Herbel (Western) Limited Filleted Financial Statements 4 December 2016

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MANEELY Mc CANN

Chartered Accountants & statutory auditor
Aisling House
50 Stranmillis Embankment
Belfast
BT9 5FL

Financial Statements

Period from 30 November 2015 to 4 December 2016

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Officers and Professional Advisers

Director Mr M A Herbert

Company secretary Mrs L E Herbert

Registered office 152 Union Street

Aberdeen Scotland AB10 1QT

Auditor Maneely Mc Cann

Chartered Accountants & statutory auditor

Aisling House

50 Stranmillis Embankment

Belfast BT9 5FL

Bankers Lloyds Bank Plc

32 Oxford Street

London W1R 2BS

First Trust

31-35 High Street

Belfast BT1 2AL

Solicitors Maclay Murray & Spens LLP

1 George Square

Glasgow G2 1AL

Burness Paul LLP Union Plaza 1 Union Wynd Aberdeen AB10 1DQ

Director's Responsibilities Statement

Period from 30 November 2015 to 4 December 2016

The director is responsible for preparing the director's report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial period. Under that law the director has 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 director must not approve the financial statements unless he is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the director is 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 director is 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. He is 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.

Statement of Financial Position

4 December 2016

	4 Dec 16			29 Nov 15
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets	_			
Intangible assets	5		25,965	29,768
Tangible assets	6		3,225,303	3,160,902
			3,251,268	3,190,670
Current assets				
Stocks		30,379		129,301
Debtors	7	847,958		622,391
Cash at bank and in hand		391,596		585,932
		1,269,933		1,337,624
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	. 8	901,056		1,514,037
Net current assets/(liabilities)			368,877	(176,413)
Total assets less current liabilities			3,620,145	3,014,257
Net assets			3,620,145	3,014,257
÷				
Capital and reserves				_
Called up share capital			2	2
Profit and loss account			3,620,143	3,014,255
Member funds			3,620,145	3,014,257

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 17 August 2017, and are agreed on behalf of the board by:

Mr M A Herbert Director

Company registration number: SC143267

Notes to the Financial Statements

Period from 30 November 2015 to 4 December 2016

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Scotland. The address of the registered office is 152 Union Street, Aberdeen, Scotland, AB10 1OT.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'. The July 2015 amendments to the standard have been early adopted.

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.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

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 rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period provided that the outcome can be reliably estimated. When the outcome cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

Exceptional items

Exceptional items are disclosed separately in the financial statements in order to provide further understanding of the financial performance of the entity. They are material items of income or expense that have been shown separately because of their nature or amount.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Period from 30 November 2015 to 4 December 2016

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Income tax (continued)

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.

Intangible assets

Goodwill is the difference between amounts paid on the acquisition of a business and the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities. It is amortised to the profit and loss account over its estimated economic life.

Licences are shown at their original cost and are amortised to the profit and loss account over the licence period.

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:

Franchise licence

10% straight line

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Period from 30 November 2015 to 4 December 2016

3. Accounting policies (continued)

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:

Fixtures and fittings

Over 5, 10, 12 or 15 years

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 low of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Costs includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Period from 30 November 2015 to 4 December 2016

3. Accounting policies (continued)

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. Particulars of employees

The average number of persons employed by the company during the period, including the director, amounted to 90 (2015: 119).

5. Intangible assets

	Franchise Licences £
Cost At 30 Nov 2015 and 4 Dec 2016	57,052
Amortisation At 30 November 2015 Charge for the period	27,284 3,803
At 4 December 2016	31,087
Carrying amount At 4 December 2016 At 29 November 2015	25,965 29,768

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Period from 30 November 2015 to 4 December 2016

6. Tangible assets

Land and buildings £	Fixtures and fittings	Total £
2,842,851		4,970,278
	162,057	162,057
2,842,851	2,289,484	5,132,335
117,851	1,691,525	1,809,376
<u> </u>	97,656	97,656
117,851	1,789,181	1,907,032
2,725,000	500,303	3,225,303
2,725,000	435,902	3,160,902
	buildings £ 2,842,851	buildings £ £ 2,842,851

Land and buildings were valued by CBRE Limited in accordance with the Red Book during the period. The directors are of the opinion that the market valuations of the land and buildings are not materially different from the values shown in the accounts.

Finance costs

The aggregate amount of finance costs included in the cost of tangible fixed assets is £35,254 (29 November 2015: £35,254).

Tangible assets held at valuation

The historical cost of land and buildings at 4 December 2016 was £3,234,559 (29 November 2015:£3,234,559).

Included within land and buildings is land with a net book value of £856,870 (29 November 2015:£856,870).

7. Debtors

	4 Dec 16 £	29 Nov 15 £
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the		
company has a participating interest	761,427	535,888
Other debtors	86,531	86,503
	847,958	622,391

The debtors above include the following amounts falling due after more than one year:

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Period from 30 November 2015 to 4 December 2016

7. Debtors (continued)

		4 Dec 16 £	29 Nov 15 £
	Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	761,427	
8.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		4 Dec 16 £	29 Nov 15 £
	Trade creditors	232,944	210,984
	Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the	•	,
	company has a participating interest	-	48,288
	Corporation tax	155,895	_
	Social security and other taxes	148,505	232,799
	Other creditors	363,712	1,021,966
		901,056	1,514,037

9. Contingencies

Bank loans and overdrafts of the group are secured by way of fixed and floating charges on the company's and group's assets and by charges over property leases between group companies.

10. Summary audit opinion

The auditor's report for the period dated 17 August 2017 was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Cathal Maneely, for and on behalf of Maneely Mc Cann.

11. Related party transactions

Control

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Scotco (Northern) Limited, a company incorporated in England & Wales, which is a wholly owed subsidiary of Scotco (Eastern) Limited, a company incorporated in Scotland. Scotco (Eastern) Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Banner Dell Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. Mrs L E Herbert is the shareholder of Banner Dell Limited and as such is considered to be the company's ultimate controlling party.

Transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption from disclosing related party transactions with group companies, in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard No 102 Section 1A Appendix C, Related Party Disclosures.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Period from 30 November 2015 to 4 December 2016

12. Controlling party

Banner Dell Limited is the company's ultimate parent company. Copies of consolidated financial statements may be obtained from Marina Buildings, Harleyford Estate, Henley Road, Marlow, Bucks, England, SL7 2DX.