Company registration number 15408564 (England and Wales)

PACKHAM HOLDINGS LIMITED

ACCOUNTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2024

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

PACKHAM HOLDINGS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr D Packham	(Appointed 12 January 2024)
	Mr D Packham	(Appointed 12 January 2024)
	Mr T Packham	(Appointed 12 January 2024)
Company number	15408564	
Registered office	Kintyre House 70 High Street Fareham Hampshire United Kingdom PO16 7BB	
Accountants	Alliott Wingham Limited Kintyre House 70 High Street Fareham Hampshire United Kingdom PO16 7BB	

PACKHAM HOLDINGS LIMITED

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PACKHAM HOLDINGS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2024

	Notes	2024	
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Investments	**3**		100
Current assets			
Debtors	**5**	2,147	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**6**	(600)	
Net current assets			1,547
Net assets			1,647
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital			1,020
Profit and loss reserves			627
Total equity			1,647

For the financial period ended 31 October 2024 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the period in question in accordance with section 476.

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.

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

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 11 March 2025 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr T Packham
Director

Company registration number 15408564 (England and Wales)

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Packham Holdings Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Kintyre House, 70 High Street, Fareham, Hampshire, United Kingdom, PO16 7BB.

1.1 Reporting period

These are the first set of financial statements since the company's incorporation on 12 January 2024. As a result, the results shown cover a period of 9 months and 3 weeks. There is no comparative information as a result of this being the first period.

1.2 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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

1.3 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss .

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.4 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.5 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 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.

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 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.

1.6 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 liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.8 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

2 Employees

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

	2024 Number
Total	3

3 Fixed asset investments

	2024 £
Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	100

3 Fixed asset investments (Continued)

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in subsidiaries £
Cost or valuation	
At 12 January 2024	-
Additions	100
At 31 October 2024	100
Carrying amount	
At 31 October 2024	100

4 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 October 2024 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Class of shares held	% Held Direct
Kingswell Kitchens & Bedrooms Limited	England and Wales	Ordinary	100.00

5 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2024 £
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,127
Other debtors	1,020
	2,147

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2024 £
Other creditors	600

7 Related party transactions

The company has also taken advantage of the exemption under FRS 102.33.1A :
"Disclosures need not be given of transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member."

8 Control

The company is under the control of Mr T Packham, Mr D Packham & Mr D Packham.

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.