
CONSERVATION CAPITAL CONSULTING LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

CONSERVATION CAPITAL CONSULTING LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 07180708

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	56	122
		<u>56</u>	<u>122</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		92,920	-
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	80,156	126,169
Cash at bank and in hand	7	220,011	144,821
		<u>393,087</u>	<u>270,990</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(274,398)	(223,384)
Net current assets		<u>118,689</u>	<u>47,606</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>118,745</u>	<u>47,728</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(120,000)	-
Net (liabilities)/assets		<u><u>(1,255)</u></u>	<u><u>47,728</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		2	2
Profit and loss account		(1,257)	47,726
		<u><u>(1,255)</u></u>	<u><u>47,728</u></u>

CONSERVATION CAPITAL CONSULTING LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 07180708

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 29 March 2022.

N R Birnie
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1. General information

Conservation Capital Consulting Limited is incorporated in England and Wales and the registered office is situated at 64 New Cavendish Street, London, W1G 8TB. The registration number is 07180708. Principal activity of the company continued to be that of conservation consulting.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

In assessing the ability of the company to operate as a going concern, management have evaluated current and forecasted operational results, and the solvency of the company. Given that the company is in a net deficit position the directors have obtained assurances from its immediate and ultimate parent company to continue to provide adequate funds to meet its obligations, and not to demand repayment of any funds due to them, until the company is in a financial position to do so. As a result, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Potential sources of uncertainty noted by the directors include the COVID-19 pandemic. However, at the date of this report it is not possible to reliably determine the effects that this will have on the company.

Accordingly the directors have continued to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

2.3 Revenue

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

Rendering of services

Turnover from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.5 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.6 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.7 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2.8 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.9 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

2.10 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Computer equipment	- 33% straight line
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The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.11 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a weighted average basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.12 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.14 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2019 - 2).

CONSERVATION CAPITAL CONSULTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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4. Tangible fixed assets

	Computer equipment £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2020	5,028
At 31 December 2020	5,028
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2020	4,906
Charge for the year on owned assets	66
At 31 December 2020	4,972
Net book value	
At 31 December 2020	56
<i>At 31 December 2019</i>	<i>122</i>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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5. Stocks

	2020 £	2019 £
Work in progress	92,920	-
	<u>92,920</u>	<u>-</u>

6. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	64,844	123,873
Other debtors	15,312	-
Prepayments and accrued income	-	2,296
	<u>80,156</u>	<u>126,169</u>

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 £	2019 £
Cash at bank and in hand	220,011	144,821
	<u>220,011</u>	<u>144,821</u>

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Loan	75,000	-
Trade creditors	68,287	103,960
Corporation tax	-	27,886
Other taxation and social security	-	1,884
Other creditors	90,263	86,654
Accruals and deferred income	40,848	3,000
	<u>274,398</u>	<u>223,384</u>

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9. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Loan	120,000	-
	<u>120,000</u>	<u>-</u>

10. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Loan	75,000	-
	<u>75,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Loan	120,000	-
	<u>120,000</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>195,000</u>	<u>-</u>

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