HARDINGS (HEMEL HEMPSTEAD) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

Company Registration No. 03944821 (England and Wales)

HARDINGS (HEMEL HEMPSTEAD) LIMITED

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REGISTERED NUMBER:03944821

HARDINGS (HEMEL HEMPSTEAD) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Note		2017 £		2016 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		21,716		20,441
Current assets					
Stocks	6	297,669		357,231	
Debtors	7	38,557		109,445	
Cash at bank and in hand	8	49,707		27,875	
		385,933		494,551	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(74,880)		(548,465)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			311,053		(53,914)
Total assets less current liabilities			332,769		(33,473)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10		(498,390)		(95,537)
			(165,621)		(129,010)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	11		(71)		(176)
Net liabilities			(165,692)		(129,186)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	12		55,000		55,000
Share premium account			135,000		135,000
Profit and loss account			(355,692)		(319,186)
Total shareholder's funds			(165,692)		(129,186)

HARDINGS (HEMEL HEMPSTEAD) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

The directors consider that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and mem 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 a preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companie 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 r

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

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

.....
D H Sweeney
Director

Date: 20 December 2017

The notes on pages 3 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

Hardings (Hemel Hempstead) Limited is a private company limited by shares and registered in England and Wales. The compa Floor, 7-10 Chandos Street, London, W1G 9DQ.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

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

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

At the balance sheet date, the company had an overall deficiency of assets of £165,692 (2016: £129,186).

The company relies on its fellow group companies for ongoing financial support, by means of loans totalling £488,767 (creditors due after one year (Note 11).

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the company will continue to be the foreseeable future. If the company were unable to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, adjustme to reduce the balance sheet values of assets to their recoverable amounts and to provide for further liabilities that might assets as current assets.

The fellow group companies will not be calling in funds due to them until working capital so permits. Accordingly the directo for the financial statements to be prepared on a going concern basis.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the turnove Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value adde The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership n goods sold;
- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Turnover from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance wit 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.

2.4 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured a amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the us years.

2.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accur Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition neces operating in the manner intended by management.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using th

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Long-term leasehold property	-	10%
Plant and machinery	-	25%
Motor vehicles	-	25%
Fixtures and fittings	-	25%

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, 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 th Retained Earnings.

2.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete an cost of purchase on a weighted averagebasis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overhead

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to i complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.7 Debtors

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

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and li debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordir

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts r initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest m are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instru transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present va discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objectiv objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnir

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asse balance sheet date.

2.10 Creditors

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

2.11 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings over the term of the debt using the effective amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proce instrument.

2.12 Operating leases: the company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings on a straight line basis

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings using the effective interest method.

2.14 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the year in which they are incurred.

2.15 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retai charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognis 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 er 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 Balanc

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against 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

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combina recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them a the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rat enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 11 (2016 - 12).

4. Intangible assets

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2016	206,212
At 31 March 2017	206,212
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2016	206,212
At 31 March 2017	206,212
Net book value	
At 31 March 2017	-
At 31 March 2016	-

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Fixtures and fittings	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation				
At 1 April 2016	102,301	13,814	69,277	185,392
Additions	5,416	12,800	1,168	19,384
Disposals	(47,044)	(8,410)	(26,250)	(81,704)
At 31 March 2017	60,673	18,204	44,195	123,072
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2016	100,482	5,837	58,632	164,951
Charge for the year on owned assets	871	-	3,213	4,084
Charge for the year on financed assets	-	3,677	-	3,677
Disposals	(45,406)	(1,750)	(24,200)	(71,356)
At 31 March 2017	55,947	7,764	37,645	101,356
Net book value				
At 31 March 2017	4,726	10,440	6,550	21,716
At 31 March 2016	1,819	7,977	10,645	20,441

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Motor vehicles	10,440	7,977

6. Stocks

	2017 £	2016 £
Raw materials and consumables	31,323	43,989
Work in progress	4,888	6,288
Finished goods and goods for resale	261,458	306,954
	297,669	357,231

7. Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	27,437	93,024
Amounts owed by group undertakings	3,534	-
Other debtors	2,405	5,455
Prepayments and accrued income	5,181	10,966
	38,557	109,445

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2017 £	2016 £
Cash at bank and in hand	49,707	27,875
Less: bank overdrafts	-	(101,168)
	49,707	(73,293)

Cash at bank and in hand is measured at fair value, which is calculated as amounts held on deposit at banks employed by the company less any impairments. No impairments to cash balances have been made in these accounts as all cash deposits are held at credible financial institutions.

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank overdrafts	-	101,168
Bank loans	-	5,602
Other loans	-	296,439
Trade creditors	37,819	65,150
Corporation tax	-	15,581
Other taxation and social security	10,265	31,461
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	3,806	2,617
Other creditors	8,273	8,269
Accruals and deferred income	14,717	22,178
	74,880	548,465

Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts are secured over the assets to which they relate.

The bank loan balance of £nil (2016: £5,602) and overdraft balance of £nil (2016: £101,168) at the balance sheet date are secured by a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company.

Other loans of £nil (2016: £296,439) comprise a loan provided for the purchase of vehicles for which security is provided by an all monies debenture over the assets of the company and a personal guarantee provided by D H Sweeney, a director.

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

	2017 £	2016 £
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	9,623	6,367
Amounts owed to group undertakings	488,767	89,170
	498,390	95,537

Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts are secured over the assets to which they relate.

11. Deferred taxation

	2017 £	2016 £
At beginning of year	(176)	(1,153)
Charged to profit or loss	105	977
At end of year	(71)	(176)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(71)	(176)

12. Share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Shares classified as equity		
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
45,000 Ordinary A shares of £1 each	45,000	45,000
10,000 Ordinary B shares of £1 each	10,000	10,000
	55,000	55,000

13. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 March 2017 the company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Not later than 1 year	45,000	45,000
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	180,000	180,000
Later than 5 years	198,750	243,750
	423,750	468,750

14. Related party transactions

During the year, the company received advances from fellow subsidiaries of £507,305 (2016: £nil) and made payments on behalf of fellow subsidiaries of £130,983 (2016: £52,626). At the balance sheet date, the company owed fellow subsidiaries £465,492 (2016: £89,170).

During the year, balances totalling £3,534 (2016: £nil) owed by the director were transferred to the parent company. At the balance sheet date, director D H Sweeney owed the company £nil (2016: £3,534).

During the year, debtor balances totalling £3,534 (2016: £nil) were transferred to the parent company. At the balance sheet date, the company was owed £3,534 (2016: £nil) by its parent company.

15. First time adoption of FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.

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