

**Harris Hill Limited**  
**Annual Report and Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2018**



Company Registration No. 04112164 (England and Wales)

# Harris Hill Limited

## Company Information

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<b>Directors</b>	A W Morris J D Wellesley Wesley
<b>Secretary</b>	A W Morris
<b>Company number</b>	04112164
<b>Registered office</b>	3rd Floor 89 Albert Embankment London SE1 7TP
<b>Auditor</b>	Kingston Smith LLP Devonshire House 60 Goswell Road London EC1M 7AD

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# Harris Hill Limited

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# Harris Hill Limited

## Directors' Report

For the year ended 31 March 2018

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The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018.

### Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of recruitment consultancy.

### Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

A W Morris

J D Wellesley Wesley

### Auditor

The auditor, Kingston Smith LLP, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

### Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

# Harris Hill Limited

## Directors' Report (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2018

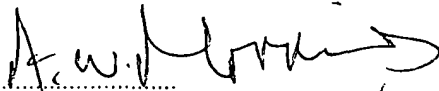
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### Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board



A W Morris

Director

Date: 13/12/11

# Harris Hill Limited

## Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Harris Hill Limited

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### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Harris Hill Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2018 which comprise the Profit And Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

### Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

# Harris Hill Limited

## Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

### To the Members of Harris Hill Limited

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#### **Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

#### **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the Directors' Report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

#### **Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

# Harris Hill Limited

## Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

To the Members of Harris Hill Limited

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As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK) we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purposes of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken for no purpose other than to draw to the attention of the company's members those matters we are required to include in an auditor's report addressed to them. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to any party other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Andrew Stickland (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of Kingston Smith LLP

Chartered Accountants  
Statutory Auditor

19 December 2018

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Devonshire House  
60 Goswell Road  
London  
United Kingdom  
EC1M 7AD



# Harris Hill Limited

## Profit and loss account

For the year ended 31 March 2018

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	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover		4,967,409	5,494,193
Cost of sales		(1,974,900)	(2,071,284)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<u>2,992,509</u>	<u>3,422,909</u>
Administrative expenses		(2,644,309)	(2,900,525)
<b>Operating profit</b>		<u>348,200</u>	<u>522,384</u>
Interest payable and similar expenses		(14,948)	(23,207)
<b>Profit before taxation</b>		<u>333,252</u>	<u>499,177</u>
Taxation	3	(48,270)	(78,737)
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>		<u><u>284,982</u></u>	<u><u>420,440</u></u>

# Harris Hill Limited

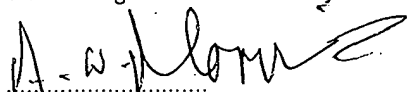
## Balance Sheet

As at 31 March 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Intangible assets	5	35,726		-	
Tangible assets	5	34,712		69,200	
		<u>70,438</u>		<u>69,200</u>	
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	6	1,394,782		1,414,460	
Cash at bank and in hand		453,051		32,393	
		<u>1,847,833</u>		<u>1,446,853</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(1,130,779)		(1,012,581)	
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>717,054</u>		<u>434,272</u>	
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>787,492</u>		<u>503,472</u>	
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>	9	(33,712)		(34,674)	
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>753,780</u></u>		<u><u>468,798</u></u>	
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	11	5,024		5,024	
Profit and loss reserves		748,756		463,774	
<b>Total equity</b>		<u><u>753,780</u></u>		<u><u>468,798</u></u>	

These financial statements have been prepared 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 13/12/11 and are signed on its behalf by:



A W Morris  
Director

Company Registration No. 04112164

# Harris Hill Limited

## Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 March 2018

	Notes	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
<b>Balance at 1 April 2016</b>		5,024	3,893,334	3,898,358
<b>Period ended 31 March 2017:</b>				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	420,440	420,440
Dividends		-	(3,850,000)	(3,850,000)
<b>Balance at 31 March 2017</b>		5,024	463,774	468,798
<b>Period ended 31 March 2018:</b>				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	284,982	284,982
<b>Balance at 31 March 2018</b>		5,024	748,756	753,780

# Harris Hill Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Harris Hill Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 3rd Floor, 89 Albert Embankment, London, SE1 7TP.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Section 1A of 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 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 pound.

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

#### 1.2 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. This consists of:

(a) Turnover from temporary placements. This represents the amounts billed for the services of temporary staff including the salaries of those temporary staff. This is recognised when the service is provided.

(b) Turnover from the permanent placement of staff. This is based on the percentage of the candidate's remuneration package and is recognised on the date of commencement of the candidate's placement for non-retained assignments and on completion of defined stages of work for retained assignments. A provision is made as necessary, for any cancellation of placements in the few weeks following the commencement date.

(c) Turnover from amounts billed to clients for expenses incurred on their behalf (principally advertising). This is recognised when the related expense is incurred.

#### 1.3 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date if the fair value can be measured reliably.

Amortisation 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:

Software	33% straight line
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# Harris Hill Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2018

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Leasehold improvements	Over the term of the lease
Office equipment and furniture	33% straight line
Computer equipment	33% 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.

#### 1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

#### 1.6 Financial instruments

The company only has basic financial instruments measured at amortised costs, with no financial instruments classified as other or basic instruments measured at fair value.

#### 1.7 Equity instruments

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

#### 1.8 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.

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 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.

# Harris Hill Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2018

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.9 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

#### 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.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### 1.11 Retirement benefits

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

#### 1.12 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

#### 1.13 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons employed by the company during the year was: 36 (2017: 38)

### 3 Taxation

	2018 £	2017 £
<b>Current tax</b>		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	54,242	72,166
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(5,010)	-
<b>Total current tax</b>	<u>49,232</u>	<u>72,166</u>

# Harris Hill Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2018

3 Taxation		(Continued)
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(962)	6,571
	<u></u>	<u></u>
Total tax charge	48,270	78,737
	<u></u>	<u></u>
4 Intangible fixed assets		Software £
<b>Cost</b>		
At 1 April 2017		-
Transfers from tangible fixed assets		47,977
Additions		26,500
		<u></u>
At 31 March 2018		74,477
		<u></u>
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>		
At 1 April 2017		-
Transferred from tangible fixed assets		26,400
Amortisation charged for the year		12,351
		<u></u>
At 31 March 2018		38,751
		<u></u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>		
At 31 March 2018		35,726
		<u></u>
At 31 March 2017		-
		<u></u>

During the year, software assets held by the company at a value of £21,577 as at 1 April 2017 were reclassified from tangible fixed assets to intangible fixed assets.

# Harris Hill Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2018

### 5 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements	Office equipment and furniture	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 April 2017	27,448	67,925	232,813	280,209
Transfers to intangible assets			(47,977)	
Additions	-	-	4,645	4,645
At 31 March 2018	27,448	67,925	189,481	284,854
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>				
At 1 April 2017	2,875	50,962	205,149	232,586
Transfers to intangible assets			26,400	
Depreciation charged in the year	5,490	7,203	4,863	17,556
At 31 March 2018	8,365	58,165	183,612	250,142
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
At 31 March 2018	19,083	9,760	5,869	34,712
At 31 March 2017	24,573	16,963	27,664	69,200

During the year, software assets held by the company at a value of £21,577 as at 1 April 2017 were reclassified from tangible fixed assets to intangible fixed assets.

### 6 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	590,086	711,190
Amount due from parent undertaking	663,956	577,790
Other debtors	4,781	5,576
Prepayments and accrued income	109,959	93,904
	<u>1,368,782</u>	<u>1,388,460</u>
<b>Amounts falling due after one year:</b>		
Other debtors	<u>26,000</u>	<u>26,000</u>
<b>Total debtors</b>	<u>1,394,782</u>	<u>1,414,460</u>



# Harris Hill Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2018

### 6 Debtors

(Continued)

Amounts owed by the parent company are unsecured, interest free and have no fixed payment date.

Other debtors falling due after one year relate to rental deposits that will become due upon termination of the lease.

### 7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	402,712	472,436
Trade creditors	52,573	27,026
Corporation tax	54,240	72,166
Other taxation and social security	385,613	250,871
Other creditors	235,641	190,082
	<u>1,130,779</u>	<u>1,012,581</u>

### 8 Invoice finance prepayment facility

In December 2009, the company entered into an invoice finance prepayment facility with HSBC plc whereby amounts can be drawn down against trade receivables up to a maximum limit of £650,000 subject to certain conditions. The company remains responsible for the collection of debts and for the risk of slow or non payment. Charges are applied to the value of debts notified for collection and interest is charged daily on amounts drawn down at LIBOR plus 3.96%. HSBC has a charge over the trade receivables for their outstanding debt.

As at the balance sheet date, included in bank loans and overdrafts, the company had drawn down cash of £402,712 (2017 - £472,436) in advance of this money being received from debtors.

### 9 Provisions for liabilities

		2018 £	2017 £
Dilapidations provision		21,730	21,730
Deferred tax liabilities	10	11,982	12,944
		<u>33,712</u>	<u>34,674</u>

# Harris Hill Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2018

### 10 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Liabilities 2018 £	Liabilities 2017 £
<b>Balances:</b>		
Accelerated capital allowances	11,982	13,840
Other timing differences	-	(896)
	<u>11,982</u>	<u>12,944</u>

The deferred tax liability set out above is expected to reverse within 36 months and relates to accelerated capital allowances that are expected to be fully unwound within the same period.

### 11 Called up share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Authorised</b>		
5,020 A Ordinary voting shares shares of £1 each	5,020	5,020
2 B Ordinary non voting shares of £1 each	2	2
2 C Ordinary non voting shares of £1 each	2	2
	<u>5,024</u>	<u>5,024</u>

A' Ordinary shares are entitled to receive notice of a General Meeting and the right to vote at any such meeting. The 'A' Ordinary shareholders are entitled to any dividend as the directors resolve to distribute to such shareholders. On a winding up they are entitled to receive, pari passu, with each 'B' and 'C' Ordinary share any such sum that shall be paid up but will also be entitled to share in any surplus assets.

B' Ordinary shares and C' Ordinary shares each have the same rights. They are non voting right shares and have no right to attend any general Meeting or receive notice thereof. They are entitled to any dividend as the directors resolve to distribute to the holders of 'B' or 'C' Ordinary shares. These two classes of shares can only be transferred at a price no higher than the capital amount paid up on those shares. On a winding up they are entitled to receive pari passu, with the 'A' Ordinary Shares any such sum that shall be paid up but will not be entitled to participate in any surplus assets after any such payment.

# Harris Hill Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2018

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### 12 Operating lease commitments

#### Lessee

As at 31 March 2018 the company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Within one year	80,315	80,315
Between two and five years	313,663	318,828
In over five years	191,416	273,506
	<u>585,394</u>	<u>672,649</u>

### 13 Directors' transactions

The remuneration paid to the directors was paid by the ultimate parent company, Harris Hill Holdings Limited and the remuneration of the directors is disclosed in those accounts. No director was entitled to any pension benefit.

### 14 Parent company

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Harris Hill Holdings Limited which is the ultimate parent company. The parent company is registered in England and Wales at 3rd Floor, 89 Albert Embankment, London, SE1 7TP.

The largest and smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Harris Hill Holdings Limited, incorporated in the United Kingdom. The consolidated accounts of this company are available to the public and may be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff, CF4 3UZ. No other group accounts include the results of the company.