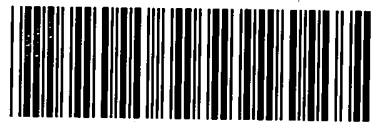


Company Registration No. 01382400 (England and Wales)

EARL HOPPER LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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EARL HOPPER LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Dr E. I. Hopper C. I. Evans
Secretary	C. Hopper
Company number	01382400
Registered office	Morton House 80a Victoria Street St Albans Hertfordshire AL1 3XH
Accountants	Littlestones Morton House 80a Victoria Street St Albans Hertfordshire AL1 3XH

EARL HOPPER LIMITED

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EARL HOPPER LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Notes	2015 £	£	2014 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		28,497		38,375
Investments	4		127,327		116,520
			<u>155,824</u>		<u>154,895</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	5	40,738		22,955	
Cash at bank and in hand		15,924		52,398	
		<u>56,662</u>		<u>75,353</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(54,092)</u>		<u>(67,007)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>2,570</u>		<u>8,346</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>158,394</u>		<u>163,241</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(14,114)		(17,631)
Provisions for liabilities	9		<u>(1,401)</u>		<u>(1,697)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>142,879</u></u>		<u><u>143,913</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			<u>142,779</u>		<u>143,813</u>
Total equity			<u><u>142,879</u></u>		<u><u>143,913</u></u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

EARL HOPPER LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

For the financial year ended 31 December 2015 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

Directors' responsibilities:

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

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 25 August 2016 and are signed on its behalf by:



Dr E. I. Hopper
Director

Company Registration No. 01382400

EARL HOPPER LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 January 2014	100	92,864	92,964
Effect of transition to FRS 102	-	4,341	4,341
As restated	100	97,205	97,305
Year ended 31 December 2014:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	55,608	55,608
Dividends	-	(9,000)	(9,000)
Balance at 31 December 2014	100	143,813	143,913
Year ended 31 December 2015:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	50,966	50,966
Dividends	-	(52,000)	(52,000)
Balance at 31 December 2015	100	142,779	142,879

EARL HOPPER LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Earl Hopper Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Morton House, 80a Victoria Street, St Albans, Hertfordshire, AL1 3XH.

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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 are the first financial statements of Earl Hopper 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 January 2014. An explanation of how transition to FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 12.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents the total amount of fees receivable by the Company.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

1.4 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:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	15% per annum on cost
Motor vehicles	25% per annum on net book value

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.

EARL HOPPER LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

1.7 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 statement of financial position 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.

EARL HOPPER LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publically traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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 receipts 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.

EARL HOPPER LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.8 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.

1.9 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 income statement 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 income statement, 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 and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

EARL HOPPER LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 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.

1.11 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the income statement so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

1.12 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 income statement for the period.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 3 (2014 - 3).

EARL HOPPER LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2015	20,828	46,234	67,062
Additions	430	-	430
At 31 December 2015	21,258	46,234	67,492
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2015	17,129	11,558	28,687
Depreciation charged in the year	1,639	8,669	10,308
At 31 December 2015	18,768	20,227	38,995
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2015	2,490	26,007	28,497
At 31 December 2014	3,699	34,676	38,375

4 Fixed asset investments

	2015	2014
	£	£
Investments	127,327	116,520

Listed investments are stated at fair value.

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Investments other than loans
	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2015	116,520
Additions	26,014
Valuation changes	(2,354)
Disposals	(12,853)
At 31 December 2015	127,327
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2015	127,327
At 31 December 2014	116,520

EARL HOPPER LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

5 Debtors

	2015 £	2014 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	26,082	11,520
Other debtors	13,919	10,657
Prepayments and accrued income	737	778
	<u>40,738</u>	<u>22,955</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2015 £	2014 £
Obligations under finance leases	8	3,517	3,517
Trade creditors		-	12,295
Corporation tax		14,022	13,824
Other taxation and social security		4,658	1,802
Other creditors		3,022	8,102
Accruals and deferred income		28,873	27,467
		<u>54,092</u>	<u>67,007</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2015 £	2014 £
Obligations under finance leases	8	14,114	17,631
		<u>14,114</u>	<u>17,631</u>

8 Finance lease obligations

	2015 £	2014 £
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:		
Within one year	3,517	3,517
In two to five years	14,114	17,631
	<u>17,631</u>	<u>21,148</u>

9 Provisions for liabilities

	2015 £	2014 £
Deferred tax liabilities	1,401	1,697
	<u>1,401</u>	<u>1,697</u>

EARL HOPPER LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

10 Called up share capital

	2015 £	2014 £
Ordinary share capital		
Authorised		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

11 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £25,480 (2014 - £4,590) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

12 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

Reconciliation of equity

	Notes	1 January 2014 £	31 December 2014 £
Equity as reported under previous UK GAAP		92,964	136,250
Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102:			
Listed investments at fair value	(i)	5,208	9,360
Deferred taxation on listed investments revaluation	(ii)	(867)	(1,697)
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Equity reported under FRS 102		97,305	143,913
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Reconciliation of profit for the financial period

	Notes	2014 £
Profit as reported under previous UK GAAP		52,286
Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102:		
Listed investments at fair value	(i)	4,152
Deferred taxation on listed investments revaluation	(ii)	(830)
		<u> </u>
Profit reported under FRS 102		55,608
		<u> </u>

EARL HOPPER LIMITED

*** NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)** **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015**

12 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

(Continued)

Notes to reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

(i) Listed investments at fair value

Prior to applying FRS 102, Earl Hopper Limited held investments in listed shares that were measured at cost. FRS 102 requires the use of fair value for investments in shares which are publicly traded or where the fair value value can be measured reliably. Consequently, movements in this fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

(ii) Deferred taxation on revaluation

FRS 102 requires deferred taxation to be recognised on listed investments revaluation surplus.