REGISTERED NUMBER: 03225632 (England and Wales)

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

FOR

TIMBERLAKE CONSULTANTS LIMITED

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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TIMBERLAKE CONSULTANTS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

DIRECTORS:	D.C. Corbett T. Timberlake
REGISTERED OFFICE:	2c Blake Mews Kew Gardens Richmond TW9 3GA
REGISTERED NUMBER:	03225632 (England and Wales)
ACCOUNTANTS:	Numera Partners LLP 15 Canfield Place London NW6 3BT

BALANCE SHEET
31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	31.12.25 £	£	31.12.24 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	4		96,510		117,265
Investments	5		77,797		77,797
			174,307		195,062
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	6	2,909,508		2,697,900	
Cash at bank		541,027		97,764	
		3,450,535		2,795,664	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	7	2,422,063		1,905,408	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			1,028,472		890,256
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			1,202,779		1,085,318
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	8		-		(31,193)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			(6,529)		(6,529)
NET ASSETS			1,196,250		1,047,596
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			113		113
Share premium			37,844		37,844
Retained earnings			1,158,293		1,009,639
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			1,196,250		1,047,596

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 December 2025.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their 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 Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 24 September 2026 and were signed on its behalf by:

T. Timberlake - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Timberlake Consultants Limited is a private company, limited by shares , registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£) and rounded to the nearest £.

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.

Going concern
After reviewing the company's forecasts and projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company, therefore continues to adopt the going concern policy in preparing its financial statements.

Significant judgements and estimates
In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilites that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revisions affects both current and future periods.

Turnover
Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

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

Plant and machinery	- 25% on reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	- 25% on reducing balance
Motor vehicles	- 25% on reducing balance
Computer equipment	- 25% on reducing balance

Investment property
Investment property is shown at most recent valuation. Any aggregate surplus or deficit arising from changes in fair value is recognised in profit or loss.

Taxation
Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

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2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Foreign currencies
Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits
The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

Equity instruments
Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilites once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

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 contractual provisions of the instruments.

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 instruments
Basic financial instruments, 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.

Impairment of financial assets
Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairments at each reporting date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the assets original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in the profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets
Financial assets are recognised only when the contractual rights to the cashflows form the asset expire of are settled, or when the company transfers the financial assets 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.

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2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

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 current liabilities.

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, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt , 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 method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods and 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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

3. **EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS**

The average number of employees during the year was 12 (2024 - 12) .

4. **TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
COST					
At 1 January 2025	185,024	23,752	139,493	92,002	440,271
Additions	512	-	-	5,774	6,286
Disposals	(215,219)	(7,782)	(61,028)	(17,672)	(301,701)
At 31 December 2025	(29,683)	15,970	78,465	80,104	144,856
DEPRECIATION					
At 1 January 2025	175,429	16,789	61,028	69,760	323,006
Charge for year	2,498	1,416	-	6,138	10,052
Eliminated on disposal	(206,662)	(6,197)	(61,028)	(10,825)	(284,712)
At 31 December 2025	(28,735)	12,008	-	65,073	48,346
NET BOOK VALUE					
At 31 December 2025	(948)	3,962	78,465	15,031	96,510
At 31 December 2024	9,595	6,963	78,465	22,242	117,265

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5. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

	Other investments £
COST	
At 1 January 2025 and 31 December 2025	77,797
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2025	77,797
At 31 December 2024	77,797

6. DEBTORS

	31.12.25 £	31.12.24 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	501,218	672,663
Amounts owed by group undertakings	151,040	159,809
Other debtors	2,225,200	1,865,428
	2,877,458	2,697,900
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Trade debtors	32,050	-
Aggregate amounts	2,909,508	2,697,900

7. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31.12.25 £	31.12.24 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	3,701
Trade creditors	460,639	351,667
Taxation and social security	230,037	268,025
Other creditors	1,731,387	1,282,015
	2,422,063	1,905,408

8. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	31.12.25 £	31.12.24 £
Bank loans	-	31,193

9. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Included in other debtors due within one year is an amount of £1,340,578 (2024: £1,392,814) owed by connected companies.

Included in other creditors due within one year is an amount of £439,193 (2024: £179,031) owed to connected companies.

These companies are connected by virtue of the directors.

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.