

Company Registration No. 02263367 (England and Wales)

HURSTWOOD ESTATES (LANCASTER) LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



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HURSTWOOD ESTATES (LANCASTER) LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 7

HURSTWOOD ESTATES (LANCASTER) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

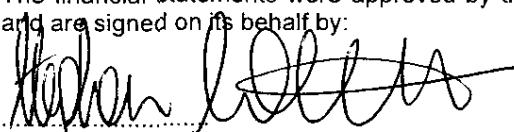
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

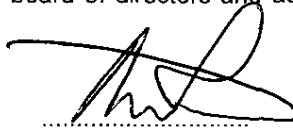
	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Fixed assets					
Investment properties	5	4,400,000		4,400,000	
Current assets					
Debtors	6	1,161,853		699,257	
Cash at bank and in hand		15,676		6,214	
		1,177,529		705,471	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(1,217,983)		(993,772)	
Net current liabilities		(40,454)		(288,301)	
Total assets less current liabilities		4,359,546		4,111,699	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(2,344,177)		(2,171,820)	
Net assets		2,015,369		1,939,879	
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9	100,000		100,000	
Profit and loss reserves	10	1,915,369		1,839,879	
Total equity		2,015,369		1,939,879	

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, advantage has been taken of the option to not deliver the director's report and the profit and loss account.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 25/9/19 and are signed on its behalf by:


S J Ashworth
Director


A C Park
Director

Company Registration No. 02263367

HURSTWOOD ESTATES (LANCASTER) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Hurstwood Estates (Lancaster) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Bridge Street Chambers, 72 Bridge Street, Manchester, M3 2RJ.

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 investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover comprises revenue recognised by the company in respect of property rental income (comprising rents, service charge and insurance rents) accounted for on an accruals basis, all net of VAT.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and machinery etc.	4, 7 and 8 years straight line
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The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is measured using the fair value model and stated at its fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in the profit and loss account. Deferred tax is provided on these gains at the rate expected to apply when the property is sold.

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

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

HURSTWOOD ESTATES (LANCASTER) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 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.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

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

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.

HURSTWOOD ESTATES (LANCASTER) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans and loans from fellow group companies, 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.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. 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. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.8 Equity instruments

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

1.9 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.

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.

HURSTWOOD ESTATES (LANCASTER) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Valuation of investment property

Investment properties are measured using the fair value model and as such require significant judgement from the directors. The valuation has been based on the directors' knowledge of the portfolio of investment properties taking account of geographical locations, estimated rental values and external valuations undertaken in the period.

Apportionment of loan

The loan balance seen within creditors has been apportioned between the company and another group company based on the directors' assessment of the value of the respective companies' investment property and stock holdings.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 3 (2017 - 3).

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018	6,929
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018	6,929
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2018	-
At 31 December 2017	-

HURSTWOOD ESTATES (LANCASTER) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

5 Investment property

	2018 £
Fair value	
At 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018	4,400,000

The fair value of the investment property has been determined by the directors of the company, on an open market value for existing use basis. The valuation has been based on the directors' knowledge of the portfolio of investment properties taking account of the geographical locations and their estimated rental value.

The company's investment properties were valued in February 2018 by an external professional valuer. The third party valuation is not materially different to the value included in the financial statements.

6 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	76,860	66,264
Amounts due from group undertakings	218,693	218,693
Amounts due from related undertakings	866,300	414,300
	<u>1,161,853</u>	<u>699,257</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	129,966	131,683
Amounts owed to group undertakings	939,001	769,806
Corporation tax	85,829	40,641
Other taxation and social security	16,701	15,029
Other creditors	1,650	2,400
Accruals and deferred income	44,836	34,213
	<u>1,217,983</u>	<u>993,772</u>

Bank loans of £105,351 (2017: £131,683) disclosed under creditors falling due after one year were secured by the company by way of a fixed charge over the investment property.

8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	2,344,177	2,171,820

Bank loans of £2,344,177 (2017: £2,171,820) disclosed under creditors falling due after one year were secured by the company by way of a fixed charge over the investment property.

Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as follows:

HURSTWOOD ESTATES (LANCASTER) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year (Continued)

Payable by instalments	1,824,315	1,645,090
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

9 Called up share capital

	2018	2017
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100,000	100,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	100,000	100,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

10 Profit and loss reserves

Included within profit and loss reserves are non-distributable reserves of £1,418,451 (2017: £1,418,451).

11 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was David Clift.
The auditor was Baldwins Audit Services.

12 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company has given a cross guarantee in respect of a loan facility provided to Arrowmere Capital 7 Limited. At 31 December 2018 an amount of £20,690,071 (2017: £15,108,883) was outstanding in respect of this facility.

13 Related party transactions

In relation to the loan facility detailed in Note 12 the directors have given total combined personal guarantees of £1,354,000.