

**REGISTERED NUMBER: 13295048 (England and Wales)**

**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED**

**31ST MARCH 2023**

**FOR**

**MOSELEY POOLS LIMITED**

Chris Duckett Limited  
Network House  
Thorn Office Centre  
Rotherwas  
Hereford  
HR2 6JT

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2023**

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**MOSELEY POOLS LIMITED**

**COMPANY INFORMATION  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2023**

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**Director:** C J Connop

**Registered office:** Folly Farm  
Eardisland  
Leominster  
Herefordshire  
HR6 9BS

**Registered number:** 13295048 (England and Wales)

**MOSELEY POOLS LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 13295048)****BALANCE SHEET  
31ST MARCH 2023**

			31.3.23		31.3.22
	Notes	£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Investment property	4		209,722		-
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	5	600		100	
Cash at bank		<u>2,201</u>		<u>-</u>	
		2,801		100	
<b>Creditors</b>					
Amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>76,583</u>		<u>-</u>	
<b>Net current (liabilities)/assets</b>			<u>(73,782)</u>		<u>100</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			135,940		100
<b>Creditors</b>					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	7		<u>135,693</u>		<u>-</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>247</u>		<u>100</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	9		100		100
Retained earnings			<u>147</u>		<u>-</u>
<b>Shareholders' funds</b>			<u>247</u>		<u>100</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31st March 2023.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for:

- ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The notes form part of these financial statements

**BALANCE SHEET - continued**  
**31ST MARCH 2023**

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

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the director and authorised for issue on 19th December 2023 and were signed by:

C J Connop - Director

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

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**1. Statutory information**

Moseley Pools Limited is a private company, limited by shares , registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

**2. Accounting policies**

**Basis of preparing the financial statements**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

**Investment property**

Investment property is shown at most recent valuation. Any aggregate surplus or deficit arising from changes in fair value is recognised in profit or loss.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2023**

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**2. Accounting policies - continued**

**Financial instruments**

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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 trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, are measured at transaction price less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

**Other financial assets**

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at the cost less impairment.

**Impairment of financial assets**

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the assets original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

**Derecognition of financial assets**

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

**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 deducing all of its liabilities.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2023**

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**2. Accounting policies - continued**

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans and preference shares that are classified as debt, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**Other financial liabilities**

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

**Derecognition of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

**Taxation**

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

**Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

**3. Employees (including officers)**

The average number of employees during the year was 1 (2022 - 1).



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2023

## 4. Investment property

	Total £
<b>Fair value</b>	
Additions	209,722
At 31st March 2023	<u>209,722</u>
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 31st March 2023	<u>209,722</u>

Investment property was valued on the basis of open market value as at 31st March 2023 by the director, they do not consider the fair value to be materially different from the cost.

## 5. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	31.3.23 £	31.3.22 £
Amounts owed by related parties	600	-
Director's loan account	<u>-</u>	<u>100</u>
	<u>600</u>	<u>100</u>

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

	31.3.23 £	31.3.22 £
Bank loans	2,199	-
Trade creditors	404	-
Corporation tax	200	-
Director's loan account	72,476	-
Accrued expenses	<u>1,304</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>76,583</u>	<u>-</u>

## 7. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	31.3.23 £	31.3.22 £
Bank loans - two to five years	9,200	-
Bank loans more than 5 years	<u>126,493</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>135,693</u>	<u>-</u>

Amounts falling due in more than five years:

Repayable by instalments		
Bank loans more than 5 years	<u>126,493</u>	<u>-</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2023**

**8. Secured debts**

The following secured debts are included within creditors:

	31.3.23	31.3.22
	£	£
Bank loans	<u>137,892</u>	<u>-</u>

The bank loan is secured via a fixed charge over the property held in the company.

**9. Called up share capital****Allotted, issued and fully paid:**

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	31.3.23	31.3.22
			£	£
100	Ordinary	£1	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

**10. Contingent liabilities and lease commitments**

There were no contingent liabilities or lease commitments as at 31st March 2023.

**11. Related party disclosures****The Director**

During the year, the Director used a current account with the company to record amounts due to them and amounts drawn by them. The amount owed by the company at the end of the year was £72,476 (2022: £Nil).

**Transactions with related parties**

The following transactions with related parties took place during the year, under normal commercial terms:

	Loans	Balance - debtor
	£	£
Significant influence entities	600	600

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.