

HURLSTON HALL TRADING LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Company Registration No. 09950981 (England and Wales)



HURLSTON HALL TRADING LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 8

HURLSTON HALL TRADING LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		330,645		95,040
Current assets					
Stocks		208,891		209,375	
Debtors	4	539,833		308,863	
Cash at bank and in hand		91,449		76,729	
		<u>840,173</u>		<u>594,967</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(960,367)</u>		<u>(629,893)</u>	
Net current liabilities			(120,194)		(34,926)
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>210,451</u>		<u>60,114</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(121,075)		(16,336)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(21,507)</u>		-
Net assets			<u><u>67,869</u></u>		<u><u>43,778</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			<u>67,868</u>		<u>43,777</u>
Total equity			<u><u>67,869</u></u>		<u><u>43,778</u></u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the 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 on 30 May 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr P Didlick
Director

Company Registration No. 09950981

HURLSTON HALL TRADING LIMITED

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

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Hurlston Hall Trading Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Ayrton House, 38 Commerce Way, Parliament Business Park, Liverpool, L8 7BA.

1.1 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.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point of sale, 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.

Revenue from memberships are recognised over the period it relates.

1.3 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	25% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	20% straight line
Computer equipment	25% straight line

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.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

HURLSTON HALL TRADING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.5 Stocks

Stocks 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.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets 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. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.7 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.

HURLSTON HALL TRADING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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 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.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the 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.

1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

HURLSTON HALL TRADING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.10 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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.12 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 30 (2017 - 30).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 January 2018	106,074	14,321	3,361	123,756
Additions	179,340	87,559	-	266,899
At 31 December 2018	285,414	101,880	3,361	390,655
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 January 2018	24,983	3,523	210	28,716
Depreciation charged in the year	26,518	3,936	840	31,294
At 31 December 2018	51,501	7,459	1,050	60,010
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2018	233,913	94,421	2,311	330,645
At 31 December 2017	81,091	10,798	3,151	95,040

HURLSTON HALL TRADING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

4 Debtors

	2018	2017
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,216	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	377,407	178,802
Other debtors	161,210	130,061
	<u>539,833</u>	<u>308,863</u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	196,262	151,275
Amounts owed to group undertakings	11,076	26,902
Taxation and social security	18,433	47,024
Other creditors	734,596	404,692
	<u>960,367</u>	<u>629,893</u>

Amounts of £73,674 (2017:£14,209) due under hire purchase are secured over the assets in which they relate.

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Other creditors	<u>121,075</u>	<u>16,336</u>

Amounts of £121,075 (2017:£16,336) due under hire purchase are secured over the assets in which they relate.

7 Finance lease obligations

	2018	2017
	£	£
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:		
Within one year	73,674	14,209
In two to five years	121,075	16,336
	<u>194,749</u>	<u>30,545</u>

HURLSTON HALL TRADING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

8 Called up share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

9 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Iain White BSc FCA.
The auditor was DSG.

10 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

A fixed charge dated 22nd July 2016 in favour of National Westminster PLC is in place on any interest the company has in the leasehold property, securing the liabilities of the company. Interest includes, rents receivable, goodwill of the business and proceeds of insurance all generated from the use of the 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 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.

A fixed and floating charge dated 22nd July 2016 in favour of National Westminster PLC is in place on all property or undertaking of the company securing the liabilities of the company.

11 Operating lease commitments

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2018 £	2017 £
10,037	16,059

12 Related party transactions

Amounts owed to/by related parties

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

HURLSTON HALL TRADING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

12 Related party transactions

(Continued)

	Amount owed to		Amounts owed by	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	£	£	£	£
Companies with common directorship	252,672	35,564	89,985	75,077

13 Parent company

The parent company is Hurlston Hall Holding Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales. The registered office is Ayrton House, Commerce Way, Liverpool, L8 7BA. Hurlston Hall Holding Limited prepares consolidated financial statements which includes Hurlston Hall Trading Limited.

The smallest and largest group into which the results of this entity are consolidated is that headed by Hurlston Hall Holding Limited.

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