

HAMMOND HOLDINGS LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

HAMMOND HOLDINGS LTD

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HAMMOND HOLDINGS LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	J F Rees
Company secretary	J F Rees
Registered number	01997221
Registered office	171 Fentiman Road London SW8 1JY
Accountants	Blick Rothenberg Limited Chartered Accountants 16 Great Queen Street Covent Garden London WC2B 5AH

HAMMOND HOLDINGS LTD**BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 JUNE 2023**

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	247	493
Investment property	5	1,540,000	1,540,000
		<u>1,540,247</u>	<u>1,540,493</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	1,833	1,833
Bank and cash balances		9,538	33,614
		<u>11,371</u>	<u>35,447</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(16,922)	(14,128)
Net current (liabilities)/assets		<u>(5,551)</u>	<u>21,319</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,534,696</u>	<u>1,561,812</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(368,804)	(368,804)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax		(204,717)	(204,717)
		<u>(204,717)</u>	<u>(204,717)</u>
Net assets		<u>961,175</u>	<u>988,291</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	13	2	2
Profit and loss account		961,173	988,289
		<u>961,175</u>	<u>988,291</u>

HAMMOND HOLDINGS LTD**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 JUNE 2023**

The director considers 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 year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

The Company has opted not to file the profit and loss account 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 by:

J F Rees
Director

Date: 20 January 2024

The notes on pages 5 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

HAMMOND HOLDINGS LTD

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 July 2021	2	1,022,641	1,022,643
Loss for the year	-	(29,252)	(29,252)
Dividends: Equity capital	-	(5,100)	(5,100)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 1 July 2022	2	988,289	988,291
Profit for the year	-	14,884	14,884
Dividends: Equity capital	-	(42,000)	(42,000)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 30 June 2023	2	961,173	961,175

HAMMOND HOLDINGS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1. General information

Hammond Holdings Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The address of its registered office is 171 Fentiman Road, London, United Kingdom, SW8 1JY.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£), which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

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 Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

After making enquiries, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future, being a period of at least twelve months from the date these financial statements were approved. Accordingly, he continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue comprises rental income, service charges and other recoveries from tenants of the company's investment properties. Rental income is recognised on an accruals basis in the period in which it is earned, in accordance with the terms of the lease.

2.4 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.

At each reporting date the Company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

The Company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the Company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

HAMMOND HOLDINGS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 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:

Computer equipment	-	33%	straight line basis
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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 profit or loss.

2.5 Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by the director and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

2.6 Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

The Company's policies for its major classes of financial assets and financial liabilities are set out below.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, cash and bank are initially recognised at transaction price, 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 for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

HAMMOND HOLDINGS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors and 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 for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets 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 profit and loss account.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

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

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet 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.

HAMMOND HOLDINGS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Cash

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

2.8 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

2.9 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.10 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.11 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2.12 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

HAMMOND HOLDINGS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, 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.

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of taxable profit for the year or prior years.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet 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 balance sheet date.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including the director, during the year was 1 (2022 - 1).

HAMMOND HOLDINGS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Computer equipment £
Cost	
At 1 July 2022	739
At 30 June 2023	739
Depreciation	
At 1 July 2022	246
Charge for the year on owned assets	246
At 30 June 2023	492
Net book value	
At 30 June 2023	247
At 30 June 2022	493

5. Investment property

	Short term leasehold investment property £
Valuation	
At 1 July 2022	1,540,000
At 30 June 2023	1,540,000

The 2023 valuations were made by director on an open market value for existing use basis.

HAMMOND HOLDINGS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

6. Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Other debtors	<u>1,833</u>	<u>1,833</u>

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade creditors	5,886	-
Corporation tax	1,239	4,495
Other taxation and social security	1,035	1,473
Other creditors	4,262	3,910
Accruals	4,500	4,250
	<u>16,922</u>	<u>14,128</u>

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

	2023 £	2022 £
Bank loans	<u>368,804</u>	<u>368,804</u>

9. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	123,750	123,750
Amounts falling due after more than 5 years		
Bank loans	245,054	245,054
	<u>368,804</u>	<u>368,804</u>

HAMMOND HOLDINGS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

10. Deferred taxation

	2023 £
At beginning of year	(204,717)
At end of year	(204,717)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Revaluation of investment property	(204,717)	(204,717)
	<u>(204,717)</u>	<u>(204,717)</u>

11. Non-distributable profits reserve

At the year end included within retained earnings is an amount of £614,149 (2022: £614,149) related to investment property revaluations, which is not distributable.

12. Related party transactions

Dividends totalling £42,000 (2022: £5,100) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's director.

At the year end date the company owed £447 (2022: £95) to the director. The loan is provided interest free and is unsecured. There are no formal terms and conditions regarding repayment of the loan.

13. Share capital

	2023 £	2022 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
2 (2022 - 2) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

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.