

Registered number: 02504525

HAMSON BARRON SMITH LIMITED

UNAUDITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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HAMSON BARRON SMITH LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

DIRECTORS	S C Hersey D T Wetteland D L Barrow
REGISTERED NUMBER	02504525
REGISTERED OFFICE	280 Fifers Lane Norwich Norfolk NR6 6EQ
BANKERS	Barclays Bank Plc 5/6 Red Lion Street Norwich Norfolk NR3 1QH

HAMSON BARRON SMITH LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page(s)
Directors' report	1
Statement of comprehensive income	2
Statement of financial position	3 - 4
Statement of changes in equity	5
Notes to the financial statements	6 - 24

HAMSON BARRON SMITH LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the company are that of professional property consultancy services.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The profit for the financial year, amounted to £91,373 (2019 - £323,226). The net assets of the company as at 31 March 2020 are £1,964,368 (2019 - £1,872,995).

The directors have not recommended a dividend for the year (2019 - *£nil*).

DIRECTORS

The directors who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

S C Hersey
D T Wetteland
D L Barrow

QUALIFYING THIRD PARTY INDEMNITY PROVISIONS

The company has maintained liability insurance for its directors and officers throughout the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements. The directors and officers have also been granted a qualifying third party indemnity provision under section 234 of the Companies Act 2006 which is in force to the date of approval of the financial statements. Neither the company's indemnity nor insurance provides cover in the event that a director or officer is proved to have acted fraudulently or dishonestly.

SMALL COMPANIES EXEMPTION

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf by:



D T Wetteland
Director

Date: 03 February 2021

HAMSON BARRON SMITH LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Revenue	4	5,287,997	6,170,539
Cost of sales		(4,271,372)	(4,708,575)
GROSS PROFIT		1,016,625	1,461,964
Administrative expenses		(922,996)	(1,065,103)
Other operating income		9,790	240
OPERATING PROFIT AND PROFIT BEFORE TAX	5	103,419	397,101
Tax on profit	8	(12,046)	(73,875)
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		91,373	323,226
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		91,373	323,226

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2020 or 2019 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

The notes on pages 6 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

HAMSON BARRON SMITH LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 02504525

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Goodwill	9	794,191	794,191
Other intangible assets	10	4,305	5,812
Property, plant and equipment	11	29,586	36,608
		<u>828,082</u>	<u>836,611</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade and other receivables: amounts falling due after more than one year	12	17,998	16,842
Trade and other receivables: amounts falling due within one year	12	1,838,499	1,189,454
Cash and cash equivalents	13	202,174	405,977
		<u>2,058,671</u>	<u>1,612,273</u>
Trade and other payables: amounts falling due within one year	14	(922,385)	(575,889)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		1,136,286	1,036,384
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>1,964,368</u>	<u>1,872,995</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>1,964,368</u>	<u>1,872,995</u>
EQUITY			
Called up share capital	16	6,650	6,650
Retained earnings		1,957,718	1,866,345
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>1,964,368</u>	<u>1,872,995</u>

HAMSON BARRON SMITH LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 02504525

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

The 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.

For the year ending 31 March 2020, the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

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 entities subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements on pages 2 to 24 were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:



D T Wetteland
Director

Date: 03 February 2021

The notes on pages 6 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

HAMSON BARRON SMITH LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
At 1 April 2019	6,650	1,866,345	1,872,995
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR			
Profit for the financial year	-	91,373	91,373
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	-	91,373	91,373
AT 31 MARCH 2020	<u>6,650</u>	<u>1,957,718</u>	<u>1,964,368</u>

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
At 1 April 2018 (as originally presented)	6,650	1,508,875	1,515,525
Effect of adoption of IFRS 15, 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'	-	34,244	34,244
At 1 April 2018 (as restated)	<u>6,650</u>	<u>1,543,119</u>	<u>1,549,769</u>
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR			
Profit for the financial year	-	323,226	323,226
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	-	323,226	323,226
AT 31 MARCH 2019	<u>6,650</u>	<u>1,866,345</u>	<u>1,872,995</u>

The notes on pages 6 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

HAMSON BARRON SMITH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1. General information

The company is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in the UK and registered at 280 Fifers Lane, Norwich, Norfolk, NR6 6EQ. The reporting period is from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020.

The company's principal activities are that of professional property consultancy services.

2. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101, 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 3. The financial statements are presented in pound sterling (£).

HAMSON BARRON SMITH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Financial reporting standard 101 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures
- the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement
- the requirements of the second sentence of paragraph 110 and paragraphs 113(a), 114, 115, 118, 119(a) to (c), 120 to 127 and 129 of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
- the requirements of paragraph 52, the second sentence of paragraph 89, and paragraphs 90, 91 and 93 of IFRS 16 Leases. The requirements of paragraph 58 of IFRS 16, provided that the disclosure of details in indebtedness relating to amounts payable after 5 years required by company law is presented separately for lease liabilities and other liabilities, and in total
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:
 - paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
 - paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment;
 - paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 Intangible Assets;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- the requirements of paragraph 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member

2.3 Impact of new international reporting standards, amendments and interpretations

IFRS 16, 'Leases' is a new accounting standard effective for the year ended 31 March 2020 and has had no material impact on the company. There are no other new accounting standards, amendments to accounting standards, or IFRIC interpretations that are effective for the year ended 31 March 2020 that have had a material impact on the company.

2.4 Going concern

The directors believe that the company has adequate resources and will have available to it sufficient future funding to enable it to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, it remains appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

HAMSON BARRON SMITH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Revenue

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

The company does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the company does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

Rendering of services

Revenue is recognised either when the performance obligation in the contract/agreement has been performed ('point in time' recognition) or 'over time' as control of the performance obligation is transferred to the customer. Where contracts/agreements include multiple performance obligations, the transaction price will be allocated to each performance obligation based on the stand alone selling prices. Where these are not directly observable, they are estimated based on expected cost plus margin. For service contracts/agreements including a goods element, revenue for the separate good is recognised at a point in time when the good is delivered, the legal title has passed and the customer has accepted the good.

In the case of fixed-price contracts, the customer pays the fixed amount based on a payment schedule. If the services rendered by the group exceed the payment, a contract asset is recognised. If the payments exceed the services rendered, a contract liability is recognised.

HAMSON BARRON SMITH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of a business combination over the total acquisition date fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired.

Cost comprises the fair value of assets given, liabilities assumed and equity instruments issued.

When a business combination agreement provides for an adjustment to the cost of the combination which is contingent on future events, the company includes the estimated amount of that adjustment in the cost of the combination at the acquisition date if the adjustment is probable and can be measured reliably. However, if the potential adjustment is not recognised at the acquisition date but subsequently becomes probable and can be measured reliably, the additional consideration shall be treated as an adjustment to the cost of the combination. Changes in the estimated value of contingent consideration arising on business combinations completed as a consequence result in a change in the carrying value of the related goodwill.

Goodwill is capitalised as an intangible asset and is not amortised. Instead it is reviewed annually for impairment with any impairment in carrying value being charged to the statement of comprehensive income. The Companies Act 2006 requires acquired goodwill to be reduced by provisions for depreciation calculated to write off the amount systematically over a period chosen by the directors, not exceeding its useful economic life. It has been deemed, however, the non-amortisation of goodwill is a departure from the requirements of the Company Act, for the overriding purpose of giving a true and fair view. The effect of this departure has not been quantified because it is impracticable and, in the opinion of the directors, would be misleading.

The carrying values of the goodwill balances are reassessed at least annually or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. If analysis indicates that the carrying value is too high, then this is reduced to its recoverable amount which is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Value in use is calculated using pre-tax cash flow projections based on financial budgets and business plans covering a twelve month period.

2.7 Other intangible assets

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

Amortisation is provided on the following bases:

Computer software	-	20 % straight line
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The amortisation charge for the year is included within administrative expenses.

2.8 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment 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.

HAMSON BARRON SMITH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Leasehold property improvements	- over the period of the lease
Plant and machinery	- 25% reducing balance per annum
Computer equipment	- 20% straight line per annum

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.

2.9 Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional, unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognised at fair value. The company holds the trade receivables with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables and contract assets.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables and contract assets are grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The contract assets relate to unbilled work in progress and have substantially the same risk characteristics as the trade receivables for the same types of contracts. The company has therefore concluded that the expected loss rates for trade receivables are a reasonable approximation of the loss rates for the contract assets.

2.10 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.

2.11 Financial instruments

The company recognises financial instruments when it becomes a party to the contractual arrangements of the instrument. Financial instruments are de-recognised when they are discharged or when the contractual terms expire. The company's accounting policies in respect of financial

HAMSON BARRON SMITH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Financial instruments (continued)

instruments transactions are explained below:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value.

Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either fair value or amortised cost, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Fair value through profit or loss

All of the company's financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any fair value gains or losses being recognised in profit or loss to the extent they are not part of a designated hedging relationship. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss includes any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset.

Impairment of financial assets

The company always recognises lifetime expected credit losses (ECL) for trade receivables and amounts due on contracts with customers. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated based on the company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the receivables, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate. Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

Financial liabilities

Fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities are classified as at fair value through profit or loss, when the financial liability is held for trading, or is designated as at fair value through profit or loss. This designation may be made if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise, or the financial liability forms part of a group of financial instruments which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, or the financial liability forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and IFRS 9 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at fair value through profit or loss. Any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

At amortised cost

Financial liabilities which are neither contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, held for trading, nor designated as at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or where appropriate a shorter period, to the amortised cost of

HAMSON BARRON SMITH LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Financial instruments (continued)

a financial liability.

2.12 Trade and other payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers.

Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Trade payables are presented as amounts falling due within one year unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting date.

2.13 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

HAMSON BARRON SMITH LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Current and deferred taxation

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

HAMSON BARRON SMITH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

To be able to prepare the financial statements according to FRS 101, management must make estimates and assumptions that affect the asset and liability items and revenue and expense amounts recorded in the financial statements. These estimates are based on historic experience and various other assumptions that management and the Board of directors believe are reasonable under the circumstances. The results of this form the basis for making judgements about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily available from other sources.

The actual results are likely to differ from the judgements, estimates and assumptions made by management, and will seldom equal the estimated results.

Information about the significant judgements, estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses are discussed below.

Critical judgements

Revenue and profit on property consultancy contracts

In respect of certain property consultancy services the stage of completion of any contract is assessed by management by taking into consideration all information available at the reporting date. In this process management carries out significant judgements about milestones, actual work performed and the estimated costs to complete the work. Further information on the company's accounting policy for these contracts is provided in note 2.5

Critical estimates

Deferred tax assets

The assessment of the profitability of future taxable income in which deferred tax assets can be utilised is based on the company's latest approved budget forecast, which is adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits to the use of any unused tax loss or credit. If a positive forecast of taxable income indicates the probable use of a deferred tax asset, especially when it can be utilised without a time limit, that deferred tax asset is usually recognised in full. The recognition of deferred tax assets that are subject to certain legal or economic limits or uncertainties is assessed individually by management based on the specific facts and circumstances.

4. Revenue

All revenue arose within the United Kingdom and was entirely attributable to property consultancy.

HAMSON BARRON SMITH LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

5. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging/ (crediting):

	2020	2019
	£	£
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	16,394	25,657
Amortisation of intangible assets, including goodwill	1,507	1,384
(Reversal of impairment)/ Impairment of trade receivables	(6,493)	54,371
Operating lease expense	-	134,760
Audit fees payable to the company's auditors	-	10,170
Short term lease expense	134,405	-

6. Employees

	2020	2019
	£	£
Wages and salaries	2,219,760	2,668,387
Social security costs	242,026	291,947
Other pension costs	101,602	120,015
	2,563,388	3,080,349

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2020	2019
	No.	No.
Architectural services	38	50
Building surveying	9	9
Administration	8	10
	55	69

7. Directors' remuneration

The directors did not receive any emoluments from this company during the current year or preceding year. Two directors were paid by Norse Commercial Services Limited and one director was paid by NPS Leeds Limited, all with no recharge.

HAMSON BARRON SMITH LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

8. Tax on profit

	2020 £	2019 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the year	17,858	75,619
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(4,656)	(2,099)
Total current tax	<u>13,202</u>	<u>73,520</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	1,952	1,109
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(1,127)	(754)
Effect of tax rate change on opening balance	(1,981)	-
Total deferred tax	<u>(1,156)</u>	<u>355</u>
Tax on profit	<u>12,046</u>	<u>73,875</u>

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2019 - *lower than*) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2020 £	2019 £
Profit before tax	<u>103,419</u>	<u>397,101</u>
Profit before tax multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%)	19,650	75,449
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	160	1,279
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(5,783)	(2,853)
Effect of tax rate change on opening balance	(1,981)	-
Total tax charge for the year	<u>12,046</u>	<u>73,875</u>

HAMSON BARRON SMITH LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

8. Tax on profit (continued)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

Changes to the UK corporation tax rates were substantively enacted on 17 March 2020 under a UK Budget resolution which has statutory effect under the provisions of the Provision Collection of Taxes Act 1968. This resolution cancelled the previously enacted reduction to 17%, such that the UK corporation tax main rate from 1 April 2020 remains at 19%. Deferred taxes at the balance sheet date have been measured using these enacted tax rates and reflected in these financial statements.

9. Goodwill

	2020 £
Cost	
At 1 April 2019	1,403,368
At 31 March 2020	1,403,368
Accumulated amortisation	
At 1 April 2019	609,177
At 31 March 2020	609,177
Net book amount	
At 31 March 2020	794,191
<i>At 31 March 2019</i>	794,191

The brought forward net book value of goodwill of £794,191 relates to the acquisition of the trade and assets of Hamson Partnership during 2010 and of the trade and assets of Barron & Smith Limited and Robson Liddle Limited during 2016. The brought forward accumulated amortisation relates to amounts amortised prior to the transition to FRS 101.

The key assumptions for the value in use calculations are those regarding the operating margin, discount rates and growth rates. In respect of the carrying value of the goodwill the directors have concluded that no reasonably foreseeable change in the key assumptions would result in a material impairment of the goodwill balance.

HAMSON BARRON SMITH LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

10. Other intangible assets

	Computer software £
Cost	
At 1 April 2019	16,238
At 31 March 2020	16,238
Accumulated amortisation	
At 1 April 2019	10,426
Charge for the year	1,507
At 31 March 2020	11,933
Net book amount	
At 31 March 2020	4,305
At 31 March 2019	5,812

HAMSON BARRON SMITH LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

11. Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold property improvements £	Plant and machinery £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 April 2019	72,176	177,368	59,443	308,987
Additions	-	-	9,372	9,372
At 31 March 2020	<u>72,176</u>	<u>177,368</u>	<u>68,815</u>	<u>318,359</u>
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 April 2019	69,528	159,694	43,157	272,379
Charge for the year	2,440	4,419	9,535	16,394
At 31 March 2020	<u>71,968</u>	<u>164,113</u>	<u>52,692</u>	<u>288,773</u>
Net book amount				
At 31 March 2020	<u>208</u>	<u>13,255</u>	<u>16,123</u>	<u>29,586</u>
At 31 March 2019	<u>2,648</u>	<u>17,674</u>	<u>16,286</u>	<u>36,608</u>

HAMSON BARRON SMITH LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

12. Trade and other receivables

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts falling due after more than one year		
Deferred tax asset	17,998	16,842
	<u>17,998</u>	<u>16,842</u>
Amounts falling due within one year		
Trade receivables	430,232	466,173
Amounts owed by group undertakings	228,029	341,034
Amounts owed by joint ventures and associated undertakings	667,882	-
Other receivables	21,306	24,006
Prepayments and accrued income	167,560	104,902
Amounts recoverable on long term contracts	323,490	253,339
	<u>1,838,499</u>	<u>1,189,454</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings and amounts owed by joint ventures and associated undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand. There is no provision against this debt (2019 - £nil).

Trade receivables are stated after provisions for impairment of £56,337 (2019 - £62,831).

Included in other receivables is £19,375 (2019 - £19,375) in respect of rent deposits which are expected to be recovered after more than one year.

13. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 £	2019 £
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>202,174</u>	<u>405,977</u>

HAMSON BARRON SMITH LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

14. Trade and other payables: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade payables	117,568	50,475
Amounts owed to group undertakings	196,543	41,189
Corporation tax	17,858	83,651
Other taxation and social security	55,061	71,433
Other payables	18,145	21,987
Accruals and deferred income	517,210	307,154
	<u>922,385</u>	<u>575,889</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

Included within other payables at the year end are outstanding pension contributions of £18,145 (2019 - £21,987).

15. Deferred tax

The movement in the deferred tax asset during the year was:

	2020 £	2019 £
At 1 April	16,842	17,197
Credited/(charged) to profit or loss	1,156	(355)
At 31 March	<u>17,998</u>	<u>16,842</u>

Deferred tax is provided for at 19% (2019 - 17%) in the financial statements and consists of the following:

	2020 £	2019 £
Difference between depreciation and capital allowances	14,610	13,196
Other timing differences	3,388	3,646
	<u>17,998</u>	<u>16,842</u>

HAMSON BARRON SMITH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

16. Called up share capital

	2020	2019
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
6,650 (2019 - 6,650) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	6,650	6,650

17. Contingent liabilities

During the year, the company joined the Norse Commercial Services VAT group and as such is jointly and severally liable for the VAT liability of the entire group. The Norse Commercial Services VAT group liability at the 31 March 2020 was £8,374,583. Prior to the company joining the Norse Commercial Services VAT group, the company was a member of the NPS Property Consultants VAT group. The NPS Property Consultants VAT group liability at 31 March 2019 was £1,543,836.

A cross guarantee in favour of Barclays Bank plc is in place between Hamson Barron Smith Limited and the following group companies: NPS Property Consultants Limited, NPS NW Limited, NPS Humber Limited, NPS Barnsley Limited, NPS South West Limited, NPS London Limited, NPS Norwich Limited, NPS Leeds Limited, Norse Energy Limited, Norse Development Company Limited, International Aviation Academy-Norwich Limited, NPS Newport Limited, NPS Peterborough Limited, NPS Infinity Limited, NPS South East Limited. This cross guarantee is also in place between Hamson Barron Smith Limited and Beattie Passive Norse Limited, a joint venture company within the Norse Group. The indebtedness subject to this guarantee at the year end was £nil (2019 - £nil).

18. Other provisions

The nature of the company's activities, particularly in relation to its operations, is such that from time to time it faces challenges in respect of contractual disputes, laws and regulations and tax arising in the normal course of business. Provisions are made for these actions where this is appropriate. No provisions have been made in the financial statements for this year (2019 - £nil).

HAMSON BARRON SMITH LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

19. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions available under FRS 101 for paragraph 17 of IAS 24, whereby wholly owned group undertakings do not have to disclose intra group transactions with other wholly owned members of the same group. The company had the following transactions and balances in the normal course of trade with related parties within the Norse Group and the ultimate controlling party Norfolk County Council.

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2020	31 March 2020	31 March 2020
	Sales	Purchases	Receivables	Payables
	£	£	£	£
NPS NW Limited	475	-	-	-
NPS South West Limited	183,787	13,552	14,707	-
NPS London Limited	42,872	-	-	-
NPS Leeds Limited	336,535	-	-	-
NPS Norwich Limited	23,255	-	-	-
NPS Peterborough Limited	510,453	-	22,465	-
Babergh Growth Limited	368,652	-	442,382	-
Mid Suffolk Growth Limited	187,956	-	225,500	-

	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2019	31 March 2019	31 March 2019
	Sales	Purchases	Receivables	Payables
	£	£	£	£
NPS Humber Limited	403	-	-	-
NPS South West Limited	778,806	66,373	44,069	-
NPS London Limited	42,493	1,150	4,247	-
NPS Leeds Limited	127,953	-	-	-
NPS Norwich Limited	104,268	-	4,082	-
NPS Newport Limited	2,250	14,634	-	-
NPS Peterborough Limited	604,619	-	109,571	-

HAMSON BARRON SMITH LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

20. Controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is NPS Property Consultants Limited.

The company's ultimate parent and the smallest group to consolidate these financial statements is Norse Group Limited. Copies of the Norse Group Limited consolidated financial statements are available from Companies House, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

The company's ultimate controlling party and largest group to consolidate these financial statements is Norfolk County Council by virtue of its ownership of 100% of the ordinary share capital of Norse Group Limited. Copies of the Norfolk County Council consolidated financial statements can be viewed online at the Council's website (www.norfolk.gov.uk).