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Company Registration No. 09989460 (England and Wales)

HUCKLEBERRYHAIR HOLDING LTD UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD 1 MARCH 2017 TO 31 OCTOBER 2017 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR





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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2017

		2017		2017	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investments	2		220		200
Current assets					
Trade and other receivables	3	25,699		25,699	
Cash and cash equivalents		259		1	
					
		25,958		25,700	
Current liabilities	4	(29,120)		(28,580)	
					
Net current liabilities			(3,162)		(2,880)
Total assets less current liabilities			(2,942)	1	(2,680)
				,	
Equity					
Called up share capital	5		100		100
	3				
Retained earnings			(3,042)		(2,780)
Total equity			(2,942)		(2,680)
. o.u. oquity			(2,072)		(2,000)

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

For the financial period ended 31 October 2017 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 period 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26 April 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr P J Anderson

Director

Company Registration No. 09989460

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

HuckleberryHair Holding Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 44 Broad Street, Seaford, East Sussex, BN25 1NF.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

1.2 Reporting period

The Company's year end was amended from 28 February to 31 October to align with other Companies in the group. This has meant that the reporting period for these accounts covers a period of 8 months where the comparative figures cover a period of 12. Therefore, the financial statements (including the related notes) are not entirely comparable.

1.3 Revenue

Revenue 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.

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.

1.4 Non-current 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.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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 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 trade and other receivables 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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, 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 payables 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 payables 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

2	Fixed asset investments		
		2017	2017
		£	£
	Investments	220	200
			==
	Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are in subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.	itially measured	d at cost and
	Movements in non-current investments		
			Shares in
			group undertakings £
	Cost or valuation		_
	At 1 March 2017		200
	Additions		20
	At 31 October 2017		220
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 October 2017		220
	At 28 February 2017		200
•	Toods and alberta continues		
3	Trade and other receivables	2017	2017
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	25,699	25,699
			
4	Current liabilities		
		2017	2017
		£	£
	Amounts due to group undertakings	27,577	18,000
	Directors' loan accounts	543	10,100
	Accruals and deferred income	1,000	480
		29,120	28,580

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

5	Called up share capital	2017 £	2017 £
	Ordinary share capital	~	~
	Issued and fully paid		
	100 Ordinary of £1 each	100	100
		100	100
			

6 Directors' transactions

During the year the company acquired 100% of the share capital in HuckleberryHair (Hailsham) Limited from the Director Mrs A Anderson at nominal value.