

Company Registration No. 01997221 (England and Wales)

HAMMOND HOLDINGS LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



HAMMOND HOLDINGS LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Fixed assets					
Investment properties	3	1,800,000		1,800,000	
Current assets					
Debtors	4	1,934		5,745	
Cash at bank and in hand		140,243		187,005	
		<u>142,177</u>		<u>192,750</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(8,762)</u>		<u>(70,506)</u>	
Net current assets			133,415		122,244
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>1,933,415</u>		<u>1,922,244</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(315,845)		(316,021)
Provisions for liabilities	7		<u>(185,246)</u>		<u>(185,246)</u>
Net assets			<u>1,432,324</u>		<u>1,420,977</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		2		2
Profit and loss reserves			<u>1,432,322</u>		<u>1,420,975</u>
Total equity			<u>1,432,324</u>		<u>1,420,977</u>

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 June 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

HAMMOND HOLDINGS LTD

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 JUNE 2018

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on .06/02/2019.



J F Rees
Director

Company Registration No. 01997221

HAMMOND HOLDINGS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Hammond Holdings Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Palladium House, 1-4 Argyll Street, London, W1F 7LD.

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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for rent and is recognised when it is due.

1.3 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

1.4 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, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.5 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.

HAMMOND HOLDINGS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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, 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.

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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.6 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.7 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.

HAMMOND HOLDINGS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.8 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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 1 (2017 - 1).

3 Investment property

	2018 £
Fair value	
At 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2018	<u>1,800,000</u>

In the opinion of the director, the investment properties were valued in the financial statements at their open market values as at 30 June 2018.

4 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,184	1,245
Other debtors	750	4,500
	<u>1,934</u>	<u>5,745</u>

HAMMOND HOLDINGS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	210	210
Corporation tax	6,180	6,386
Other creditors	2,372	63,910
	<u>8,762</u>	<u>70,506</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	<u>315,845</u>	<u>316,021</u>

7 Provisions for liabilities

	2018 £	2017 £
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>185,246</u>	<u>185,246</u>

8 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Liabilities 2018 £	Liabilities 2017 £
Balances:		
Revaluations	<u>185,246</u>	<u>185,246</u>

There were no deferred tax movements in the year.

The deferred tax liability relates to the potential tax payable on the disposal of investment property.

9 Called up share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid		
2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

HAMMOND HOLDINGS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

10 Non-distributable profits reserve

At the year end included within retained earnings is an amount of £1,049,726 (2017: £1,049,726) related to investment property revaluation, which is not distributable.

11 Related party transactions

Included within other debtors is an amount of £nil (2017: £4,500) owed by a connected entity. The loan is provided interest free and is unsecured. There are no formal terms and conditions regarding repayment of the loan

12 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £15,000 (2017 - £nil) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's director.

Included within other debtors is an amount of £750 (2017: £62,938 owed to) owed by the director. The loan is provided interest free and is unsecured. There are no formal terms and conditions regarding repayment of the loan.