

HADLEY DM SERVICES LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

FRIDAY



	L7FEX294	
L45	28/09/2018	#182
	COMPANIES HOUSE	
	A7EZJU0H	
A10	21/09/2018	#263
	COMPANIES HOUSE	

HADLEY DM SERVICES LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Statement of changes in equity	2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 8

HADLEY DM SERVICES LIMITED

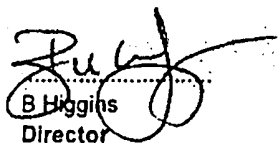
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		11,291		-
Current assets					
Debtors	4	63,396		3	
Cash at bank and in hand		263,120		-	
		<u>326,516</u>		<u>3</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(284,558)		-	
Net current assets			41,958		3
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>53,249</u>		<u>3</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		3		3
Profit and loss reserves			53,246		-
Total equity			<u>53,249</u>		<u>3</u>

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

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered 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 14/2/18 and are signed on its behalf by:


B Higgins
Director

Company Registration No. 09067599

HADLEY DM SERVICES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2016	3	-	3
Year ended 31 December 2016:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 December 2016	3	-	3
Year ended 31 December 2017:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	53,246	53,246
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 December 2017	<hr/> <hr/> 3	<hr/> <hr/> 53,246	<hr/> <hr/> 53,249

HADLEY DM SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Hadley DM Services Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 843 Finchley Road, London, NW11 8NA.

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 goods and services provided.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

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:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment

Straight Line over 5 years

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.

HADLEY DM SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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.

HADLEY DM SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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 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. 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 profit and loss account, 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.

HADLEY DM SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 3 (2016 - 3).

3 Tangible fixed assets

Plant and machinery etc
£

Cost

At 1 January 2017

-

Additions

11,291

At 31 December 2017

11,291

Depreciation and impairment

At 1 January 2017 and 31 December 2017

-

Carrying amount

At 31 December 2017

11,291

At 31 December 2016

-

4 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:

2017

£

2016

£

Trade debtors

63,393

-

Other debtors

3

3

63,396

3

HADLEY DM SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	146,548	-
Corporation tax	18,934	-
Other taxation and social security	99,076	-
Other creditors	20,000	-
	<u>284,558</u>	<u>-</u>

6 Called up share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and not fully paid 3 ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>

7 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Philippe Herszaft ACA.

The auditor was Glazers.

HADLEY DM SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

8 Related party transactions

During the year the company acquired services of £888,716 (2016 - £nil) from NBP Resources Limited, a fellow subsidiary company. At the year end the company owed £29,317 (2016 - £nil) to NBP Resources Limited in respect of those services.

At the year end the company was owed £3 (2016 - £3) from Hadley Property Group Holdings Limited, the parent company.

During the year the company acquired services of £38,638 (2016 - £nil) from Dedicated Consultancy Limited, a related company in which the director Andrew Portlock is also a director in.

During the year the company acquired services of £115,220 (2016 - £nil) from HUM Consultancy Limited, a related company in which the director Mark Lebihan is also a director in.

During the year the company acquired services of £236,727 (2016 - £nil) from Highbond Properties Limited, a related company in which the directors Brian Higgins, Andrew Portlock and Mark Lebihan are also directors in. At the year end the company owed £77,771 (2016 - £nil) to Highbond Properties Limited in respect of those services.

During the year the company acquired services of £280,000 (2016 £nil) from LJ Partnership, the trading name for LJ Capital Limited, a related company as is a shareholder of the parent company Hadley Property Group Holdings Limited.

During the year the company acquired fixed assets of £10,000 (2016 - £nil) from Hadley Development Solutions Limited, a related company in which the directors Brian Higgins, Andrew Portlock and Mark Lebihan are also directors in. At the year end the company owed £10,000 (2016 - £nil) to Hadley Development Solutions Limited in respect of the purchase of assets.

During the year the company provided services of £245,985 (2016 - £nil) to Hadley Development Solutions Limited, a related company in which the directors Brian Higgins, Andrew Portlock and Mark Lebihan are also directors in.