Registered number
02606267

Hoplands Estate Limited

Filleted Accounts

31 July 2017

Hoplands Estate Limited

Registered number: 02606267

Balance Sheet

as at 31 July 2017

	Notes		2017		2016
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	2		810,906		652,808
Investments	3		675,107		107
			1,486,013		652,915
Current assets					
Debtors	4	3,153,627		3,560,920	
Cash at bank and in hand		7,716		578,953	
		3,161,343		4,139,873	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(2,090,360)		(2,200,605)	
Net current assets			1,070,983		1,939,268
Net assets			2,556,996		2,592,183
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			2,556,896		2,592,083
Shareholders' funds			2,556,996		2,592,183

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

N T Wolstenholme

Director

Approved by the board on 16 April 2018

Hoplands Estate Limited
Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 31 July 2017

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Freehold buildings	over 50 years
Plant and machinery	over 5 years
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	over 5 years

Investments

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Listed investments are measured at fair value. Unlisted investments are measured at fair value unless the value cannot be measured reliably, in which case they are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Changes in fair value are included in the profit and loss account.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 August 2016	677,674	34,973	712,647
Additions	146,988	28,376	175,364
At 31 July 2017	824,662	63,349	888,011
Depreciation			
At 1 August 2016	33,108	26,731	59,839
Charge for the year	8,111	9,155	17,266
At 31 July 2017	41,219	35,886	77,105
Net book value			
At 31 July 2017	783,443	27,463	810,906
At 31 July 2016	644,566	8,242	652,808

3 Investments

	Investments in subsidiary undertakings
	£
Cost	
At 1 August 2016	107
Additions	675,000
At 31 July 2017	675,107

4 **Debtors**	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade debtors	33,160	33,400
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	2,382,207	2,958,485
Other debtors	738,260	569,035
	3,153,627	3,560,920

5 **Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	2,865	15,619
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	2,082,289	2,061,425
Taxation and social security costs	206	250
Other creditors	5,000	123,311
	2,090,360	2,200,605

6 Loans to directors

Description and conditions	B/fwd	Paid	Repaid	C/fwd
	£	£	£	£
N T Wolstenholme				
Loan - interest charged at official rate	493,974	153,742	-	647,716
Mrs J Wolstenholme				
Short term loan	-	8,000	-	8,000
	493,974	161,742	-	655,716

7 Other information

Hoplands Estate Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

Hoplands Estate
Kings Somborne
Stockbridge
SO20 6QH