Company registration number 14080690 (England and Wales)	
PENDLE VIEW PADS LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MAY 2023

		2023	
Fixed assets	Notes	£	£
Investment property	3		368,559
Current assets			
Debtors	4	500	
Cash at bank and in hand		48,140	
And the control of th	_	48,640	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(210,769)	
Net current liabilities			(162,129)
Total assets less current liabilities			206,430
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(215,975)
Net liabilities			(9,545)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	7		2
Profit and loss reserves			(9,547)
Total equity			(9,545)

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 May 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 and delivered 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 1 February 2024 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr N K Pike

Director

Company registration number 14080690 (England and Wales)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Pendle View Pads Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 17 Shropshire Drive, Wilpshire, Blackburn, Lancashire, BB1 9NF.

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 investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The company is reliant upon the financial support of its directors in order to meet its liabilities as they fall due. The directors have indicated that this support will continue for the foreseeable future and, as a result, have continued to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the rent received.

1.4 Investment property

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. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

2023

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 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.

2 Employees

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

		Number
	Total	2
3	Investment property	
		2023
		£
	Fair value	
	At 2 May 2022	-
	Additions	368,559
	At 31 May 2023	368,559

The investment properties are included in the financial statements at their historic cost. The directors believe that the market value of the investment properties at the balance sheet date is not materially different from their cost.

4 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2023 £
Other debtors	500

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
			2023
			£
	Other creditors		210,769
			===
	Other creditors includes a loan from the directors of £209,569.		
6	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
			2023
			£
	Bank loans and overdrafts		215,975
7	Called up share capital		
•	Cultor up State Capital	2023	2023
	Ordinary share capital	Number	£
	Issued and fully paid	2	2
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2

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.