# Company Registration No. 11088408 (England and Wales)

### **HERDWICK INVESTMENTS LIMITED**

## UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

		20	2020		2019	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Tangible assets	2		5,523		6,790	
Investment properties	3		1,030,447		300,000	
			1,035,970		306,790	
Current assets						
Debtors	4	42,515		180		
Cash at bank and in hand		51		14,406		
		42,566		14,586		
Creditors: amounts falling due within						
one year	5	(935,332)		(207,498)		
Net current liabilities			(892,766)		(192,912)	
Total assets less current liabilities			143,204		113,878	
Provisions for liabilities	6		(16,624)		(15,089)	
Net assets			126,580		98,789	
			<del></del>		<del></del>	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	8	•	1		1	
Revaluation reserve			81,429		83,205	
Profit and loss reserves			45,150		15,583	
Total equity			126,580		98,789	

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

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 December 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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.

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.

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 22.7.1 and are signed on its behalf by:

N Patrick Director

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### **Company information**

Herdwick Investments Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Well House, Weetwood, Tarporley, CW6 0NQ.

#### **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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### Going concern

The directors' closely monitor the company's key business risks, the main risk currently being the impact arising from the Covid-19 pandemic. In March 2020 the World Health Organisation declared the global coronavirus outbreak to be a pandemic. This has seen significant limitations placed on the movement of goods and people worldwide, with the United Kingdom implementing lockdown measures in March 2020, November 2020 and January 2021. The directors are confident that the business will be able to continue to trade through the lockdown period and beyond and consider this to have no material effect on the ability of the company to meet its financial obligations.

The directors believe there are adequate resources which will enable the company to meet its liabilities for at least one year from the date the financial statements are signed. For this reason, the directors have adopted the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

#### Turnover

Turnover is recognised at fair value and represents the invoiced value of rental income, net of Value Added Tax, derived from property located in the UK. Turnover is recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term

#### 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:

Leasehold improvements

nil

Computer equipment

3 years 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### **Investment properties**

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

#### 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 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 other 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.

#### 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 other creditors, 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.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

#### **Taxation**

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

#### 2 Tangible fixed assets

		Leasehold Improvements	Computer equipment	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	4,150	3,802	7,952
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 January 2020	-	1,162	1,162
	Depreciation charged in the year	-	1,267	1,267
	At 31 December 2020	-	2,429	2,429
	Carrying amount	<del></del>		
	At 31 December 2020	4,150	1,373	5,523
	At 31 December 2019	4,150	2,640	6,790
3	Investment property			
				2020 £
	Fair value			L
	At 1 January 2020			300,000
	Additions			730,447
	At 31 December 2020			1,030,447

The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out annually by the directors based on market knowledge.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

4	Debtors	2020	2019
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Other debtors	56 	180
	Amounts falling due after more than one year:	2020 £	2019 £
	Other debtors	42,459 ———	-
	Total debtors	42,515	180
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2020 £	2019 £
	Corporation tax Other taxation and social security Other creditors	7,996 2,116 925,220	2,040 - 205,458
6	Provisions for liabilities	935,332 	207,498 
	Deferred tax liabilities 7	16,624	15,089
7	Deferred taxation		
	The major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company are:		
	Balances:	Liabilities 2020 £	Liabilities 2019 £
	Accelerated capital allowances Revaluations	261 16,363	449 14,640
		16,624	15,089

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

7	Deferred taxation (Continued)		
			2020
	Movements in the year:		£
	Liability at 1 January 2020		15,089
	Charge to profit or loss		1,535
	Liability at 31 December 2020		16,624
8	Called up share capital		
		2020 €	2019 £
	Ordinary share capital	£	£
	Issued and fully paid		
	1 ordinary share of £1 each	1	1
•		=====	====
9	Revaluation reserve		
		2020	2019
		3	£
	At the beginning of the year	83,205	•
	Transfer from retained earnings	(1,776)	83,205
	At the end of the year	81,429	83,205
		· ·	

#### 10 Directors' transactions

During the period the directors of the company paid expenses of £760,022 (2019: £nil) on behalf of the company and were repaid £42,977 (2019: £1,000). At the end of the year £920,953 (2019: £203,908) was due to the director and is shown within other creditors.

No interest was charged on this balance.