

Company Registration No. 05239519 (England and Wales)

HANOVER PRIVATE OFFICE LIMITED
BARNES PRIVATE OFFICE
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

HANOVER PRIVATE OFFICE LIMITED
BARNES PRIVATE OFFICE
COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	A R S Newall T M J de Saint Vincent H L Barnes Watson J P M Thouart	(Appointed 31 January 2017) (Appointed 31 January 2017) (Appointed 31 January 2017)
Company number	05239519	
Registered office	128 Wigmore Street London W1U 3SA	
Accountants	Begbies 9 Bonhill Street London EC2A 4DJ	
Business address	128 Wigmore Street London W1U 3SA	

**HANOVER PRIVATE OFFICE LIMITED
BARNES PRIVATE OFFICE
CONTENTS**

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 5

HANOVER PRIVATE OFFICE LIMITED
BARNES PRIVATE OFFICE
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		7,714		13,495
Current assets					
Debtors	4	30,869		92,385	
Cash at bank and in hand		129,161		279,898	
		<u>160,030</u>		<u>372,283</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(65,554)</u>		<u>(200,982)</u>	
Net current assets			94,476		171,301
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>102,190</u>		<u>184,796</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6	138,889		138,889	
Share premium account		36,111		36,111	
Profit and loss reserves		<u>(72,810)</u>		<u>9,796</u>	
Total equity			<u>102,190</u>		<u>184,796</u>

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

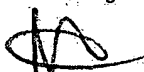
For the financial year ended 31 March 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act 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.

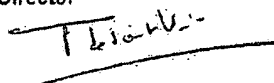
These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 2 October 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:



A R S Newall
Director

T M J de Saint Vincent
Director



Company Registration No. 05239519

HANOVER PRIVATE OFFICE LIMITED
BARNES PRIVATE OFFICE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Hanover Private Office Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 128 Wigmore Street, London, W1U 3SA.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first financial statements of Hanover Private Office Limited 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 April 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for services net of VAT. Property-related fees are recognised on exchange of contracts.

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:

Computer equipment	25% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% straight line

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 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.

**HANOVER PRIVATE OFFICE LIMITED
BARNES PRIVATE OFFICE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 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 Taxation

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

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.

HANOVER PRIVATE OFFICE LIMITED
BARNES PRIVATE OFFICE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.8 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.

1.9 Retirement benefits

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

1.10 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 are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 4 (2016 - 5).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 April 2016	28,480
Additions	1,495
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At 31 March 2017	29,975
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Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2016	14,985
Depreciation charged in the year	7,276
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At 31 March 2017	22,261
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Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2017	7,714
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At 31 March 2016	13,495
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HANOVER PRIVATE OFFICE LIMITED
BARNES PRIVATE OFFICE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

4 Debtors	2017	2016
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	8,482	39,750
Other debtors	22,387	52,635
	<u>30,869</u>	<u>92,385</u>
5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	7,309	14,758
Other taxation and social security	25,647	95,717
Other creditors	32,598	90,507
	<u>65,554</u>	<u>200,982</u>
6 Called up share capital	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital issued and fully paid		
138,889 Ordinary shares of £1 each	138,889	138,889
	<u>138,889</u>	<u>138,889</u>