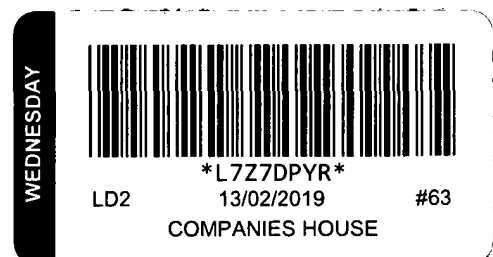


MERLEWOOD ESTATES LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

**REGISTRAR'S COPY
OF ACCOUNTS**



Cavendish
Chartered Certified Accountants
68 Grafton Way
London
W1T 5DS

Ref: 589

MERLEWOOD ESTATES LIMITED

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MERLEWOOD ESTATES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		2,252		3,003
Current assets					
Stocks		409,097		400,347	
Debtors	4	1,666,611		515,649	
Cash at bank and in hand		45,749		198,255	
		2,121,457		1,114,251	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(908,371)		(70,091)	
Net current assets		1,213,086		1,044,160	
Total assets less current liabilities		1,215,338		1,047,163	
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6	100		100	
Profit and loss reserves		1,215,238		1,047,063	
Total equity		1,215,338		1,047,163	

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

For the financial year ended 30 June 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

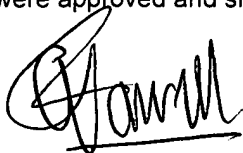
The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has 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.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 21 January 2019

Mr C P Farrell
Director



Company Registration No. 1704435

MERLEWOOD ESTATES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Merlewood Estates Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 68 Grafton Way, London, W1T 5DS.

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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents sales of properties and income from joint ventures and commission during the year net of VAT.

Revenue from the sale of properties is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the properties have passed to the buyer (usually on completion of contracts), 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.

Joint venture and other income is recognised when 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.

1.3 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:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% reducing balance
--------------------------------	----------------------

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.

1.4 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.

MERLEWOOD ESTATES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.7 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.

MERLEWOOD ESTATES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.8 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.

1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

The accounting policy in respect of deferred tax has been changed to reflect the requirements of FRS 19 - Deferred tax. Deferred tax is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. The above amounts to a change in accounting policy. The previous policy was to provide deferred tax only to the extent that it was probable that liabilities would crystallise in the foreseeable future. The adoption of the standard has not required a prior period adjustment. If the new policy had been in place in the previous period no asset or liability would have been recognised as the conditions for recognition would not have been satisfied.

1.10 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.

MERLEWOOD ESTATES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 3 (2017 - 3).

3 Tangible fixed assets

Plant and machinery etc £

Cost

At 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2018 14,822

Depreciation and impairment

At 1 July 2017 11,819

Depreciation charged in the year 751

At 30 June 2018 12,570

Carrying amount

At 30 June 2018 2,252

At 30 June 2017 3,003

4 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	5,480	1,284
Other debtors	1,661,131	514,365
	<u>1,666,611</u>	<u>515,649</u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	205,000	-
Corporation tax	39,762	37,630
Other taxation and social security	400	400
Other creditors	663,209	32,061
	<u>908,371</u>	<u>70,091</u>

MERLEWOOD ESTATES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

6 Called up share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

7 Related party transactions

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts owed to related parties		
Key management personnel	129,459	1,311
Other related parties	526,550	23,550
	<u>656,009</u>	<u>24,861</u>

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2018 Balance £
Amounts owed by related parties	
Other related parties	1,509,232
	<u>1,509,232</u>
	2017 Balance £
Amounts owed in previous period	
Other related parties	32,997
	<u>32,997</u>