RIDGELAND PROPERTIES LTD FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Mr B M Comer

Mr L A Comer

Secretary Grosvenor Financial Nominees Limited

Company number 03484352

Registered office Hill House

Lowlands Road

Harrow Middlesex HA1 3EQ

Auditor Evans Mockler Limited

5 Beauchamp Court

Victors Way Barnet London

EN5 5TZ

Solicitors Harold Benjamin Solicitors

Hill House Lowlands Road

Harrow Middlesex HA1 3EQ

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

		2	2017		2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets Investments	2		16,558,509		16,558,509	
Current assets Stocks Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	3	33,744,007 22,128,288 745,121		33,471,785 21,014,962 1,031,213		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	56,617,416 (3,973,205)		55,517,960 (3,920,320)		
Net current assets			52,644,211		51,597,640	
Total assets less current liabilities			69,202,720		68,156,149	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	5		(36,868,802)		(37,471,201)	
Provisions for liabilities			(1,399,811)		-	
Net assets			30,934,107		30,684,948	
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss reserves	6		2 30,934,105		2 30,684,946	
Total equity			30,934,107		30,684,948	

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

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 by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 March 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr B M Comer

Director.

Company Registration No. 03484352

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

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Ridgeland Properties Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Hill House, Lowlands Road, Harrow, Middlesex, HA1 3EQ.

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.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2017 are the first financial statements of Ridgeland Properties Ltd prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 July 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.3 Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost represents the total purchase costs and other ancillary professional fees but does not include interest payable. Net realisable value is the amount at which property can be sold in the normal course of business after allowing for the costs of realisation.

1.4 Cash at bank and in hand

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.

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

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 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.

1.6 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.

1.7 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

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

1	Accounting policies		(Continued)		
1.8	8 Leases Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.				
2	Fixed asset investments				
	. ·	2017 £	2016 £		
	Investments	16,558,509	16,558,509		
3	Debtors				
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2017 £	2016 £		
	Other debtors	3,886,549	3,183,341		
	Amounts falling due after more than one year:				
	Other debtors	18,241,739	17,831,621 ======		
	Total debtors	22,128,288	21,014,962 =		
4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2017 £	2016 £		
	Bank loans and overdrafts	602,399	602,399		
	Other creditors	3,370,806	3,317,921		
		3,973,205	3,920,320		
5	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year				
		2017 £	2016 £		
	Bank loans and overdrafts	36,868,802 ———	37,471,201 =		

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

6	Called up share capital	2017 £	2016 £
	Ordinary share capital	_	
	Issued and fully paid		
	2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2
		2	2

7 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Simon Toghill.

The auditor was Evans Mockler Limited.