Registered number: 4194737

HERONS HEAD DYNAMICS LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

HERONS HEAD DYNAMICS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 4194737

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

	Note		2018 £		2017 £
Fixed assets					-
Tangible assets	5		1,516		2,019
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	18,448		14,315	
Cash at bank and in hand	7	11,990		466	
	_	30,438		14,781	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(38,781)		(29,368)	
Net current liabilities	_		(8,343)		(14,587)
Total assets less current liabilities		_	(6,827)	_	(12,568)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	10	(288)		(404)	
	_		(288)		(404)
Net liabilities		=	(7,115)	- -	(12,972)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	11		400		400
Profit and loss account			(7,515)		(13,372)
		_ _	(7,115)	- -	(12,972)

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

HERONS HEAD DYNAMICS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 4194737

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

T S Wood

Director

Date: 30 July 2018

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1. Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

1.2 Revenue

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

Rendering of services

Turnover from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

1.3 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of income and retained earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.4 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Office equipment - 25% reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

1.6 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

1.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.9 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of income and retained earnings in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

1.10 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

1.11 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

2. General information

Herons Head Dynamics Limited is a limited company incorporated in England and Wales. The Company's principal place of business is 4 Forstall, Langton Green, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, TN3 0AP.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 4 (2017 - 4).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

4. Taxation

	2018 £	2017 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	23,449	22,030
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(116)	193
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	23,333	22,223
Factors affecting tax charge for the year		
The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2017 - higher than) the standard rate of corporat 20%). The differences are explained below:	ion tax in the UK of	19% (2017 -
	2018	2017
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	122,689	110,975
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017 - 20%)	23,311	22,195
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	22	28
Total tax charge for the year	23,333	22,223

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

5. Tangible fixed assets

			Office equipment £
	Cost or valuation		
	At 1 April 2017		2,600
	At 31 March 2018	-	2,600
	Depreciation		
	At 1 April 2017		581
	Charge for the year on owned assets		504
	At 31 March 2018	- -	1,085
	Net book value		
	At 31 March 2018	=	1,515
	At 31 March 2017	=	2,019
6.	Debtors		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Trade debtors	3,119	3,270
	Directors' loan account	15,329	9,944
	Prepayments	-	1,101
		18,448	14,315

Included within debtors due within one year are loans the directors, T S Wood and C Wood, amounting to £15,329 (2017 - £9,944). The maximum amount outstanding during the year was £15,329 (2017 - £9,944). The directors intend to repay the loans in full by 31 December 2018.

7. Cash and cash equivalents

2018	2017
£	£
Cash at bank and in hand11,990	466

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

8.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	
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Accelerated capital allowances

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		2018	2017
		£	£
	Corporation tax	23,449	22,030
	Other taxation and social security	14,024	5,023
	Other creditors	458	1,465
	Accruals	850	850
		38,781	29,368
			
9.	Financial instruments		
		2018	2017
		2018 £	2017 £
	Financial assets		
		44.000	
	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	11,990	466
10.	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise cash held. Deferred taxation		
			2018 £
	At beginning of year		(404)
	Charged to profit or loss		116
	At end of year	- -	(288)
	The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
		2018 £	2017 £
		~	~

(288)

(404)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

11. Share capital

	2018	2017
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
200 Ordinary shares of £1 each	200	200
50 A Ordinary shares of £1 each	50	50
50 B Ordinary shares of £1 each	50	50
50 C Ordinary shares of £1 each	50	50
50 D Ordinary shares of £1 each	50	50
	400	400

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