



MOUNT MELVILLE LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 NOVEMBER 2018

MOUNT MELVILLE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET AT 30 NOVEMBER 2018

	Note	2018 £	2018 £	2017 £	2017 £
Fixed Assets					
Tangible Assets	2		203,150		203,150
Investments	3		<u>158,056</u>		<u>165,682</u>
			361,206		368,832
Current Assets					
Stocks		725,095		692,936	
Debtors		2,392		1,050	
Cash at Bank		51,288		103,659	
		<u>778,775</u>		<u>707,645</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		<u>(2,100)</u>		<u>(17,445)</u>	
Net Current assets			776,675		780,200
			<u>1,137,881</u>		<u>1,149,032</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	4		6,838		6,838
Share premium account			627,648		627,648
Profit and loss account			503,395		514,546
			<u>1,137,881</u>		<u>1,149,032</u>

For the financial year ended 30 November 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

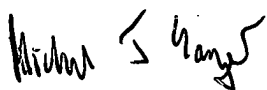
The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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 in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies' subject to the small companies' regime.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20 August 2019. and are signed on its behalf by:



Michael J Younger
Director

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

MOUNT MELVILLE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

For the year ended 30 November 2018

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Company information

Mount Melville Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Quartermile Two, 2 Lister Square, Edinburgh, EH3 9GL.

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.

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents rents receivable and proceeds of sale, the company's gross profit share from the farming partnership and amounts receivable from the sale of land.

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:

Land and buildings Freehold	Nil
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It is the directors' view that the residual value of these assets is greater than the book value. It is therefore considered that any depreciation that would be required by FRS 102 would not present a true and fair view of the company's land and buildings.

Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

MOUNT MELVILLE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

For the year ended 30 November 2018

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

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 its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are measured at transaction price including transaction costs.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered in to. 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 are recognised at transaction price.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods and 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.

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.

MOUNT MELVILLE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

For the year ended 30 November 2018

Taxation

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

Current tax

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.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

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.

MOUNT MELVILLE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

For the year ended 30 November 2018

2 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Land and Buildings £
Cost at 1 October 2017 and 30 November 2018	<u>203,150</u>
Depreciation at 30 November 2018 and 1 October 2017	<u>-</u>
Net Book Value: At 30 November 2018	<u>203,150</u>
At 30 November 2017	<u>203,150</u>

3 FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

	£ 2018	£ 2017
Investments	<u>158,056</u>	<u>165,681</u>
Movements in fixed asset investments		Investments other than loans £
Cost		
At 1 October 2017		165,681
Movement in year		(7,626)
At 30 November 2018		<u>158,056</u>
Net Book Value		
At 30 November 2018		<u>158,056</u>
At 30 November 2017		<u>165,681</u>

4 SHARE CAPITAL

	2018	2017
Ordinary share capital	£	£
Issued and fully paid:		
68,380 Ordinary shares of £0.10 each	<u>6,838</u>	<u>6,838</u>