

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 11095708

Paul B Halsall Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

For the Year Ended

31 December 2023

Paul B Halsall Limited
Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2023

		2023		2022
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed Assets				
Tangible assets	5		583,867	628,703
Current Assets				
Stocks		21,000		21,000
Debtors	6	21,333		24,490
Cash at bank and in hand		24,849		30,000
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		67,182		75,490
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	334,083		359,052
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Net Current Liabilities			266,901	283,562
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Total Assets Less Current Liabilities			316,966	345,141
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		44,870	92,405
Provisions			56,713	48,518
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Net Assets			215,383	204,218
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Paul B Halsall Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 December 2023

		2023		2022
	Note	£	£	£
Capital and Reserves				
Called up share capital			100	100
Revaluation reserve			214,748	222,251
Profit and loss account			535	(18,133)
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Shareholders Funds			215,383	204,218
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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 31st December 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 .

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 24 September 2024 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

P Halsall

Director

Company registration number: 11095708

Paul B Halsall Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31st December 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 Middleborough House, 16 Middleborough, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1QT.

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.

Revenue Recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

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.

Operating Leases

Lease income is recognised in profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term. The aggregate cost of lease incentives are recognised as a reduction to income over the lease term on a straight-line basis. Costs, including depreciation, incurred in earning the lease income are recognised as an expense. Any initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging the operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the lease and recognised as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.

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. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

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:

Freehold property	-	10-30 years straight line
Plant and machinery	-	15% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	20% reducing balance
Equipment	-	20% reducing balance

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. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

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.

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

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

4. Employee Numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 1 (2022: 1).

5. Tangible Assets

	Freehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost				
At 1st January 2023	384,217	371,734	4,692	760,643
Additions	—	13,009	—	13,009
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At 31st December 2023	384,217	384,743	4,692	773,652
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Depreciation				
At 1st January 2023	34,217	95,189	2,534	131,940
Charge for the year	14,604	42,806	435	57,845
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At 31st December 2023	48,821	137,995	2,969	189,785
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Carrying amount				
At 31st December 2023	335,396	246,748	1,723	583,867
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At 31st December 2022	350,000	276,545	2,158	628,703
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6. Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade debtors	19,951	23,720
Other debtors	1,382	770
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	21,333	24,490
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7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	6,000	6,000
Trade creditors	6,735	6,128
Social security and other taxes	4,933	4,439
Other creditors	316,415	342,485
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	334,083	359,052
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8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	9,000	15,000
Other creditors	35,870	77,405
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	44,870	92,405
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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.