

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 09943455

Hurlston Hall Holding Limited and Subsidiary Undertakings

Financial Statements

29 December 2021

Hurlston Hall Holding Limited and Subsidiary Undertakings

Financial Statements

Period from 31 December 2020 to 29 December 2021

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Hurlston Hall Holding Limited and Subsidiary Undertakings

Officers and Professional Advisers

The board of directors

Mrs A M O'Brien

Mr G F O'Brien

Registered office

Hanover Buildings

11-13 Hanover Street

Liverpool

L1 3DN

Auditor

ERC Accountants & Business Advisers Limited

Chartered accountants & statutory auditor

Hanover Buildings

11-13 Hanover Street

Liverpool

L1 3DN

Hurlston Hall Holding Limited and Subsidiary Undertakings

Strategic Report

Period from 31 December 2020 to 29 December 2021

Fair review of the business

The group's principal activity is the ownership and operation of a clubhouse, golf club and shop, spa and caravan park. The company's principal activity is that of a holding company. The results for the group show a 10% increase in turnover for the period to £2,044,526 (2020: £1,859,465). This improvement was to be expected as the industry the company operates in was significantly affected by Covid-19 restrictions within the prior period. A improvement in profit before tax has also been achieved, this is largely due to property revaluations being performed during the course of the year increasing the company's closing asset values. The group has net liabilities as at 29 December 2021 of £438,554 (2020: £728,165). See Key Performance Indicators for further information.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The group operates in a leisure market place which can be affected by changes in the economy including consumer confidence and wealth. Competition is high given the variety of similar trading offerings in the local area, such as golf courses, spa facilities and restaurants, which are all competing for consumer spend.

Key performance indicators

The directors monitor progress by reference to a number of key financial performance indicators, as set out below:

- Turnover Turnover in the year was £2,044,526 (2020: £1,859,465). The group had previously invested in upgrading the spa facilities, driving range and clubhouse in order to generate new business. The impact of Covid-19 causing temporary closures and restrictions had adversely impacted the turnover activity during prior periods. - Gross profit Gross profit in the year was £1,375,301 (2020: £1,479,220). The decrease is largely due to economic changes causing increased prices across most business sectors and is therefore a reasonably expected result. There are no long term concerns when assessing future profitability of the group. - Operating profit Operating profit was £639,030 (2020: £53,112). As noted above, the increased performance in profitability is largely due to revaluations performed on properties held. Based on the current economic climate, increases to property valuations are to be expected.

Future developments

Subsequent to the year end the group has not been adversely affected by any other factors that may present issues in continuing to trade as a going concern.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 20 December 2022 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr G F O'Brien

Director

Registered office:

Hanover Buildings

11-13 Hanover Street

Liverpool

L1 3DN

Hurlston Hall Holding Limited and Subsidiary Undertakings

Directors' Report

Period from 31 December 2020 to 29 December 2021

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the group for the period ended 29 December 2021

Directors

The directors who served the company during the period were as follows:

Mrs A M O'Brien

Mr G F O'Brien

Mr P Didlick (Retired 28 June 2021)

Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations. Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the group and the company and the profit or loss of the group for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to: - select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently; - make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; - prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business. The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the group and the company's auditor is unaware; and - they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the group and the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 20 December 2022 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr G F O'Brien

Director

Registered office:

Hanover Buildings

11-13 Hanover Street

Liverpool

L1 3DN

Hurlston Hall Holding Limited and Subsidiary Undertakings

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Hurlston Hall Holding Limited and Subsidiary Undertakings

Period from 31 December 2020 to 29 December 2021

Qualified opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Hurlston Hall Holding Limited and Subsidiary Undertakings (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the period ended 29 December 2021 which comprise the consolidated statement of income and retained earnings, company statement of income and retained earnings, consolidated statement of financial position, company statement of financial position, consolidated statement of cash flows and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice). In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the basis for qualified opinion section of our report, the financial statements: - give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and of the parent company's affairs as at 29 December 2021 and of the group's profit for the period then ended; - have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; - have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for qualified opinion

With respect of the prior period being qualified with an adverse opinion due to limitation of scope, the current period is therefore qualified on opening balances as at 29 December 2021. Owing to this we were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding opening balance values by using other audit procedures.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the group's or the parent company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report. We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion: - adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or - the parent company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or - certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or - we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the group's and the parent company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the group or the parent company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- Enquiries with management relating to controls in place, segregation of duties and any potential litigation and claims.
- Professional scepticism is maintained in areas of potential management override of controls including cash handling.
- Inspection and reconciliation of related party balances is performed to ensure accuracy and existence.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the group's or the parent company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the group or the parent company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion. We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit. Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with chapter 3 of part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Richard Brown

(Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of

ERC Accountants & Business Advisers Limited

Chartered accountants & statutory auditor

Hanover Buildings

11-13 Hanover Street

Liverpool

L1 3DN

20 December 2022

Hurlston Hall Holding Limited and Subsidiary Undertakings

Consolidated Statement of Income and Retained Earnings

Period from 31 December 2020 to 29 December 2021

		Period from 31 Dec 20 to 29 Dec 21	Year to 30 Dec 20 <i>(restated)</i>
	Note	£	£
Turnover	4	2,044,526	1,859,465
Cost of sales		669,225	380,246
		-----	-----
Gross profit		1,375,301	1,479,219
Administrative expenses		1,083,952	1,893,749
Other operating income	5	335,995	206,388
		-----	-----
Operating profit/(loss)	6	627,344	(208,142)
Interest payable and similar expenses		65,749	123,353
		-----	-----
Profit/(loss) before taxation		561,595	(331,495)
Tax on profit/(loss)	9	(71,736)	(38,412)
		-----	-----
Profit/(loss) for the financial period and total comprehensive income		633,331	(293,083)
		-----	-----
Retained losses at the start of the period		(1,310,055)	(1,016,972)
		-----	-----
Retained losses at the end of the period		(676,724)	(1,310,055)
		-----	-----

All the activities of the group are from continuing operations.

Hurlston Hall Holding Limited and Subsidiary Undertakings

Company Statement of Income and Retained Earnings

Period from 31 December 2020 to 29 December 2021

	Period from 31 Dec 20 to 29 Dec 21	Year to 30 Dec 20 <i>(restated)</i>
	Note	£
Profit/(loss) for the financial period and total comprehensive income		£
		(6,848)
Retained losses at the start of the period		(72)
		(685)
Retained losses at the end of the period		(613)
		(7,533)
		(685)

Hurlston Hall Holding Limited and Subsidiary Undertakings

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

29 December 2021

		29 Dec 21	30 Dec 20 (restated)
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	10	55,504	67,188
Tangible assets	11	8,831,016	8,322,244
		8,886,520	8,389,432
Current assets			
Stocks	12	68,153	61,560
Debtors	13	890,980	432,768
Cash at bank and in hand		271,935	172,856
		1,231,068	667,184
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	15	1,721,646	1,262,561
Net current liabilities		490,578	595,377
Total assets less current liabilities		8,395,942	7,794,055
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	16	8,830,995	8,792,313
Provisions	18	(78,965)	(8,839)
Net liabilities		(356,088)	(989,419)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	22	4	4
Revaluation reserve	23	320,632	320,632
Profit and loss account	23	(676,724)	(1,310,055)
Shareholders deficit		(356,088)	(989,419)

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20 December 2022, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr G F O'Brien

Director

Company registration number: 09943455

Hurlston Hall Holding Limited and Subsidiary Undertakings

Company Statement of Financial Position

29 December 2021

		29 Dec 21	30 Dec 20
	Note	£	£
Current assets			
Investments	14	1	1
Cash at bank and in hand		363	718
		---	---
		364	719
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	15	9,340	1,400
		-----	-----
Net current liabilities		8,976	681
		-----	-----
Total assets less current liabilities		(8,976)	(681)
Provisions	18	(1,447)	—
		-----	---
Net liabilities		(7,529)	(681)
		-----	----
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	22	4	4
Profit and loss account	23	(7,533)	(685)
		-----	----
Shareholders deficit		(7,529)	(681)
		-----	----

The loss for the financial period of the parent company was £ 6,848 (2020: £ 72).

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20 December 2022 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr G F O'Brien

Director

Company registration number: 09943455

Hurlston Hall Holding Limited and Subsidiary Undertakings

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Period from 31 December 2020 to 29 December 2021

	29 Dec 21	30 Dec 20 (restated)
	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit/(loss) for the financial period	633,331	(293,083)
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Depreciation of tangible assets	121,311	156,671
Amortisation of intangible assets	11,684	11,684
Fair value adjustment of investment property	(542,248)	—
Government grant income	(335,995)	(206,388)
Interest payable and similar expenses	65,750	123,353
Tax on loss	(71,736)	(38,412)
Accrued expenses/(income)	112,247	(62,007)
<i>Changes in:</i>		
Stocks	(6,593)	109,711
Trade and other debtors	(458,212)	(154,655)
Trade and other creditors	428,293	225,469
	-----	-----
Cash generated from operations	(42,168)	(127,657)
Interest paid	(65,749)	(123,353)
Tax paid	(18,377)	—
	-----	-----
Net cash used in operating activities	(126,294)	(251,010)
	-----	-----
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible assets	(87,835)	(99,190)
	-----	-----
Net cash used in investing activities	(87,835)	(99,190)
	-----	-----
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from borrowings	(4,559)	50,626
Proceeds from loans from group undertakings	11,025	235,752
Government grant income	335,995	206,388
Payments of finance lease liabilities	(29,253)	(34,773)
	-----	-----
Net cash from financing activities	313,208	457,993
	-----	-----
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	99,079	107,793
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	172,856	65,063
	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	271,935	172,856
	-----	-----

Hurlston Hall Holding Limited and Subsidiary Undertakings

Notes to the Financial Statements

Period from 31 December 2020 to 29 December 2021

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Hanover Buildings, 11-13 Hanover Street, Liverpool, L1 3DN.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

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.

Disclosure exemptions

The parent company satisfies the criteria of being a qualifying entity as defined in FRS 102. As such, advantage has been taken of the following reduced disclosures available under FRS 102:

- (a) Disclosures in respect of each class of share capital have not been presented.
- (b) No cash flow statement has been presented for the company.
- (c) Disclosures in respect of financial instruments have not been presented.
- (d) No disclosure has been given for the aggregate remuneration of key management personnel.

Consolidation

The financial statements consolidate the financial statements of Hurlston Hall Holding Limited and Subsidiary Undertakings and all of its subsidiary undertakings.

The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the period are included from or to the date that control passes.

The parent company has applied the exemption contained in section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and has not presented its individual profit and loss account.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the group's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions 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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Revenue recognition

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.

Income tax

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

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	-	10% straight line
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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 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 equity, 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 equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity 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 and buildings	-	10% straight line
Plant and machinery	-	25% straight line
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	-	20% straight line
Motor vehicles	-	25% straight line

Investment property

Investment property is initially recorded at cost, which includes purchase price and any directly attributable expenditure. Investment property is revalued to its fair value at each reporting date and any changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of fixed assets

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. For the purposes of impairment testing, 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 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.

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 stock to its present location and condition.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

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 as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities. Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability. Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

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. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Turnover

Turnover arises from:

	Period from	
	31 Dec 20 to	Year to
	29 Dec 21	30 Dec 20
		(restated)
	£	£
Sale of goods	2,044,526	1,859,465

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the group wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

5. Other operating income

	Period from 31 Dec 20 to 29 Dec 21	Year to 30 Dec 20 (restated)
	£	£
Government grant income	335,995	206,388
	-----	-----

6. Operating profit

Operating profit or loss is stated after charging/crediting:

	Period from 31 Dec 20 to 29 Dec 21	Year to 30 Dec 20 (restated)
	£	£
Amortisation of intangible assets	11,684	11,684
Depreciation of tangible assets	121,311	156,671
Fair value adjustments to investment property	(542,248)	—
Impairment of trade debtors	(5,621)	—
	-----	-----

7. Auditor's remuneration

	Period from 31 Dec 20 to 29 Dec 21	Year to 30 Dec 20 (restated)
	£	£
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	35,500	14,000
	-----	-----

8. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the group during the period, including the directors, amounted to:

	29 Dec 21	30 Dec 20
	No.	No.
Administrative staff	23	36
Management staff	10	21
	---	---
	33	57
	---	---

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the period, relating to the above, were:

	Period from 31 Dec 20 to 29 Dec 21	Year to 30 Dec 20 (restated)
	£	£
Wages and salaries	569,313	686,292
Social security costs	42,904	58,708
Other pension costs	13,761	17,241
	-----	-----
	625,978	762,241
	-----	-----

9. Tax on loss

Major components of tax income

	Period from 31 Dec 20 to 29 Dec 21	Year to 30 Dec 20 (restated)
	£	£
Current tax:		
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(1,609)	–
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(70,127)	(38,412)
Tax on loss	<u>(71,736)</u>	<u>(38,412)</u>

Reconciliation of tax income

The tax assessed on the profit/(loss) on ordinary activities for the period is lower than (2020: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19 % (2020: 19 %).

	Period from 31 Dec 20 to 29 Dec 21	Year to 30 Dec 20 (restated)
	£	£
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	561,595	(331,495)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities by rate of tax	110,594	80,756
Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(1,609)	–
Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(67,542)	–
Effect of capital allowances and depreciation	(27,503)	–
Utilisation of tax losses	(15,549)	–
Unused tax losses	–	(80,756)
Deferred tax timing difference	(70,127)	(38,412)
Tax on loss	<u>(71,736)</u>	<u>(38,412)</u>

10. Intangible assets

Group	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 31 December 2020 (as restated) and 29 December 2021	116,845
Amortisation	
At 31 December 2020	49,657
Charge for the period	11,684
At 29 December 2021	<u>61,341</u>
Carrying amount	
At 29 December 2021	55,504
At 30 December 2020	<u>67,188</u>

The company has no intangible assets.

11. Tangible assets

Group	Long leasehold property	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Investment Properties	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost						
At 31 Dec 2020 (as restated)	126,824	450,234	174,200	20,829	8,015,809	8,787,896
Additions	60,908	21,512	1,100	4,315	—	87,835
Revaluations	—	—	—	—	542,248	542,248
At 29 Dec 2021	187,732	471,746	175,300	25,144	8,558,057	9,417,979
Depreciation						
At 31 Dec 2020	22,072	331,258	104,077	8,245	—	465,652
Charge for the period	16,208	65,411	34,221	5,471	—	121,311
At 29 Dec 2021	38,280	396,669	138,298	13,716	—	586,963
Carrying amount						
At 29 Dec 2021	149,452	75,077	37,002	11,428	8,558,057	8,831,016
At 30 Dec 2020	104,752	118,976	70,123	12,584	8,015,809	8,322,244

The company has no tangible assets.

The Investment Properties held are split between an original cost of £8,015,809 and a revaluation of £542,248 per in the period, presenting a carried forward value of £8,558,057. The directors believe the valuation of Investment Properties at 29 December 2021 reflects fair value.

12. Stocks

	Group		Company	
	29 Dec 21	30 Dec 20 (restated)	29 Dec 21	30 Dec 20 (restated)
	£	£	£	£
Raw materials and consumables	18,153	11,560	—	—
Finished goods and goods for resale	50,000	50,000	—	—
	68,153	61,560	—	—

13. Debtors

	Group		Company	
	29 Dec 21	30 Dec 20 (restated)	29 Dec 21	30 Dec 20 (restated)
	£	£	£	£
Trade debtors	187,602	114,090	—	—
Directors loan account	15,547	—	—	—
Other debtors	687,831	318,678	—	—
	890,980	432,768	—	—

14. Investments

	Group		Company	
	29 Dec 21	30 Dec 20 (restated)	29 Dec 21	30 Dec 20 (restated)
	£	£	£	£
Investments in group undertakings	—	—	1	1
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15. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	Group		Company	
	29 Dec 21	30 Dec 20 (restated)	29 Dec 21	30 Dec 20 (restated)
	£	£	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts		9,606	5,000	—
Trade creditors		230,495	83,012	—
Amounts owed to group undertakings		1,400	—	1,900
Accruals and deferred income		397,502	285,255	7,440
Corporation tax		5,256	25,242	—
Social security and other taxes		59,459	128,699	—
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts		35,003	36,607	—
Director loan accounts		—	626	—
Other creditors		982,925	698,120	—
		-----	-----	-----
		1,721,646	1,262,561	9,340
		-----	-----	-----
				1,400

A fixed charge dated 22nd July 2016 in favour of National Westminster Bank Plc is place on any interest the company has in the property, securing the liabilities of the company. Interest includes, rent receivable, goodwill of the business and proceeds of insurance all generated from the use of property as well as all fixed assets not forming part of the property.

A fixed charge dated 22nd July 2016 in favour of National Westminster Bank Plc is specifically in place on all rental income of the company securing the liabilities of the company.

A fixed charge dated 22nd July 2016 in favour of National Westminster Bank Plc is in place on all assets of the company securing the liabilities of both the company, all the companies within the group and ten additional connected companies.

16. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	Group		Company	
	29 Dec 21	30 Dec 20 (restated)	29 Dec 21	30 Dec 20 (restated)
	£	£	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts		36,461	45,000	—
Amounts owed to group undertakings		245,377	235,752	—
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts		37,080	64,729	—
Other creditors		8,512,077	8,446,832	—
		-----	-----	-----
		8,830,995	8,792,313	—
		-----	-----	-----

Other creditors relates to loans of £2,149,833 (2020: £2,084,588) being "loan one" and £6,362,244 (2020: £6,362,244) being "loan two". Loan one incurs interest at a rate of 5.2% per annum plus 1% fixed LIBOR. The loan is repayable in full on 27th July 2023. Loan two incurs no interest and the loan will be repayable in full on 1st January 2023. The repayment dates are revisited every year on a rolling basis.

A fixed charge dated 22nd July 2016 in favour of National Westminster Bank Plc is place on any interest the company has in the property, securing the liabilities of the company. Interest includes, rent receivable, goodwill of the business and proceeds of insurance all generated from the use of property as well as all fixed assets not forming part of the property.

A fixed charge dated 22nd July 2016 in favour of National Westminster Bank Plc is specifically in place on all rental income of the company securing the liabilities of the company.

A fixed charge dated 22nd July 2016 in favour of National Westminster Bank Plc is in place on all assets of the company securing the liabilities of both the company, all the companies within the group and ten additional connected companies.

17. Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

The total future minimum lease payments under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	29 Dec 21	30 Dec 20	29 Dec 21	30 Dec 20
		<i>(restated)</i>		<i>(restated)</i>
	£	£	£	£
Not later than 1 year	35,003	36,607	—	—
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	37,080	64,729	—	—
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	72,083	101,336	—	—
	-----	-----	-----	-----

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company or group for certain items of plant and machinery. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is 5 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

18. Provisions

Group	Deferred tax (note 19) £
At 31 December 2020 (as restated)	(8,839)
Additions	(70,126)

At 29 December 2021	(78,965)

Company	Deferred tax (note 19) £
At 31 December 2020	—
Additions	(1,447)

At 29 December 2021	(1,447)

19. Deferred tax

The deferred tax included in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	Group		Company	
	29 Dec 21	30 Dec 20 (restated)	29 Dec 21	30 Dec 20 (restated)
	£	£	£	£
Included in provisions (note 18)	(78,965)	(8,839)	(1,447)	—

The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

	Group		Company	
	29 Dec 21	30 Dec 20 (restated)	29 Dec 21	30 Dec 20 (restated)
	£	£	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	(78,965)	(8,839)	—	—

20. Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The amount recognised in profit or loss as an expense in relation to defined contribution plans was £ 13,761 (2020: £ 17,241).

A defined contribution pension scheme is operated for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the group in an independently administered fund.

21. Government grants

The amounts recognised in the financial statements for government grants are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	29 Dec 21	30 Dec 20 (restated)	29 Dec 21	30 Dec 20 (restated)
	£	£	£	£
Recognised in other operating income:				
Government grants recognised directly in income	335,995	206,388	—	—

22. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	29 Dec 21		30 Dec 20 (restated)	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	4	4	4	4

23. Reserves

Called up share capital represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued. Profit and loss reserves are made up of non-distributable profit of £862,880 (2020: £320,632) and a distributable loss of £1,218,972 (2020: £1,310,055) presenting a carried forward overall loss of £356,092 (2020: £989,423).

24. Going concern

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the group has adequate resources, being financially supported by its directors and creditors to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Following the Covid-19 pandemic, which presented restriction of operations within the sector, the group are now trading as normal and believe profitable performance to be achievable going forward. The directors therefore continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

25. Analysis of changes in net debt

	At 31 Dec 2020	Cash flows	At 29 Dec 2021
	£	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	172,856	99,079	271,935
Debt due within one year	(42,233)	(3,776)	(46,009)
Debt due after one year	(345,481)	26,563	(318,918)
	-----	-----	-----
	(214,858)	121,866	(92,992)
	-----	-----	-----

26. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

During the period, a director received advances of £16,173 of which no amounts have been repaid. At the balance sheet date the amounts owed by the director to the group totalled £16,173. The loan is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

27. Related party transactions

Company

The following related party transactions were undertaken during the year: Amounts due to related parties are as follows, these are interest free and repayable on demand: OBG Finance Limited £47,006 (2020: £66,984) OBG Pharmaceuticals Limited £223,944 (2020: £223,944) Nextdom Limited £305,377 (2020: £305,377) Hurlston Hall Sport & Leisure Limited £635,322 (2020: £311,202). Amounts due from related parties are as follows, these are interest free and repayable on demand: Nextdom Limited £68,311 (2020: £68,311) Hurlston Hall Sport & Leisure Limited £500,000 (2020: £140,000) No dividends were paid to the directors and shareholders in respect of their shareholdings. No further transactions with related parties were undertaken such as are required to be disclosed in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

28. Controlling party

Hurlston Hall Holding Limited is jointly owned and controlled by Mr G O'Brien and Mrs A O'Brien.

Hurlston Hall Holding Limited and Subsidiary Undertakings

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Period from 31 December 2020 to 29 December 2021

29. Subsidiaries

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Class of shares held	% Held
Hurlston Hall Clubhouse Limited	Hanover Buildings, 11-13 Hanover Street, Liverpool, L1 3DN	Ordinary	100%
Hurlston Hall Trading Limited	Hanover Buildings, 11-13 Hanover Street, Liverpool, L1 3DN	Ordinary	100%
Hurlston Hall Property Limited	Hanover Buildings, 11-13 Hanover Street, Liverpool, L1 3DN	Ordinary	100%
Hurlston Hall Limited	Hanover Buildings, 11-13 Hanover Street, Liverpool, L1 3DN	Ordinary	100%

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