

Company Registration No. 03147908 (England and Wales)

MERCER & HOLE TRUSTEES LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



MERCER & HOLE TRUSTEES LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	G L Tallon L J Spearman H C B Price E A Cuthbertson P A Maberly D L Bisby A C Palmer C Alway	(Appointed 10 February 2021)
Secretary	H C B Price	
Company number	03147908	
Registered office	72 London Road St Albans Herts AL1 1NS	

MERCER & HOLE TRUSTEES LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Statement of changes in equity	3
Notes to the financial statements	4 - 9

MERCER & HOLE TRUSTEES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		12,227		16,960
Current assets					
Debtors	4	607,732		716,888	
Cash at bank and in hand		806,356		950,317	
		1,414,088		1,667,205	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(214,127)		(342,710)	
Net current assets			1,199,961		1,324,495
Total assets less current liabilities			1,212,188		1,341,455
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		-		(11,815)
Net assets			1,212,188		1,329,640
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		100,600		100,600
Profit and loss reserves			1,111,588		1,229,040
Total equity			1,212,188		1,329,640

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

For the financial year ended 30 September 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small 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 members have 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.

MERCER & HOLE TRUSTEES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 10 February 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:



H C B Price
Director

Company Registration No. 03147908

MERCER & HOLE TRUSTEES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

	Notes	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 October 2018		100,600	924,112	1,024,712
Year ended 30 September 2019:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	629,928	629,928
Dividends		-	(325,000)	(325,000)
Balance at 30 September 2019		100,600	1,229,040	1,329,640
Year ended 30 September 2020:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	547,548	547,548
Dividends		-	(665,000)	(665,000)
Balance at 30 September 2020		100,600	1,111,588	1,212,188

MERCER & HOLE TRUSTEES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Mercer & Hole Trustees Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 72 London Road, St Albans, Herts, AL1 1NS.

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 £1.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

Following the declaration of a worldwide COVID-19 pandemic by the World Health Organisation in March 2020, the impact of the virus has been dominating the world social and economic climate presenting all businesses with a unique set of circumstances increasing the unpredictability of future trading conditions and threatening the global economy.

The directors have considered the impact this situation has had on operations since the year end. The company has not seen any downturn in operations through this period and has continued to deliver services as normal. The directors will continue to monitor the situation but do not expect to see any further impact on business operations.

The directors are therefore confident that the going concern basis is appropriate for the preparation of these financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

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:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	20% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% straight line

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.

MERCER & HOLE TRUSTEES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

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.

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.

MERCER & HOLE TRUSTEES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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.

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.

1.10 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.

MERCER & HOLE TRUSTEES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.12 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

1.13 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	6	6

MERCER & HOLE TRUSTEES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 October 2019 and 30 September 2020	22,516
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 October 2019	5,556
Depreciation charged in the year	4,733
At 30 September 2020	10,289
Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2020	12,227
At 30 September 2019	16,960

4 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	267,376	326,602
Amounts owed by group undertakings	134,243	134,243
Other debtors	206,113	256,043
	<u>607,732</u>	<u>716,888</u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,320	411
Corporation tax	58,778	147,060
Other taxation and social security	69,970	79,043
Other creditors	84,059	116,196
	<u>214,127</u>	<u>342,710</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Other creditors	-	11,815
	<u>-</u>	<u>11,815</u>

MERCER & HOLE TRUSTEES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

7 Called up share capital

	2020	2019
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
249,000 Ordinary shares 40% paid of £1 each	99,600	99,600
	<u>100,600</u>	<u>100,600</u>

8 Parent company

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Mercer & Hole Group Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom.