

Rule 4.223-CVL

The Insolvency Act 1986
Liquidator's Statement of
Receipts and Payments
Pursuant to Section 192 of the
Insolvency Act 1986

S.192

For official use

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To the Registrar of Companies

Company Number

278685

Name of Company

(a) Insert full name
of company

(a) ROBIN HOOD ESTATES

Limited

(b) Insert full name(s)
and address(es)

I/We (b) Alan Nevil Carless
 1 Vine Terrace
 High Street
 Harborne
 Birmingham
 B17 9PU

the liquidator(s) of the company attach a copy of my/our statement of receipts and
 payments under section 192 of the Insolvency Act 1986

SATURDAY



A9380HG3

A09

18/04/2020

#123

COMPANIES HOUSE

Signed

Date 15th April 2020

Presenter's name,
address and
reference (if any)

A N Carless Esq
 c/o 1 Vine Terrace
 High Street
 Harborne
 Birmingham. B17 9PU

For Official Use

Liquidation Section

Post Room

Statement of Receipts and Payments under Section 192 of the Insolvency Act 1986

Name of Company ROBIN HOOD ESTATES LIMITED

Company's registered number 278685

State whether members' or creditors' voluntary winding up Members' Voluntary Winding Up

Date of commencement of winding up 31st March 1955

Date to which this statement is brought down 31st March 2020

Name and address of liquidator ALAN NEVIL CARLESS

1 Vine Terrace, High Street,
Harborne
Birmingham B17 9PU

NOTES

You should read these notes carefully before completing the forms. The notes do not form part of the return to be sent to the Registrar of Companies.

Form and Contents of Statement

(1) Every statement must contain a detailed account of all the liquidator's realisations and disbursements in respect of the company. The statement of realisations should contain a record of all receipts derived from assets existing at the date of the winding-up resolution and subsequently realised, including balance at bank, book debts and calls collected, property sold, etc, and the account of disbursements should contain all payments of costs, charges and expenses, or to creditors or contributories. Receipts derived from deposit accounts and money market deposits are to be included in the 'balance at bank'. Only actual investments are to be included in the 'amounts invested' section in the analysis of balance on page 5 of the form. Where property has been realised, the gross proceeds of sale must be entered under realisations and the necessary payments incidental to sales must be entered as disbursements. A payment into the Insolvency Services Account is not a disbursement and should not be shown as such; nor are payments into a bank, building society or any other financial institution. However, the interest received on any investment should be shown in the realisations. Each receipt and payment must be entered in the account in such a manner as sufficiently to explain its nature. The receipts and payments must severally be added up at the foot of each sheet and the totals carried forward from one account to another without any intermediate balance, so that the gross totals represent the total amounts received and paid by the liquidator respectively.

Trading Account

(2) When the liquidator carries on a business, a trading account must be forwarded as a distinct account, and the totals of receipts and payments on the trading account must alone be set out in this statement.

Dividends

(3) When dividends, instalments of compositions, etc are paid to creditors or a return of surplus assets is made to contributories, the total amount of each dividend, etc actually paid, must be entered in the statement of disbursements as one sum; and the liquidator must forward separate accounts showing in lists the amount of the claim of each creditor and the amount of dividend, etc payable to each creditor, or contributory.

(4) When unclaimed dividends, etc are paid into the Insolvency Services Account, the total amount so paid in should be entered in the statement of disbursements as one sum. The items to be paid in relation to unclaimed dividends should first be included in the realisations side of the account.

(5) Credit should not be taken in the statement of disbursements for any amount in respect of liquidator's remuneration unless it has been duly allowed by resolutions of the liquidation committee or of the creditors or of the company in general meeting, or by order of the court as the case may require, or is otherwise allowable under the provisions of the Insolvency Rules.

Form

Form

Analysis of balance

Form 4.68 Contd.

										£	
Total realisations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£19763.10	
Total disbursements	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£19763.10	
Balance £										£0.00	
The balance is made up as follows:-											
1. Cash in hands of liquidator	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
2. Balance at bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
3. Amount in Insolvency Services Account	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
											£
4. Amounts invested by liquidator	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Less: the cost of investments realised	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Balance										..	
Total balance as shown above										.. £	

[NOTE. - Full details of stocks purchased for investment and any realisation of them should be given in a separate statement]

The liquidator should also state -

- (1) The amount of the estimated assets and liabilities at the date of the commencement of the winding up -

								£
Assets (after deducting amounts charged to secured creditors - including the holders of floating charges)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16522
Liabilities - Fixed charge creditors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Floating charge holders	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Unsecured creditors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11961

- (2) The total amount of the capital paid up at the date of the commencement of the winding up -

Paid up in cash	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	201
Issued as paid up otherwise than for cash	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	nil

- (3) The general description and estimated value of any outstanding assets (if there is insufficient space here, attach a separate sheet)

The Company sold and was paid for its properties of which beneficial ownership passed to the purchasers. It agreed, however, to convey the legal estates in the properties when called upon. The Company still has the bare legal estate of a number of properties in its name.

- (4) Why the winding up cannot yet be concluded

- (5) The period within which the winding up is expected to be completed Not yet known