REGISTERED NUMBER: 13601756 (England and Wales)

Unaudited Financial Statements

For The Year Ended

30 September 2024

for

MHC PROPERTIES (WIRRAL) LTD

Contents of the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 30 September 2024

MHC PROPERTIES (WIRRAL) LTD

Company Information
For The Year Ended 30 September 2024

DIRECTORS:	Miss S A McCarroll Mrs S Hughes-Christie Mrs A Hughes-Christie
REGISTERED OFFICE:	8 Eastway Sale Cheshire M33 4DX
REGISTERED NUMBER:	13601756 (England and Wales)
ACCOUNTANTS:	Leavitt Walmsley Associates Limited Chartered Certified Accountants 8 Eastway Sale Cheshire M33 4DX

Abridged Balance Sheet
30 September 2024

	Notes	30.9.24 £	£	30.9.23 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	4		9,642		3,543
Investment property	5		560,469		560,469
			570,111		564,012
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors		993		673	
Cash at bank		6,309		15,029	
		7,302		15,702	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year		200,395		196,445	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(193,093)		(180,743)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			377,018		383,269
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	6		393,178		393,172
NET LIABILITIES			(16,160)		(9,903)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			100		100
Retained earnings			(16,260)		(10,003)
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			(16,160)		(9,903)

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 30 September 2024.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2024 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:
(a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
(b) 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.

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Abridged Balance Sheet - continued
30 September 2024

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

All the members have consented to the preparation of an abridged Balance Sheet for the year ended 30 September 2024 in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Profit and loss account has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 25 June 2025 and were signed on its behalf by:

Miss S A McCarroll - Director

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 30 September 2024

1. **STATUTORY INFORMATION**

MHC Properties (Wirral) Ltd 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.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

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

Rental income
The company's policy of revenue recognition is to recognise rental income when the contractual obligations to the customer have been fulfilled. For contracts where obligations to the customer have not been fulfilled, but have been invoiced the revenue is recognised within deferred income in current liabilities until such time a right to consideration arises.

Rental income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the tenant's lease. Rental income that is receivable but not paid is presented within current assets as debtors and measured at amortised cost.

Tangible fixed assets
Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.
Fixtures and fittings - 20% on reducing balance

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes costs which are directly attributable in bringing the asset to its location and condition so that it is capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Residual values used in the calculation of depreciable amount are the expected amounts which would currently be obtained from disposal of assets, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal, if the assets were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of their useful lives.

Profits and losses on the disposal of fixed assets are included in the calculation of profit for the period.

The directors assess the company's tangible assets for evidence of impairment at each reporting date. Where there are indicators of impairment, the directors calculate recoverable amount of the asset(s) and compare this with the carrying amount. If recoverable amount is lower than carrying amount, the asset is written down to recoverable amount by way of an impairment loss which is recognised in profit or loss for the period. Impairment losses are reversed when there is evidence that the reasons giving rise to the original impairment have ceased to apply. Impairment losses are reversed through profit and loss but only to the extent that the reversal does not increase the carrying amount of the asset to the amount which would have been stated, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised.

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.

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.

Investment property is recorded at fair value at each reporting date with fair value gains and losses being recorded in the profit and loss account. Deferred tax consequences in respect of fair value adjustments on investment property are also recorded in profit and loss account. Gains, net of deferred tax, are non-distributable to the shareholders and are presented in a separate component of equity in the balance sheet.

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2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments
A financial asset or 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 or loss. All other investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Debtors and creditors which fall due within one year are recorded in the financial statements at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost. If the effects of the time value of money are immaterial, they are measured at cost (less impairment for trade debtors). Debtors are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairments are recorded in profit or loss and shown within administrative expenses when there is objective evidence that a debtor is impaired. Objective evidence that a debtor is impaired arises when the customer is unable to settle amounts owing to the company or the customer becomes bankrupt.

Debtors do not carry interest and are stated at their nominal value.

Trade creditors are not interest-bearing and are stated at their nominal value.

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. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

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 which exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment loss not previously been recognised.

Taxation
Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

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. Deferred tax is calculated using timing difference plus approach.

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.

Employee benefits
Short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid in exchange for the employee's services to the company. Where employees have accrued short-term benefits which the entity has not paid by the balance sheet date, an accrual is recognised within creditors: amounts falling due within one year with an associated expense in profit or loss.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 3 (2023 - 3) .

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4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Totals £
COST	
At 1 October 2023	5,722
Additions	9,054
At 30 September 2024	14,776
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 October 2023	2,179
Charge for year	2,955
At 30 September 2024	5,134
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 30 September 2024	9,642
At 30 September 2023	3,543

5. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	Total £
FAIR VALUE	
At 1 October 2023 and 30 September 2024	560,469
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 30 September 2024	560,469
At 30 September 2023	560,469

The directors have not carried out a valuation of the investment property at the balance sheet date as required by FRS 102, Section 16 'Investment Property'. In the absence of a fair value for these properties at the balance sheet date, it is not possible for the balance sheet to reflect the fair value of the investment property. Any consequential adjustment to the carrying amount of investment property would be recorded in profit and loss for the year, together with the relevant deferred tax consequences.

6. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN FIVE YEARS

	30.9.24 £	30.9.23 £
Repayable by instalments		
Bank loans more 5 yr by instal	393,178	393,172

7. SECURED DEBTS

The following secured debts are included within creditors:

	30.9.24 £	30.9.23 £
Mortgages	393,178	393,172

The bank loans are secured over the company's investment property by way of a fixed charge.

8. DIRECTORS' ADVANCES, CREDITS AND GUARANTEES

During the year the company made advances to the directors of £2,566 and received credits of £7,066 from them.The rate of interest charged on these advances was 0% and there were no terms attached to the advances.