Company registration number 00663409 (England and Wales)
CLIVE EYRE LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023
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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

		2023		2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		760		894
Investment properties	4		1,865,000		1,865,000
			1,865,760		1,865,894
Current assets					
Debtors	5	34,873		30,970	
Cash at bank and in hand		84,167		113,221	
		119,040		144,191	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(30,638)		(21,714)	
Net current assets			88,402		122,477
Total assets less current liabilities			1,954,162		1,988,371
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(51,419)		(93,069
Provisions for liabilities			(44,000)		(58,000
Net assets			1,858,743		1,837,302
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		34,000		34,000
Revaluation reserve	-		1,444,014		1,444,014
Profit and loss reserves			380,729		359,288
Total equity			1,858,743		1,837,302

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

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

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 29 March 2024

M Eyre
Director

Company Registration No. 00663409

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Clive Eyre Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Sharrowvale Road, Sheffield, South Yorkshire, S11 8XD.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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 £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include investment properties at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents rents receivable from investment properties.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment 15% reducing balance Motor vehicles 25% reducing balance

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.

1.4 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

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 current liabilities.

1.6 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans 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.

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.

1.7 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

2023	2022
Number	Number
Total 1	1

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

: 1	otor vehicles	Fixtures, fittings M & equipment	Tangible fixed assets
	£	£	
33,	23,657	10,075	Cost At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023
			Depreciation and impairment
	23,657	9,181	At 1 April 2022
		134	Depreciation charged in the year
32,	23,657	9,315	At 31 March 2023
			Carrying amount
-	-	760	At 31 March 2023
		===== 894	At 31 March 2022
			Investment property
2			
			Fair value
1,865,			Fair value At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023
	asis by the dire	on an open markel b	
	asis by the dire		At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023 The valuation of investment properties was made as at 31 March 202
	asis by the dire		At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023 The valuation of investment properties was made as at 31 March 202 company.
	asis by the dire		At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023 The valuation of investment properties was made as at 31 March 202 company. The historical cost of the investment properties is £400,986 (2022: £4
director of t			At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023 The valuation of investment properties was made as at 31 March 202 company. The historical cost of the investment properties is £400,986 (2022: £4
director of t	2023		At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023 The valuation of investment properties was made as at 31 March 202 company. The historical cost of the investment properties is £400,986 (2022: £4
director of t	2023 £		At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023 The valuation of investment properties was made as at 31 March 202 company. The historical cost of the investment properties is £400,986 (2022: £4 Debtors Amounts falling due within one year:
director of the director of th	2023 £ 8,102		At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023 The valuation of investment properties was made as at 31 March 202 company. The historical cost of the investment properties is £400,986 (2022: £4 Debtors Amounts falling due within one year: Corporation tax recoverable
2 7, 23,	2023 £ 8,102 26,771		At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023 The valuation of investment properties was made as at 31 March 202 company. The historical cost of the investment properties is £400,986 (2022: £4 Debtors Amounts falling due within one year: Corporation tax recoverable
7, 23, 30,	2023 £ 8,102 26,771 34,873		At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023 The valuation of investment properties was made as at 31 March 202 company. The historical cost of the investment properties is £400,986 (2022: £4 Debtors Amounts falling due within one year: Corporation tax recoverable
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7, 23, 30,	2023 £ 8,102 26,771 34,873 2023 £ 8,519		At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023 The valuation of investment properties was made as at 31 March 202 company. The historical cost of the investment properties is £400,986 (2022: £4 Debtors Amounts falling due within one year: Corporation tax recoverable Other debtors Creditors: amounts falling due within one year Bank loans
7, 23, 30, 2	2023 £ 8,102 26,771 34,873 2023 £ 8,519 5,052		At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023 The valuation of investment properties was made as at 31 March 202 company. The historical cost of the investment properties is £400,986 (2022: £4 Debtors Amounts falling due within one year: Corporation tax recoverable Other debtors Creditors: amounts falling due within one year Bank loans Corporation tax
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(Continued)

The bank loan included of £8,519 (2022: £40,000) is unsecured.

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans	24,516	40,000
Other creditors	26,903	53,069
		93,069
	51,419	93,009

The bank loan included of £24,516 (2022: £40,000) is unsecured.

Other creditors represents amounts owed to family settlements, these are unsecured.

8 Called up share capital

	2023	2022	2023	2022
Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000

9 Directors' transactions

Advances or credits have been granted by the company to its directors as follows:

Description	% Rate	Opening balance	Amountsnterest chargedClosing balance		ng balance
		£	£	£	£
Director	2.00	22,745	3,545	481	26,771
		22,745	3,545	481	26,771

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.