:</b>	SC337432 (Scotland)
<b>ACCOUNTANTS:</b>	Milne Craig Chartered Accountants Abercorn House 79 Renfrew Road Paisley Renfrewshire PA3 4DA
<b>BANKERS:</b>	Bank of Scotland 26 Colquhoun Square Helensburgh Dunbartonshire G84 8AP

**FIRAT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: SC337432)**

**BALANCE SHEET  
31 MARCH 2022**

	Notes	31/3/22 £	£	31/3/21 £	£
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>					
Intangible assets	4		1		1
Tangible assets	5		<u>331</u>		<u>400</u>
			332		401
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>					
Cash at bank		201		4,401	
<b>CREDITORS</b>					
Amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>32,639</u>		<u>17,942</u>	
<b>NET CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			<u>(32,438)</u>		<u>(13,541)</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			<u>(32,106)</u>		<u>(13,140)</u>
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>					
Called up share capital			100		100
Retained earnings			<u>(32,206)</u>		<u>(13,240)</u>
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS</b>			<u>(32,106)</u>		<u>(13,140)</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 director acknowledges her 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 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 Income and Retained Earnings has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the director and authorised for issue on 8 December 2022 and were signed by:

F M C Baker - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

**1. STATUTORY INFORMATION**

Firat Archaeological Services Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in Scotland. The company's registered number is SC337432 and registered address is Hillcroft Station Road, Rhu, Helensburgh, Argyll & Bute, G84 8LW.

The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are that of archaeological services.

**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.

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 £.

**Going concern**

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

**Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have made the following judgements:

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

Assets are considered for indications of impairment. If required an impairment review will be carried out and a decision made on possible impairment. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset and where it is a component of a larger cash-generating unit, the viability and expected future performance of that unit.

Bad debts are provided for where objective evidence of the need for a provision exists.

**Turnover**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Consideration is given to the point at which the company is entitled to receive the income, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Revenue from the provision of services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due;
- the costs incurred can be measured reliably.

**Goodwill**

Goodwill, being the amount paid in connection with the acquisition of a business in 2008, 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

**Tangible fixed assets**

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

Fixtures and fittings - 25% on cost and 20% on cost

**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 balance sheet 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transactions 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.

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

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, 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.

**Cash and cash equivalents**

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

**Impairment of assets**

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

Non-financial assets

An asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

Financial assets

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal.

An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 1 (2021 - 1) .

4. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Goodwill £
<b>COST</b>	
At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	<u>35,000</u>
<b>AMORTISATION</b>	
At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	<u>34,999</u>
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>	
At 31 March 2022	<u>1</u>
At 31 March 2021	<u>1</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

5. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Fixtures and fittings £
<b>COST</b>	
At 1 April 2021	2,621
Additions	56
At 31 March 2022	<u>2,677</u>
<b>DEPRECIATION</b>	
At 1 April 2021	2,221
Charge for year	125
At 31 March 2022	<u>2,346</u>
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>	
At 31 March 2022	<u>331</u>
At 31 March 2021	<u>400</u>

6. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31/3/22 £	31/3/21 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	2,603	-
Social security and other taxes	263	289
Director's current account	28,289	16,016
Accruals and deferred income	<u>1,484</u>	<u>1,637</u>
	<u>32,639</u>	<u>17,942</u>

7. DIRECTOR'S ADVANCES, CREDITS AND GUARANTEES

During the period the company benefited from an interest free loan from the director. The balance due to the director at 31 March 2022 was £28,289 (2021 - £16,016).

8. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

Fiona M C Baker is the company's ultimate controlling party by virtue of her holding the entire issued share capital of the company.

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.