COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 12591060

Housesitter Productions Limited

Filleted Unaudited Accounts

31 August 2022

Housesitter Productions Limited

Statement of Financial Position

31 August 2022

	Note	31 Aug 22 £	£	31 May 21 £
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	**4**		–	106,333
Current assets				
Debtors	**5**	156,100		312,100
Cash at bank and in hand		619,988		63,869
		776,088		375,969
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**6**	775,988		482,202
Net current assets/(liabilities)			100	(106,233)
Total assets less current liabilities			100	100
Net assets			100	100
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			100	100
Shareholders funds			100	100

These accounts 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 income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the Period ending 31 August 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the Period in question in accordance with section 476 ;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts .

These accounts were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 31 August 2023 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

C D Clark

Director

Company registration number: 12591060

Housesitter Productions Limited

Notes to the Accounts

Period from 1 June 2021 to 31 August 2022

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 10 Orange Street, Haymarket, London, WC2H 7DQ.

2. Statement of compliance

These accounts 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 accounts have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The accounts are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

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.

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:

Motor vehicles	-	20% straight line

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.

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. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

4. Tangible assets

	Motor vehicles
	£
Cost	
At 1 June 2021	110,000
Disposals	(110,000)
At 31 August 2022	–
Depreciation	
At 1 June 2021	3,667
Disposals	(3,667)
At 31 August 2022	–
Carrying amount	
At 31 August 2022	–
At 31 May 2021	106,333

5. Debtors

	31 Aug 22	31 May 21
	£	£
Trade debtors	156,000	312,000
Other debtors	100	100
	156,100	312,100

6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31 Aug 22	31 May 21
	£	£
Trade creditors	–	66,278
Accruals and deferred income	699,583	401,871
Social security and other taxes	76,000	13,568
Director loan accounts	405	405
Other creditors	–	80
	775,988	482,202

7. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of Section 33 of FRS 102 from disclosing transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, where any subsidiary undertaking which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by a member of that group. No further transactions with related parties were undertaken such as are required to be disclosed under FRS 102.

8. Controlling party

The company has been under the control of R Atkinson throughout the current period.