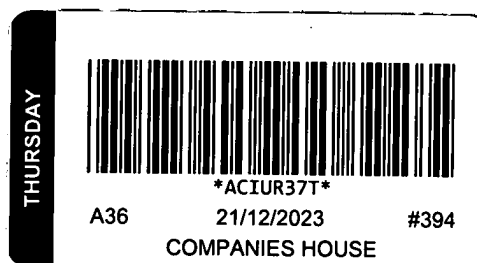


Company Registration No. 00188729 (England and Wales)

S. R. HYSLOP & COMPANY LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2023
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



S. R. HYSLOP & COMPANY LIMITED**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 31 MARCH 2023**

	Notes	2023 £	£	2022 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		105		124
Investment properties	4		300,000		300,000
Investments	5		174,443		170,086
			<u>474,548</u>		<u>470,210</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	6	236		-	
Cash at bank and in hand		35,504		48,512	
		<u>35,740</u>		<u>48,512</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(17,550)		(24,766)	
Net current assets			18,190		23,746
Total assets less current liabilities			492,738		493,956
Provisions for liabilities	8		(73,280)		(77,826)
Net assets			<u>419,458</u>		<u>416,130</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		6,000		6,000
Capital redemption reserve			155,520		155,520
Other reserves	10		223,660		245,804
Profit and loss reserves			34,278		8,806
Total equity			<u>419,458</u>		<u>416,130</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement 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 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 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.

S. R. HYSLOP & COMPANY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20/12/23 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mrs F O'Sullivan
Director

S. R. HYSLOP & COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

S. R. Hyslop & Company Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Wye View, Trellech Road, Llandogo, Monmouth, NP25 4TE.

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.

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 £1.

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

Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Turnover

Rental income is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable in the period to which it relates.

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 and equipment	15% reducing balance
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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.

Investment properties

The 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. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

Accumulated gains and losses are held in a separate fair value reserve, net of any deferred tax, until such time as they are realised, being to the extent that they are readily convertible to cash.

Fixed asset investments

Listed investments are initially measured at transaction price excluding transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss. Transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

S. R. HYSLOP & COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include deposits held at call with banks.

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 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 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.

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 other creditors are initially recognised at transaction price. Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of 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.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

S. R. HYSLOP & COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

For non-depreciable assets measured using the revaluation model and investment properties measured at fair value (except investment property with a limited useful life held by the company to consume substantially all of its economic benefit), deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and allowances that apply to the sale of the asset or property.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons employed by the company during the year was:

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	-	-

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £
Cost	
At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023	7,572
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2022	7,448
Depreciation charged in the year	19
At 31 March 2023	7,467
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2023	105
At 31 March 2022	124

4 Investment property

	2023 £
Fair value	
At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023	300,000

Investment property is carried at the directors' best estimate of the open market value of the property under arms length conditions.

S. R. HYSLOP & COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

5 Fixed asset investments

	2023 £	2022 £
Investments	174,443	170,086

Fixed asset investments revalued

Listed investments are carried at fair value at the end of each reporting period. The historic cost of these investments amounted to £160,648 (2022: £143,942).

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Investments £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2022	170,086
Additions	92,295
Valuation changes	(23,145)
Disposals	(64,793)
At 31 March 2023	174,443
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2023	174,443
At 31 March 2022	170,086

6 Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Corporation tax recoverable	236	-

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Corporation tax	-	1,818
Other creditors	17,550	22,948
	17,550	24,766

8 Provisions for liabilities

	2023 £	2022 £
Deferred tax liabilities	73,280	77,826

S. R. HYSLOP & COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

9 Called up share capital

	2023	2022	2023	2022
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000

10 Other reserves

	Fair value reserve £
At the beginning of the prior year	275,459
Other movements	(29,655)
At the end of the prior year	245,804
Other movements	(22,144)
At the end of the current year	223,660

The fair value reserve represents distributable reserves following fair value adjustments to investment property and listed investments. Tax will become payable once any gain crystallises and as such deferred tax has been provided on the fair value and has thus been set off against the fair value reserve.

11 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £nil (2022: £24,000) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

At the year end the company owed the directors £9,387 (2022: £18,910). This balance is interest free and has no set repayment date.