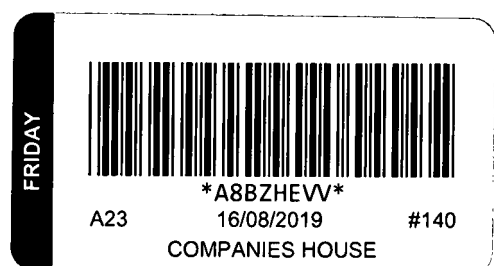


G. H. HURT & SON LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2019
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



G. H. HURT & SON LIMITED**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2019**

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4		30,610		31,714
Tangible assets	5		171,335		103,893
			<u>201,945</u>		<u>135,607</u>
Current assets					
Stocks		30,000		42,711	
Debtors	6	106,798		39,835	
Cash at bank and in hand		131,311		156,957	
		<u>268,109</u>		<u>239,503</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(53,168)		(46,531)	
Net current assets			<u>214,941</u>		<u>192,972</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>416,886</u>		<u>328,579</u>
Provisions for liabilities	8		(33,983)		(22,699)
Net assets			<u><u>382,903</u></u>		<u><u>305,880</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			382,803		305,780
Total equity			<u><u>382,903</u></u>		<u><u>305,880</u></u>

G. H. HURT & SON LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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.

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.

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 on14/8/19.....
and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr HEG Hurt
Director

G. H. HURT & SON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

G. H. Hurt & Son Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 7th Floor, City Gate East, Tollhouse Hill, Nottingham, NG1 5FS.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Going concern

The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis. Having carried out a detailed review of the company's resources and the challenges presented by the current economic climate, the directors are satisfied that the company has sufficient cash flows to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least one year from the date of approval of the accounts.

Turnover

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Website development	10% straight line
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Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and machinery	10% reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	10% reducing balance
Computer equipment	33 1/3% straight line

G. H. HURT & SON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Tangible fixed assets (continued)

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Stocks

Stocks and work in progress are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments 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.

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 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 trade and other 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 financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

G. H. HURT & SON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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 trade and other creditors 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.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

G. H. HURT & SON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currency) are initially recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction, or, if the asset or liability is measured at fair value, the rate when that fair value was determined.

All translation differences are taken to profit or loss, except to the extent that they relate to gains or losses on non-monetary items recognised in other comprehensive income, when the related translation gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 18 (2018 - 15).

3 Directors' remuneration and dividends

	2019 £	2018 £
Remuneration paid to directors	40,150	35,320
Dividends paid to directors	4,000	10,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

G. H. HURT & SON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

4 Intangible fixed assets

	Website development £
Cost	
At 1 April 2018	38,742
Additions	2,800
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2019	41,542
	<hr/>
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 April 2018	7,028
Amortisation charged for the year	3,904
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2019	10,932
	<hr/>
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2019	30,610
	<hr/> <hr/>
At 31 March 2018	31,714
	<hr/> <hr/>

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 April 2018	313,260	38,492	11,211	362,963
Additions	82,697	-	1,276	83,973
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 2019	395,957	38,492	12,487	446,936
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 April 2018	220,966	32,818	5,286	259,070
Depreciation charged in the year	13,642	567	2,322	16,531
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 2019	234,608	33,385	7,608	275,601
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2019	161,349	5,107	4,879	171,335
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
At 31 March 2018	92,294	5,674	5,925	103,893
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G. H. HURT & SON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

6 Debtors	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	76,890	18,123
Other debtors	29,908	21,712
	<u>106,798</u>	<u>39,835</u>
7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	21,111	24,274
Corporation tax	6,158	1,380
Other taxation and social security	4,663	3,427
Other creditors	21,236	17,450
	<u>53,168</u>	<u>46,531</u>
8 Provisions for liabilities	2019	2018
	£	£
Deferred tax liabilities	33,983	22,699
	<u></u>	<u></u>
9 Called up share capital	2019	2018
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
55 Ordinary A shares of £1 each	55	55
25 Ordinary B shares of £1 each	25	25
10 Ordinary C shares of £1 each	10	10
10 Ordinary D shares of £1 each	10	10
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>