REGISTERED NUMBER: 04007037 (England and Wales)

Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

for

D A Hall Trading Ltd

Contents of the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

D A Hall Trading Ltd

Company Information
for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

DIRECTORS:	Mr D Rose Mr G Rose Mr A J Bushnell
REGISTERED OFFICE:	1 Thornbury Way West Ashland Milton Keynes MK6 4BB
REGISTERED NUMBER:	04007037 (England and Wales)
AUDITORS:	Parcell & Associates Aldreth Pearcroft Road Stonehouse Gloucestershire GL10 2JY

Balance Sheet
31 December 2016

	Notes	31.12.16 £	31.12.15 £
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	3	100	100
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		100	100
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital		100	100
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		100	100

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 23 September 2017 and were signed on its behalf by:

Mr G Rose - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

D A Hall Trading Ltd is a private company, limited by shares , registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements
These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Taxation
Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

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

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Going concern
The company transferred its trade, assets and liabilities to two associated companies on 29 July 2012 and 30 December 2012 respectively and has consequently ceased trading. As required by FRS 18 Accounting Policies, the directors have prepared the financial statements on the basis that the company is no longer a going concern. No material adjustments arose as a result of ceasing to apply the going concern basis. All assets and liabilities were transferred to the associated companies at their book value.

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2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Impairment of fixed assets
At each reporting end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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 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 each 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

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2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment cost is measured at the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the assets 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

For assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Profit and Loss Account 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

Dividends

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

Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the process of applying the company's accounting policies, management are required to make certain estimates and judgements. The key estimates and judgements are as follows:

Depreciation and residual values

The directors have reviewed the asset lives and associated residual values of all fixed asset classes, and has concluded that asset lives and residual values are appropriate

3. **DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	31.12.16	31.12.15
	£	£
Amounts owed by group undertakings	100	100

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4. DISCLOSURE UNDER SECTION 444(5B) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

The Report of the Auditors was unqualified.

Nicholas Parcell (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Parcell & Associates

5. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

Until 29th July 2012, Mr David Hall was the ultimate controlling party. On 29 July 2012, 100% of the Company's share capital was acquired by Domino's Pizza Group plc which became the Company's ultimate controlling party. Following the acquisition the trade and assets associated with three of the Company's stores were sold to a newly incorporated subsidiary of the Company, DP Beach A Limited for £1,300,200, generating a profit on disposal of £965,987. On 2 December 2012, 100% of the share capital of the Company and its subsidiary were sold by Domino's Pizza Group plc to Domino's Pizza West Country Limited, which is a joint venture between Domino's Pizza Group plc and Mr and Mrs David Rose, in exchange for shares in the joint venture company. The two parties to the joint venture each own 50% of the share capital of Domino's Pizza West Country Limited and have joint control through voting rights as well as being party to the joint venture agreement. This ensures that strategic, financial and operational decisions relating to the joint venture activities require the unanimous consent of the two joint venture parties. At this point the two parties became the Company's ultimate controlling parties. On 9 December 2012 the subsidiary company, DP Beach A Limited was sold to DP Shayban Limited, another joint venture partnership of Domino's Pizza Group plc at market value, which equated to book value. Finally on 30 December 2012, the trade and assets of the company were hived up to Domino's Pizza West Country Limited, such that the Company from that date ceased trading