UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MAY 2017

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BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 MAY 2017

	20°	17	2016	
Notes	£	£	£	£
3		5,633		-
	77,962		-	
4	498,467		1	
	81,366		-	
	657,795		1	
-	(4.00, 0.04)			
5	(166,084)		<u>-</u>	
		491,711		1
		497,344		1
•		(500.040)	•	
6		(536,248)		-
•		(28,004)		1
		(36,904)	:	1
8		1		1
		(38,905)		-
		(38,904)		1
	3 4 5	Notes £ 3 77,962 4 498,467 81,366 ———— 657,795 5 (166,084) ——— 6	3 5,633 77,962 4 498,467 81,366 657,795 5 (166,084) 491,711 497,344 6 (536,248) (38,904) (38,905)	Notes £ £ £ £ £ 3 5,633 77,962 4 498,467 1 81,366

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

For the financial year ended 30 May 2017 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 Act 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.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 MAY 2017

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20/7/19 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr Jim Campbell

Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MAY 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Hanwood Filling Station Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Northern Ireland. The registered office is 200 Old Dundonald Road, Dundonald, Belfast, BT16 1DE.

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.

Transition to FRS 102

These financial statements are the first financial statements of Hanwood Filling Station Ltd prepared in accordance with FRS 102. The financial statements of Hanwood Filling Station Ltd for the year ended 31 May 2016 were prepared in accordance with previous UK GAAP.

Some of the FRS 102 recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements and accounting policy choices differ from previous UK GAAP. Consequently, the directors have amended certain accounting policies to comply with FRS 102. The directors have also taken advantage of certain exemptions from the requirements of FRS 102 permitted by FRS 102 Chapter 35 'Transition to this FRS'.

The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures and fittings

20% 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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MAY 2017

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

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 trade and 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 trade and other creditors and loans from fellow group companies are initially recognised at transaction price and are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Credit agreements held with Henderson Wholesale Limited are recognised in accordance with the terms and conditions of the agreement. Any interest and repayments that may fall due are recognised in the period to which they relate.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of 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 YEAR ENDED 30 MAY 2017

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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 period.

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.

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.

Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was 35 (2016 - 0)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MAY 2017

3	Tangible fixed assets		
		Plant and mad	hinery etc
	Cost		
	Additions		6,377
	At 30 May 2017		6,377
	Depreciation and impairment		
	Depreciation charged in the year		744
	At 30 May 2017		744
	Carrying amount		
	At 30 May 2017		5,633
	At 31 May 2016		-
4	Debtors		
		2017	2016
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	4,033	-
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	429,623	-
	Other debtors Prepayments and accrued income	53,176 3,666	1
	repayments and accrace meanic		
		490,498 ======	1
		2017	2016
	Amounts falling due after more than one year:	£	£
	Deferred tax asset (note 7)	7,969	-
		<u></u>	
	Total debtors	498,467 ————	1

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MAY 2017

5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	·	2017	2016
		£	£
	Other borrowings	27,844	· -
	Trade creditors	87,867	-
	Other taxation and social security	16,737	-
	Accruals and deferred income	33,636	
		166,084	-
6	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		¢,
	,	2017	2016
		£	£
	Other creditors	536,248	
7	Deferred taxation The major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company are	:	
		Assets	Assets
	·	2017	2016
	Balances:	£	£
	Accelerated capital allowances	(958)	_
	Tax losses	8,927	_
		7,969	-
			
			2017
	Movements in the year:		£
	Liability at 1 June 2016		
	Credit to profit or loss		(7,969)
•	Liability/(Asset) at 30 May 2017		(7,969)
	•		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MAY 2017

8	Called up share capital	2017	2016
	Ordinary share capital	£	£
	Issued and fully paid 1 Ordinary Share of £1 each	1	1
		1	. <u>—</u>
9	Related party transactions		
	Transactions with related parties During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties	arties:	
		2017 £	2016 £
	Entities over which the entity has control, joint control or significant influence	6,175	-
	The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:	•	2017
	Amounts owed by related parties		Balance £
	Entities over which the entity has control, joint control or significant influence		6,175 ——

There were no amounts owed in the previous period.

The above are related parties due to common control. The amounts outstanding are unsecured, non-interest bearing and will be settled in cash. No guarantees have been given or received.

10 Parent company

The parent company of Hanwood Filling Station Ltd is Lisdalgan Properties Limited and its registered office is 82A Belfast Road, Saintfield, Ballynahinch, BT24 7FF. Lisdalgan Properties Limited is the ultimate controlling party.