Registered number: 09940407

HPH HSERVE LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

HPH HSERVE LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	P A Crosby (appointed 7 January 2016) D Eaton (appointed 7 January 2016) J A Eaton (appointed 7 January 2016) T Fairclough (appointed 7 January 2016)
Registered number	09940407
Registered office	28 - 34 Westgate Skelmersdale Lancashire WN8 8AZ

HPH HSERVE LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Statement of financial position	1 - 2
Statement of changes in equity	3
Notes to the financial statements	4 - 10

HPH HSERVE LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 09940407

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 APRIL 2017

	Note		2017 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	3		**14,830**
			14,830
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	4	**23,578**	
Cash at bank and in hand	5	**67,475**	
		91,053	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	**(88,706)**	
Net current assets			**2,347**
Total assets less current liabilities			**17,177**
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	8	**(2,521)**	
			(2,521)
Net assets			**14,656**
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital			**4**
Profit and loss account			**14,652**
			14,656

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

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

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

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

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 15 August 2017.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 APRIL 2017

D Eaton
Director
The notes on pages 4 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
Comprehensive income for the period			
Profit for the period	-	14,652	14,652
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	14,652	14,652
Shares issued during the period	4	-	4
Total transactions with owners	4	-	4
At 30 April 2017	4	14,652	14,656

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

1. General information

HPH Hserve is a limited liability company incorporated in the United Kingdom and its registered office is 28 - 34 Westgate, Skelmersdale, United Kingdom, WN8 8AZ.

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 accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

Information on the impact of first-time adoption of FRS 102 is given in note 12.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

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

Rendering of services

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

- the amount of revenue 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.

2.3 Tangible fixed assets

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 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 the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Motor vehicles	- 25% straight line

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

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

2.4 Debtors

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

2.5 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2.6 Financial instruments

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

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow 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 objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Financial instruments (continued)

asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the 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's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of financial position when there is an 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.

2.7 Creditors

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

2.8 Provisions for liabilities

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

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

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of financial position.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Current and deferred taxation

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

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting 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 Statement of financial position date, except that:

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

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

3. Tangible fixed assets

	Motor vehicles
	£
Cost or valuation	
Additions	**15,145**
At 30 April 2017	**15,145**
Depreciation	
Charge for the period on owned assets	**315**
At 30 April 2017	**315**
Net book value	
At 30 April 2017	**14,830**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

4. Debtors

	2017 £
Trade debtors	11,574
Other debtors	4
Prepayments and accrued income	12,000
	23,578

5. Cash and cash equivalents

	2017 £
Cash at bank and in hand	67,474
	67,474

6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £
Trade creditors	413
Amounts owed to group undertakings	84,812
Corporation tax	586
Other taxation and social security	2,145
Accruals and deferred income	750
	88,706

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

7. Financial instruments

	2017 £
Financial assets	
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	**67,474**
	67,474

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise cash at bank and in hand.

8. Deferred taxation

	2017 £
Charged to profit or loss	**2,521**
At end of year	**2,521**

The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:

	2017 £
Accelerated capital allowances	**2,521**
	2,521

9. Share capital

	2017 £
Shares classified as equity	
Allotted, called up and fully paid	
4 Ordinary shares of £1 each	**4**

4 Ordinary shares of £1 each were issued upon incorporation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

10. Related party transactions

Included in creditors is an amount owed to Huyton Plumbing and Heating Limited, a company connected by common control of the directors of £84,812.

11. Controlling party

Huyton Plumbing Investments Limited is regarded by the directors as being the company's ultimate parent company.

There is no ultimate controlling party.

12. 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.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.