Registered number: OC332744

HARTMAN ENGINEERING (PROPERTIES) LLP

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

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HARTMAN ENGINEERING (PROPERTIES) LLP REGISTERED NUMBER: OC332744

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Note		2017 £		2016 £
Fixed assets					-
Investment property	4		1,250,000		736,101
			1,250,000	_	736,101
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	29,462		27,606	
Cash at bank and in hand	6	66,182	•	56,298	
		95,644	_	83,904	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	7	(53,137)		(53,137)	
Net current assets	•	_	42,507		30,767
Total assets less current liabilities			1,292,507	_	766,868
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(125,269)		(173,363,
Net assets	٠		1,167,238	<u>-</u>	593,505
Represented by: Loans and other debts due to members within one year					
Members' capital classified as a liability Members' other interests			987,038		413,305
Members' capital classified as equity			180,200		180,200
			1,167,238	_	593,505
Total members' interests		•	<u>-</u>	-	
Loans and other debts due to members			987,038		413,305
Members' other interests			180,200		180,200
		•	1,167,238	-	593,505

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to entities subject to the small LLPs regime.

The entity was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006, as applied by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008.

HARTMAN ENGINEERING (PROPERTIES) LLP REGISTERED NUMBER: OC332744

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

The members acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, as applied by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008, with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to LLPs subject to the small LLPs regime.

The entity has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with the provisions applicable to entities subject to the small LLPs regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the members and were signed on their behalf on 2/8/17

G Mantell Esq

Designated member

B Hartley Esq

Designated member

The notes on pages 4 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

RECONCILIATION OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	EQUITY Members' other interests	DEBT Loans and other debts due to members less any amounts due from members in debtors	Total members' interests
	Members' capital		
	(classified as		Tatal
	equity) £	£	Total £
	~	~	~
Members' interests after profit for the year	180,200	354,590	534,790
Other division of profits	<u>-</u>	58,715	58,715
Amounts due to members		413,305	
Balance at 31 March 2016	180,200	413,305	593,505
Members' interests after profit for the year	180,200	413,305	593,505
Other division of profits	, -	573,733	573,733
Amounts due to members		987,038	
Balance at 31 March 2017	180,200	987,038	1,167,238

There are no existing restrictions or limitations which impact the ability of the members of the LLP to reduce the amount of Members' other interests.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1. General information

Hartman Engineering (Properties) LLP is a Limited Liability Partnership incorporated in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Charles Lake House, Claire Causeway, Crossways Business Park, Dartford, Kent, DA2 6QA. The principal object of the LLP is to invest in and develop property.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006 and the requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting by Limited Liability Partnerships".

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the LLP and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

Rendering of services

Turnover from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the LLP will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.3 Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by external valuers and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Depreciation

Depreciation is not provided on investment properties. The treatment is contrary to the Companies Act 2006 which states that a fixed assets should be depreciated but is in the opinion of the members, necessary in order to give true and fair view of the financial position of the LLP. The property is not held for consumption but for investment and the members consider that systematic annual depreciation would be inappropriate. The accounting policy adopted is therefore necessary for the accounts to give true and fair view. Depreciation or amortisation is only one of the many factors reflected in the annual valuation and the amount which might otherwise have been shown cannot be separately identified or quantified.

2.5 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.7 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.8 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.9 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they are incurred.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 0 (2016 - 0).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

4. Investment property

	Investment property £
Valuation	
At 1 April 2016	736,101
Surplus on revaluation	513,899
At 31 March 2017	1,250,000
Comprising	
Cost Annual revaluation surplus/(deficit):	736,101
Fair value uplift	513,899
At 31 March 2017	1,250,000

The 2017 valuations were made by the members, on an open market value for existing use basis.

If the Investment properties had been accounted for under the historic cost accounting rules, the properties would have been measured as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Historic cost	736,101	736,101
Accumulated depreciation and impairments	(6,632)	(5,895)
	729,469	730,206
	=====================================	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

5.	Debtors		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	29,462	. 27,606
		29,462	27,606
6.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	66,182	56,298
		66,182	56,298
7.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Bank loans	51,868	51,868
	Accruals and deferred income	1,269 	1,269
		53,137 ————————————————————————————————————	53,137
8.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Bank loans	125,269	173,363
		125,269	173,363
			<u> </u>

Secured loans

The bank loan is secured by a fixed charge over the property to which it relates.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

9. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	51,868	51,868
	51,868	51,868
Amounts falling due 1-2 years	-	
Bank loans	51,868	51,868
	51,868	51,868
Amounts falling due 2-5 years	-	
Bank loans	73,401	121,495
	73,401	121,495
	177,137	225,231
	=	

10. First time adoption of FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.