

Company Registration No. 05239519 (England and Wales)

HANOVER PRIVATE OFFICE LIMITED
BARNES PRIVATE OFFICE
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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BARNES PRIVATE OFFICE
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**HANOVER PRIVATE OFFICE LIMITED
BARNES PRIVATE OFFICE
BALANCE SHEET**

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		5,426		5,565
Current assets					
Debtors	4	16,834		22,486	
Cash at bank and in hand		25,866		237,551	
		<u>42,700</u>		<u>260,037</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(142,853)</u>		<u>(152,191)</u>	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(100,153)		107,846
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>(94,727)</u>		<u>113,411</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6	131,944		131,944	
Share premium account		36,111		36,111	
Capital redemption reserve		6,945		6,945	
Profit and loss reserves		<u>(269,727)</u>		<u>(61,589)</u>	
Total equity			<u>(94,727)</u>		<u>113,411</u>

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

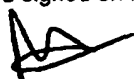
For the financial year ended 31 March 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 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 7 August 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:



A R S Newall
Director

Company Registration No. 05239519

**HANOVER PRIVATE OFFICE LIMITED
BARNES PRIVATE OFFICE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

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 7 Grosvenor Gardens, London, SW1W 0BD.

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.

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.

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.

**HANOVER PRIVATE OFFICE LIMITED
BARNES PRIVATE OFFICE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.7 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

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.

1.8 Retirement benefits

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

1.9 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.

HANOVER PRIVATE OFFICE LIMITED
BARNES PRIVATE OFFICE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 3 (2018 - 3).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Computer equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2018	12,175	22,500	34,675
Additions	1,670	-	1,670
Disposals	-	(22,500)	(22,500)
At 31 March 2019	13,845	-	13,845
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2018	6,610	22,500	29,110
Depreciation charged in the year	1,809	-	1,809
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(22,500)	(22,500)
At 31 March 2019	8,419	-	8,419
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2019	5,426	-	5,426
At 31 March 2018	5,565	-	5,565

4 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Corporation tax recoverable	14,481	-
Prepayments and accrued income	2,353	22,486
	16,834	22,486

HANOVER PRIVATE OFFICE LIMITED
BARNES PRIVATE OFFICE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2019	2018
		£	£
	Trade creditors	3,593	8,588
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	34,523	-
	Corporation tax	-	14,481
	Other taxation and social security	7,302	18,886
	Other creditors	23,549	743
	Accruals and deferred income	73,886	109,493
		<u>142,853</u>	<u>152,191</u>

6	Called up share capital	2019	2018
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	131,944 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>131,944</u>	<u>131,944</u>

7 Parent company

The parent company of Hanover Private Office Limited is Barnes & Associates Limited and its registered office is 7 Grosvenor Gardens, London, SW1W 0BD.