Company Registration No. 08065894 (England and Wales)

HOLLY HOUSE PROPERTIES LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019

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HOLLY HOUSE PROPERTIES LIMITED

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HOLLY HOUSE PROPERTIES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MAY 2019

	Notes	2019 £	2019 £	2018 £	2018 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		588,641		597,035
Current assets					
Debtors	5	141,354		104,095	
Cash at bank and in hand		4,543		4,973	
		145,897		109,068	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(57,231)		(53,656)	
Net current assets			88,666		55,412
Total assets less current liabilities			677,307		652,447
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(502,683)		(528,884)
Net assets			174,624		123,563
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			174,524		123,463
Total equity			174,624		123,563

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

For the financial year ended 31 May 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his 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.

HOLLY HOUSE PROPERTIES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MAY 2019

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 22 October 2019

Mr C M Joyce
Director

Company Registration No. 08065894

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Holly House Properties Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Holly House Properties Ltd, C/O Offshore Stainless Supplies Ltd, Lichfield Road, Brownhills Walsall, West Midlands, WS8 6JZ.

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 a mounts 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 is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT.

Revenue is recognised for rental income on an accruals basis by reference to lease periods and for services when they have been provided.

1.3 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:

Freehold land and buildings	Buildings - 2% straight line, Land is not depreciated

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.

1.4 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

1.5 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.

1.6 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.

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.

1.7 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.

1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the tax currently payable.

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.

1.9 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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 4 (2018 - 1).

3 Taxation

	2019	2018
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	12,446	9,662
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	(2,844)
Total current tax	12,446	6,818

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings
	£
Cost	
At 1 June 2018 and 31 May 2019	659,588
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 June 2018	62,554
Depreciation charged in the year	8,393
At 31 May 2019	70,947
Carrying amount	
At 31 May 2019	588,641
At 31 May 2018	597,035

5 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2019 £	2018 £
Other debtors	141,354	104,095

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

		2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	8	30,000	30,000
Corporation tax		12,446	9,662
Other taxation and social security		3,900	3,608
Accruals and deferred income		10,885	10,386
		57,231	53,656

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	8	220,183	246,384
Other borrowings	8	282,500	282,500
		502,683	528,884

8 Loans and overdrafts

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans	250,183	276,384
Loans from group undertakings and related parties	282,500	-
Other loans	-	282,500
	532,683	558,884
Payable within one year	30,000	30,000
Payable after one year	502,683	528,884

The bank loan totalling £250,183 (2018 - £276,384) is secured by way of:

- a first legal charge over the freehold property
- a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company

9 Called up share capital

	2019	2018
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	100	100

10 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties
During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Rental income		Management charges receivable	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	£	£	£	£
Offshore Stainless Supplies Holdings Ltd	-	-	124,249	-
Offshore Stainless Supplies Limited	84,000	84,000	-	-

Mr C Joyce, the director of Holly House Properties Limited is also a director and shareholder of Offshore Stainless Supplies Holdings Ltd and Offshore Stainless Supplies Limited. During the year, all transactions between the parties were entered into on normal commercial terms.

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2019	2018
Amounts due to related parties	£	£
Offshore Stainless Supplies Limited	282,500	-

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2019	2018
Amounts due from related parties	£	£
Offshore Stainless Supplies Holdings Ltd	124,249	-
Offshore Stainless Supplies Limited	17,005	103,995