

The Historic Buildings Company Limited

{formerly HIGH HEAD LTD}

Registered Number

11734487

{England and Wales}

**Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year ended
30 December 2022**

The Historic Buildings Company Limited
Company Information
for the year from 31 December 2021 to 30 December 2022

Director	Edward Ben Salter
Registered Address	Lynton House 7-12 Tavistock Square London WC1H 9BQ
Registered Number	11734487 (England and Wales)

The Historic Buildings Company Limited

Statement of Financial Position

30 December 2022

	Notes	2022	2021
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Investment property	3	766,756	490,911
		766,756	490,911
Creditors amounts falling due within one year	4	(684,498)	(488,761)
Net current assets (liabilities)		(684,498)	(488,761)
Total assets less current liabilities		82,258	2,150
Net assets		82,258	2,150
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		10	10
Profit and loss account		82,248	2,140
Shareholders' funds		82,258	2,150

The company was entitled to exemption from audit for this reporting period under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The Director acknowledges their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The directors have chosen to not file a copy of the company's profit and loss account.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Director on 21 February 2024, and are signed on its behalf by:

Edward Ben Salter

Director

Registered Company No. 11734487

The Historic Buildings Company Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 December 2022

1. Accounting policies

Statutory information

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

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland including Section 1A Small Entities.

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, the financial reporting standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in sterling and this is the functional currency of the company.

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 values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. These critical accounting judgements and estimations 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 if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The critical judgements made by management that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are described below.

Turnover policy

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services.

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 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.

Investment property

The investment property is accounted for under FRS 102, Section 16 Investment Property. Investment property is remeasured to fair value at each balance sheet date with fair value gains and losses being reported in profit or loss.

Investment property is initially recorded at cost, which includes purchase price and any directly attributable expenditure.

If a reliable measure of fair value is no longer available without undue cost or effort for an item of investment property, it shall be transferred to tangible assets and treated as such until it is expected that fair value will be reliably measurable on an on-going basis.

Trade and other debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand, demand deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Bank overdrafts are disclosed separately. For the purpose of the cash flow statement, bank overdrafts form an integral part of the company's cash management and are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents.

Trade and other creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

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 transaction price and measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Where investments in non-derivative financial instruments are publicly traded, or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss. All other investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Financial assets which are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. All equity instruments, regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, are assessed individually for impairment.

2. Average number of employees

	2022	2021
Average number of employees during the year	0	0

3. Investment property

	£
Fair value at 31 December 21	490,911
Additions	275,845
At 30 December 22	<u>766,756</u>

4. Creditors: amounts due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts owed to related parties	643,636	402,229
Taxation and social security	18,791	502
Other creditors	12,471	78,830
Accrued liabilities and deferred income	9,600	7,200
Total	<u>684,498</u>	<u>488,761</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.