

Company registration number: 2911868

**Heymaa Watford Limited**

**Unaudited filleted financial statements**

**30 June 2018**



**Amey Kamp LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
310 Harrow Road  
Wembley  
Middlesex  
HA9 6LL**

# Heymaa Watford Limited

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**Heymaa Watford Limited**

**Directors and other information**

<b>Directors</b>	Mr. S. Patel Mr. J. Patel
<b>Secretary</b>	Mrs. S. Patel
<b>Company number</b>	2911868
<b>Registered office</b>	White House Hotel Upton Road Watford WD18 0JF
<b>Accountants</b>	Amey Kamp LLP Chartered Accountants 310 Harrow Road Wembley Middlesex HA9 6LL
<b>Bankers</b>	Royal Bank of Scotland Plc

# Heymaa Watford Limited

## Statement of financial position 30 June 2018

	Note	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Intangible assets	5	25,200		37,800	
Tangible assets	6	2,949,055		2,939,828	
			2,974,255		2,977,628
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		2,740		1,750	
Debtors	7	33,960		24,291	
Cash at bank and in hand		184,173		107,792	
		220,873		133,833	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	8	(864,284)		(979,963)	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			(643,411)		(846,130)
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			2,330,844		2,131,498
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	9		(1,361,862)		(1,205,102)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			(60,420)		(60,041)
<b>Net assets</b>			908,562		866,355
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			1,000		1,000
Profit and loss account			907,562		865,355
<b>Shareholders funds</b>			908,562		866,355

For the year ending 30 June 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

### Directors responsibilities:

- 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 Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The notes on pages 4 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

**Heymaa Watford Limited**

**Statement of financial position (continued)**  
**30 June 2018**

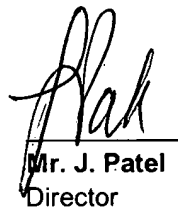
These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

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

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 19 February 2019, and are signed on behalf of the board by:



**Mr. S. Patel**  
Director



**Mr. J. Patel**  
Director

Company registration number: 2911868

**The notes on pages 4 to 9 form part of these financial statements.**

## **Heymaa Watford Limited**

### **Notes to the financial statements Year ended 30 June 2018**

#### **1. General information**

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England. The address of the registered office is White House Hotel, Upton Road, Watford, WD18 0JF.

#### **2. Statement of compliance**

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.

#### **3. Accounting policies**

##### **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

##### **Turnover**

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

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 the 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.

##### **Taxation**

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

##### **Goodwill**

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business.

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

## Heymaa Watford Limited

### Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2018

#### Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

- |          |  |
|----------|--|
| Goodwill | - Goodwill is written off in equal instalments over its estimated useful economic life of 5 years. |
|----------|--|

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

#### Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

- |                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Land & building                 | - Straight line basis over fifty years |
| Plant and machinery             | - 15% reducing balance                 |
| Fittings fixtures and equipment | - 15% reducing balance                 |
| Integral features               | - 15% reducing balance                 |

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

#### Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

## **Heymaa Watford Limited**

### **Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

**Year ended 30 June 2018**

#### **Stocks**

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

#### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.



## **Heymaa Watford Limited**

### **Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

**Year ended 30 June 2018**

#### **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.

#### **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.

#### **Equity instruments**

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

#### **Defined contribution plans**

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

#### **4. Employee numbers**

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 21 (2017: 22).

**Heymaa Watford Limited**

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**  
**Year ended 30 June 2018**

**5. Intangible assets**

	Goodwill	Total
	£	£
<b>Cost</b>		
At 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2018	70,000	70,000
<b>Amortisation</b>		
At 1 July 2017	32,200	32,200
Charge for the year	12,600	12,600
<b>At 30 June 2018</b>	44,800	44,800
<b>Carrying amount</b>		
At 30 June 2018	25,200	25,200
At 30 June 2017	37,800	37,800

**6. Tangible assets**

	Freehold property	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Integral features	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Cost or fair value</b>					
At 1 July 2017	2,778,754	66,079	361,182	-	3,206,015
Additions	67,798	-	14,003	44,108	125,909
<b>At 30 June 2018</b>	2,846,552	66,079	375,185	44,108	3,331,924
<b>Depreciation</b>					
At 1 July 2017	154,931	18,337	92,919	-	266,187
Charge for the year	60,565	7,161	42,340	6,616	116,682
<b>At 30 June 2018</b>	215,496	25,498	135,259	6,616	382,869
<b>Carrying amount</b>					
At 30 June 2018	2,631,056	40,581	239,926	37,492	2,949,055
At 30 June 2017	2,623,823	47,742	268,263	-	2,939,828

**7. Debtors**

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade debtors	5,105	9,750
Other debtors	28,855	14,541
	33,960	24,291

## Heymaa Watford Limited

### Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2018

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

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	85,488	321,032
Trade creditors	112,928	36,408
Corporation tax	12,622	-
Social security and other taxes	45,904	910
Other creditors	607,342	621,613
	<u>864,284</u>	<u>979,963</u>

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

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	<u>1,361,862</u>	<u>1,205,102</u>

Included within creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year is an amount of £ 1,019,910 (2017 £ 702,069 ) in respect of liabilities payable or repayable by instalments which fall due for payment after more than five years from the reporting date.

The bank loan is secured by way of first legal charge over BW Buckingham Hotel, Buckingham Road, Buckingham, Bucks, MK18 1RY and BW White House Hotel, 27-31 Upton Road, Watford, Herts, WD18 0JF. The BW Buckingham Hotel is owned by Heymaa Partnership LLP. Four of the partners of the LLP are shareholders in Heymaa Watford Limited and Heymaa Limited. Two of the partners in the LLP are also directors of Heymaa Watford Limited and Heymaa Limited. There is also a Cross Guarantee and Debenture between Heymaa Partnership LLP, Heymaa Watford Limited and Heymaa Limited.

#### 10. Related party transactions

Included in creditors is £595,815 (2017: £616,928) owed to Heymaa Limited. The loan is interest free and repayable on demand. Heymaa Limited and Heymaa Watford Limited have common directors and are controlled by the same parties.

During the year, a dividend of £20,000 (2017: £NIL) was issued to the directors and their family members.

#### 11. Controlling party

The directors and their families control the company by virtue of their shareholdings.