Registered number: SC31613

REGISTRAR

FRED HILL PROPERTIES LIMITED

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

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COMPANIES HOUSE

FRED HILL PROPERTIES LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: SC31613

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Note		2017 £		2016 Restated £
Fixed assets					
Investment property	5		15,901,000		15,901,000
Current assets					
Debtors	6	4,344		10,628	
Cash at bank	7	1,477,650		995,856	
		1,481,994		1,006,484	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(239,655)		(313,512)	
Net current assets			1,242,339		692,972
Total assets less current liabilities			17,143,339		16,593,972
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax		(900,000)		(964,000)	
			(900,000)		(964,000)
Net assets			16,243,339		15,629,972
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			80,000		80,000
Other reserves	10		5,971,937		5,907,937
Profit and loss account	10		10,191,402		9,642,035
			16,243,339		15,629,972

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 29/11/2017

Lewis Hill
Director
The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

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

1. General information

Fred Hill Properties Limited is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales, registration number SC031613. The address of the registered office is Brodies LLP, 110 Queen Street, Glasgow, Scotland, G1 3BX.

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of property investment.

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*.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Turnover compromises of rental income from investment properties, recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding Value Added Tax, discounts, rebates and other sales taxes, recognised in the period to which it relates.

Rendering of services

Revenue 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 revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company 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.

2.4 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 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.

2.6 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties and loans to related parties.

2.7 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. .

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 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

2.10 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 3 (2016 - 3).

5. Investment property

	Long term leasehold investment property £
Valuation	
At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017	15,901,000

A valuation of the company's freehold investment properties was carried out by Smith Price LLP at an open market value.

The historical cost of the above properties at 31 March 2017 was £9,029,063 (2016: £9,029,063)

6. Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Other debtors	4,344	10,628

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2017 £	2016 £
Cash at bank and in hand	1,477,650	995,856

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Corporation tax	137,390	129,834
Other taxation and social security	-	45,688
Accruals and deferred income	90,941	137,990
Other creditors	11,324	-
	239,655	313,512

9. Deferred taxation

	2017 £	2016 £
At beginning of year	(964,000)	(149,000)
Charged to profit or loss	64,000	(815,000)
At end of year	(900,000)	(964,000)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Fair value movement	(900,000)	(964,000)

10. Reserves

Other reserves

Other reserves are made up of unrealised gains on the revaluation of investment property less the deferred tax arising thereon. The unrealised gain is transferred from the profit and loss reserve to other reserves in the year the gain arises.

Profit and loss account

Profit and loss reserves relate to accumulated profits

11. First time adoption of FRS 102

The Company transitioned to FRS 102 from previously extant UK GAAP as at 1 April 2015. The impact of the transition to FRS 102 is as follows:

	Note	As previously stated 1 April 2015 £	Effect of transition 1 April 2015 £	FRS 102 (as restated) 1 April 2015 £	As previously stated 31 March 2016 £	Effect of transition 31 March 2016 £	FRS 102 (as restated) 31 March 2016 £
Fixed assets		11,405,783	-	11,405,783	15,901,000	-	15,901,000
Current assets		1,683,340	-	1,683,340	1,006,484	-	1,006,484
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(1,483,297)	-	(1,483,297)	(313,512)	-	(313,512)
Net current assets		200,043	-	200,043	692,972	-	692,972
Total assets less current liabilities		11,605,826	-	11,605,826	16,593,972	-	16,593,972
Prcvisions for liabilities	1	-	(149,000)	(149,000)	-	(964,000)	(964,000)
Net assets		11,605,826	(149,000)	11,456,826	16,593,972	(964,000)	15,629,972
Capital and reserves		11,605,826	(149,000)	11,456,826	16,593,972	(964,000)	15,629,972

11. First time adoption of FRS 102 (continued)

	Note	As previously stated 31 March 2016 £	Effect of transition 31 March 2016 £	FRS 102 (as restated) 31 March 2016 £
Turnover		739,236	-	739,236
		739,236	-	739,236
Administrative expenses		(32,753)	-	(32,753)
Other operating income	2	-	4,495,217	4,495,217
Operating profit		706,483	4,495,217	5,201,700
Interest receivable and similar income		2,228	-	2,228
Interest payable and similar charges		(59,539)	-	(59,539)
Taxation	1	(156,243)	(815,000)	(971,243)
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation and for the financial year		492,929	3,680,217	4,173,146

Explanation of changes to previously reported profit and equity:

1 Deferred tax on fair value on Fixed Asset Investments.

2 Fair value movement in year now recognised in profit and loss statement.