

HATTON FINANCIAL SERVICES LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



HATTON FINANCIAL SERVICES LTD

CONTENTS

	Page
Statement of financial position	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 7

HATTON FINANCIAL SERVICES LTD

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Investments	2	1,450,000		1,450,000	
Current assets					
Debtors	4	17,775,214		16,539,583	
Cash at bank and in hand		6,791		102,561	
		<u>17,782,005</u>		<u>16,642,144</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(10,242,331)</u>		<u>(9,321,177)</u>	
Net current assets			7,539,674		7,320,967
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>8,989,674</u>		<u>8,770,967</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(6,792,711)		(6,908,274)
Net assets			<u>2,196,963</u>		<u>1,862,693</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			<u>2,196,863</u>		<u>1,862,593</u>
Total equity			<u>2,196,963</u>		<u>1,862,693</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019 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.

HATTON FINANCIAL SERVICES LTD

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 18 November 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr G Burton
Director

Company Registration No. 07561819

HATTON FINANCIAL SERVICES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Hatton Financial Services LTD is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 21 Bedford Square, London, WC1B 3HH.

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 £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for interest.

1.3 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.4 Cash at bank and in hand

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.

1.5 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 statement of financial position 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.

HATTON FINANCIAL SERVICES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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.

1.6 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.

1.7 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 income statement 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 income statement, 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.

HATTON FINANCIAL SERVICES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.8 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 income statement for the period.

2 Fixed asset investments

	2019 £	2018 £
Investments	1,450,000	1,450,000

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2018 & 31 March 2019	1,450,000
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2019	1,450,000
At 31 March 2018	1,450,000

3 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 March 2019 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held Direct Indirect
Lawton (Jersey) Limited	Jersey	Investment	Ordinary	50.01

The aggregate capital and reserves and the result for the year of the subsidiaries noted above was as follows:

Name of undertaking	Profit/(Loss) £	Capital and Reserves £
Lawton (Jersey) Limited	74,847	2,368,359

The profit and reserves stated above are for the year ended 31 December 2016, being the latest finalised accounts.

HATTON FINANCIAL SERVICES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

4 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	13,483,298	12,785,496
Corporation tax recoverable	5,803	5,803
Other debtors	4,286,113	3,748,284
	<u>17,775,214</u>	<u>16,539,583</u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	125	-
Corporation tax	13,552	-
Other creditors	10,228,654	9,321,177
	<u>10,242,331</u>	<u>9,321,177</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Other creditors	6,792,711	6,908,274
	<u>6,792,711</u>	<u>6,908,274</u>
Creditors which fall due after five years are as follows:		
	2019 £	2018 £
Payable by instalments	6,792,711	6,908,274
	<u>6,792,711</u>	<u>6,908,274</u>

7 Called up share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

HATTON FINANCIAL SERVICES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

8 Related party transactions

Included within trade debtors are loans totalling £13,483,298 (2018: £12,785,501) owed by companies controlled by the directors.

Other debtors include amounts totalling £4,286,114 (2018: £3,748,284) owed by entities controlled by the directors.

Other creditors due within one year includes amounts totalling £7,902,158 (2018: £7,538,950) due to M G Rosenfeld and I Rosenfeld.

Included within other creditors due within one year is amount owed to G Burton of £29,008 (2018: £70,023).

Other creditors due within one year includes amounts totalling £2,045,336 (2018: £1,093,670) owed to a trust set up for the benefit of M G Rosenfeld's sons.

Other creditors due within one year includes amounts totalling £250,137 (2018: £616,615) owed to entities controlled by the directors.

D Rosenfeld, M G Rosenfeld and his sons, provided loans to the company totalling £6,787,084 (2018: £6,879,316) which is included within other creditors due after one year. These loans carry different interest rates.

Other creditors due after one year includes loans totalling £5,627 (2018: £28,958) due to companies controlled by the directors. These loans carry different interest rates.

9 Parent company

The company is controlled by M G Rosenfeld who is a director and owns the entire share capital.