

D A HALL TRADING LIMITED

Unaudited Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

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for the year ended 31 December 2021**

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D A HALL TRADING LIMITED

Company Information
for the year ended 31 December 2021

DIRECTORS:

Mr A J Bushnell
Mr G Rose
Mr D Rose

REGISTERED OFFICE:

1 Thornbury
West Ashland
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK6 4BB

REGISTERED NUMBER:

04007037 (England and Wales)

ACCOUNTANTS:

Haines Watts Worcester Limited
First Floor
Saggar House
Princes Drive
Worcester
WR1 2PG

**Chartered Accountants' Report to the Board of Directors
on the Unaudited Financial Statements of
D A Hall Trading Limited**

The following reproduces the text of the report prepared for the directors in respect of the company's annual unaudited financial statements. In accordance with the Companies Act 2006, the company is only required to file a Balance Sheet. Readers are cautioned that the Income Statement and certain other primary statements and the Report of the Directors are not required to be filed with the Registrar of Companies.

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of D A Hall Trading Limited for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the Income Statement, Balance Sheet and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed within the ICAEW's regulations and guidance at <http://www.icaew.com/en/membership/regulations-standards-and-guidance>.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of D A Hall Trading Limited, as a body, in accordance with our terms of engagement. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of D A Hall Trading Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of D A Hall Trading Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than D A Hall Trading Limited and its Board of Directors, as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that D A Hall Trading Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of D A Hall Trading Limited. You consider that D A Hall Trading Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of D A Hall Trading Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Haines Watts Worcester Limited
First Floor
Saggar House
Princes Drive
Worcester
WR1 2PG

28 January 2022

Balance Sheet
31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	4	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital		<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 December 2021.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

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

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 and authorised for issue on 28 January 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:

Mr G Rose - Director

**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2021**

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

D A Hall Trading Limited 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.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

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

The company was dormant throughout the current year and previous year.

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.

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31 December 2021**

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

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31 December 2021**

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 shareholders at 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. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was NIL (2020 - 3).

4. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2021	2020
	£	£
Amounts owed by group undertakings	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31 December 2021**

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

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.