

Company registration number 11424807 (England and Wales)

HUCKLETREE (EXPRESS) LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

HUCKLETREE (EXPRESS) LIMITED

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HUCKLETREE (EXPRESS) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		1,445,982		1,697,439
Current assets					
Debtors	5	115,214		123,255	
Cash at bank and in hand		92,702		103,094	
		<u>207,916</u>		<u>226,349</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(1,946,809)</u>		<u>(1,916,737)</u>	
Net current liabilities			<u>(1,738,893)</u>		<u>(1,690,388)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>(292,911)</u>		<u>7,051</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(916,232)		(1,025,848)
Net liabilities			<u>(1,209,143)</u>		<u>(1,018,797)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1		1
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(1,209,144)</u>		<u>(1,018,798)</u>
Total equity			<u>(1,209,143)</u>		<u>(1,018,797)</u>

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 31 March 2022 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 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.

HUCKLETREE (EXPRESS) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21 December 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Ms Y Eruteya
Director

Company Registration No. 11424807

HUCKLETREE (EXPRESS) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

1 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

2 Accounting policies

Company information

Huckletree (Express) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Alphabeta, 18 Finsbury Square, London, EC2A 1AH.

2.1 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.

2.2 Going concern

The Directors have considered the financial position of the Company, both during the period and as a result of the ongoing changes to working practices in the wake of the Covid-19 pandemic. They have assessed both financial and operational risk including a review of the Company's budgets, forecasts and available financing. The company has achieved profitability and become cash generative (before management charges) during 2022/23. The Company's largest liability is an intercompany loan from its parent, which provided support during the Company's start-up phase and further assistance during the Covid pandemic, for example by not recharging a share of head office costs in the year ended 31 March 2021. Whilst legally this balance is repayable on demand it is not expected to be called in within the next 12 months. Cashflow forecasts are monitored by the directors along with other key performance indicators such as occupancy and pricing and on this basis they consider that it remains appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Company's financial statements.

2.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services and facilities provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates. Subscription revenues are recognised once the service has been provided.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

HUCKLETREE (EXPRESS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

2.4 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 land and buildings	Straight line 10%
Fixtures and fittings	Straight line 25%
Computers	Straight line 50%

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.

2.5 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.

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.

2.6 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.

HUCKLETREE (EXPRESS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2 Accounting policies

(Continued)

2.7 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.

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.

2.8 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.

2.9 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.

2.10 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

HUCKLETREE (EXPRESS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2 Accounting policies

(Continued)

2.11 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss 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 leases asset are consumed.

2.12 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

2.13 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	6	5

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold land and buildings	Fixtures and fittings	Computers	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 April 2021	1,671,217	319,623	112,416	2,103,256
Additions	26,071	4,297	-	30,368
At 31 March 2022	1,697,288	323,920	112,416	2,133,624
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 April 2021	214,662	111,843	79,312	405,817
Depreciation charged in the year	167,741	80,980	33,104	281,825
At 31 March 2022	382,403	192,823	112,416	687,642
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2022	1,314,885	131,097	-	1,445,982
At 31 March 2021	1,456,555	207,780	33,104	1,697,439

HUCKLETREE (EXPRESS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

5 Debtors	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	43,544	79,993
Other debtors	71,670	43,262
	<u>115,214</u>	<u>123,255</u>
6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	30,024
Trade creditors	146,253	50,801
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,295,384	1,376,136
Taxation and social security	12,026	25,768
Other creditors	493,146	434,008
	<u>1,946,809</u>	<u>1,916,737</u>
7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2022	2021
	£	£
Other creditors	<u>916,232</u>	<u>1,025,848</u>
8 Retirement benefit schemes	2022	2021
Defined contribution schemes	£	£
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	<u>1,868</u>	<u>2,216</u>

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. At the year end there was a pension liability of £502 (2021: £578).

HUCKLETREE (EXPRESS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

9 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2022	2021
£	£
6,849,830	7,400,606
<u>6,849,830</u>	<u>7,400,606</u>

10 Related party transactions

The company has taken exemption under Section 33.1A of FRS 102 from disclosing related party transactions between two or more 100% members of the same group.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.