

Company registration number 4392837 (England and Wales)

**PJ DRILLING LTD**  
**ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

# PJ DRILLING LTD

## COMPANY INFORMATION

---

<b>Directors</b>	Mr P Britton Mrs P Britton
<b>Company number</b>	4392837
<b>Registered office</b>	Highfield House White Horse Road Holly Hill Meopham Kent UK DA13 0UF
<b>Accountants</b>	Hitchcock Frank Ltd t/a Hitchcock Frank & Co Highfield House White Horse Road Holly Hill Meopham Kent UK DA13 0UF
<b>Business address</b>	Unit 9 Beckenham Business Centre Cricket Lane Beckenham Kent UK BR3 1LB

---

# **PJ DRILLING LTD**

## **CONTENTS**

---

	<b>Page</b>
Directors' report	1
Accountants' report	2
Statement of income and retained earnings	3
Balance sheet	4
Notes to the financial statements	5 - 10

---

# **PJ DRILLING LTD**

## **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023***

---

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

### **Principal activities**

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the provision of soil drilling services.

### **Results and dividends**

The results for the year are set out on page three.

### **Directors**

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr P Britton  
Mrs P Britton

### **Small companies exemption**

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

Mr P Britton  
**Director**

27 December 2023

## **PJ DRILLING LTD**

### **ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF PJ DRILLING LTD FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

---

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of PJ Drilling Ltd for the year ended 31 March 2023 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, the balance sheet and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at <https://www.icaew.com/regulation>.

This report is made solely to the board of directors of PJ Drilling Ltd, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated ..... Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of PJ Drilling Ltd and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the board of directors of PJ Drilling Ltd, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than PJ Drilling Ltd and its board of directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that PJ Drilling Ltd has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of PJ Drilling Ltd. You consider that PJ Drilling Ltd is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of PJ Drilling Ltd. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

**Hitchcock Frank Ltd t/a Hitchcock Frank & Co**

27 December 2023

**Chartered Accountants**

Highfield House  
White Horse Road  
Holly Hill  
Meopham  
Kent  
UK  
DA13 0UF

## PJ DRILLING LTD

### STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	2023 £	2022 £
<b>Turnover</b>	864,651	1,000,273
Cost of sales	(351,183)	(350,417)
<b>Gross profit</b>	513,468	649,856
Administrative expenses	(255,601)	(278,090)
<b>Operating profit</b>	257,867	371,766
Interest receivable and similar income	310	22
Interest payable and similar expenses	(5,860)	(661)
<b>Profit before taxation</b>	252,317	371,127
Tax on profit	(20,425)	(72,515)
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>	231,892	298,612
Retained earnings brought forward	499,165	427,553
Dividends	(283,600)	(227,000)
Retained earnings carried forward	447,457	499,165

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

# PJ DRILLING LTD

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

		2023	2022
	Notes	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	4	138,628	23,618
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	5	184,250	277,485
Cash at bank and in hand		314,041	381,092
		498,291	658,577
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	(144,080)	(170,838)
<b>Net current assets</b>		354,211	487,739
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		492,839	511,357
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	7	(43,382)	(10,192)
<b>Net assets</b>		449,457	501,165
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		2,000	2,000
Profit and loss reserves		447,457	499,165
<b>Total equity</b>		449,457	501,165

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 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 in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 December 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr P Britton  
Director

Company registration number 4392837 (England and Wales)

# PJ DRILLING LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

---

### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

PJ Drilling Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Highfield House, White Horse Road, Holly Hill, Meopham, Kent, UK, DA13 0UF.

#### 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 and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments 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.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

#### 1.3 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:

Plant and equipment	25% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	25% straight line
Computers	Enter depreciation rate via StatDB - cd198
Motor vehicles	25% straight line

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.



# PJ DRILLING LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 1.5 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.

#### 1.6 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.

# PJ DRILLING LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

---

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **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 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.

#### 1.8 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.

#### 1.9 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.

# PJ DRILLING LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.10 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### 1.11 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.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

#### 1.12 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 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

### 3 Employees

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

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	5	5

# PJ DRILLING LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

### 4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and equipment £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computers £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>					
At 1 April 2022	196,256	41,910	2,600	175,627	416,393
Additions	3,314	21,618	458	138,723	164,113
Disposals	-	-	-	(108,197)	(108,197)
At 31 March 2023	199,570	63,528	3,058	206,153	472,309
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>					
At 1 April 2022	191,841	41,909	650	158,375	392,775
Depreciation charged in the year	2,501	5,405	764	40,429	49,099
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	-	(108,193)	(108,193)
At 31 March 2023	194,342	47,314	1,414	90,611	333,681
<b>Carrying amount</b>					
At 31 March 2023	5,228	16,214	1,644	115,542	138,628
At 31 March 2022	4,415	1	1,950	17,252	23,618

### 5 Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	184,250	276,652
Other debtors	-	833
	184,250	277,485

### 6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	10,070	4,971
Trade creditors	32,915	16,387
Corporation tax	20,567	72,516
Other taxation and social security	58,223	91,741
Other creditors	22,305	(14,777)
	144,080	170,838

## PJ DRILLING LTD

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

*FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023*

---

7	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2023	2022
		£	£
	Other creditors	43,382	10,192
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

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.