PRO-ROLL LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		4,058,320		4,197,066
Current assets					
Stocks		311,763		118,991	
Debtors	4	1,090,361		485,525	
Cash at bank and in hand		376,764		611,220	
		1,778,888		1,215,736	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	5	(1,683,583)		(1,116,791)	
Net current assets			95,305		98,945
Total assets less current liabilities			4,153,625		4,296,011
Creditors: amounts falling due after more	6		(1,766,886)		(1,760,166)
than one year	U		(1,700,000)		(1,700,100)
Provisions for liabilities			(535,633)		(565,099)
Net assets			1,851,106		1,970,746
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		56,000		56,000
Revaluation reserve			174,022		174,022
Profit and loss reserves			1,621,084		1,740,724
Total equity			1,851,106		1,970,746

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

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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

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

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12 September 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mrs G M Havenhand **Director**

Company Registration No. 04133477

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Pro-Roll Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Pluto Works, Penistone Road, Sheffield, South Yorkshire, S6 1LP.

1.1 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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.3 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold land and buildings Not depreciated

Plant and equipment 10% on reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings 15% on reducing balance
Computers 25% on reducing balance
Motor vehicles 25% on reducing balance

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.

1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

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.

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.

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.

1.7 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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.9 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

1.10 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

Grants received in relation to the government's Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme have been recognised within other operating income. The grant is accounted for on the accruals basis once the related payroll return has been submitted.

1.11 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	30	32

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Tangible fixed assets

i aligible lixed assets						
	Freehold land	Plant and	Fixtures and	Computers Motor vehicles	tor vehicles	Total
	י מז	כיון	י כון	מא	מא	מון
Cost or valuation						
At 1 January 2022	2,028,399	3,450,346	99,821	74,257	108,803	5,761,626
Additions	•	12,237	,	2,916		15,153
Disposals					(37,500)	(37,500)
At 31 December 2022	2,028,399	3,462,583	99,821	77,173	71,303	5,739,279
Depreciation						
At 1 January 2022	2,014	1,377,891	59,496	56,081		1,564,560
Depreciation charged in the year	•	129,332	6,079	5,273	9,383	150,067
Eliminated in respect of disposals						(33,668)
At 31 December 2022	2,014	1,507,223	65,575	61,354	44,793	1,680,959
Carrying amount At 31 December 2022	2 026 385	1 955 360	34 246	15.819	26 510	4 058 320
ייי אין האארוומטן בארב	1,020,000	1,000,000	01,510		10,0	1,000,020
At 31 December 2021	2,026,385	2,072,455	40,325	18,176	39,725	4,197,066

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

		2022	2021
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	1,049,524	460,276
	Corporation tax recoverable	11,000	11,000
	Other debtors	29,837	14,249
		1,090,361	485,525
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2000	0004
		2022 £	2021 £
	Bank loans	196,000	196,000
	Trade creditors	692,479	84,298
	Corporation tax	28,552	
	Other taxation and social security	208,650	155,388
	Other creditors	557,902	681,105
		1,683,583	1,116,791
6	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
	,	2022	2021
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	1,184,667	1,372,333
	Other creditors	582 <u>,</u> 219	387,833
		1,766,886	1,760,166
	The bank loans and overdraft are security on fixed and floating charges over the asset have provided a guarantee of £100,000 in relation to the mortgage over Pluto Works.		The directors
	Creditors which fall due after five years are as follows:	2022	2021
	ordanois which fail due after five years are as follows.	£022	202 i

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

7	Called up share capital		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	56,000 ordinary class of £1 each	56,000	56,000

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.