

HHH RESIDENTIAL LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



HHH RESIDENTIAL LIMITED

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HHH RESIDENTIAL LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

| | Notes | 2018 £ | £ |
|------------------------------------------------|-------|-----------|-----------|
| Fixed assets | | | |
| Investment properties | 3 | | 203,319 |
| Current assets | | | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 575 | |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 4 | (204,986) | |
| Net current liabilities | | | (204,411) |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | | (1,092) |
| Capital and reserves | | | |
| Called up share capital | 5 | | 100 |
| Profit and loss reserves | | | (1,192) |
| Total equity | | | (1,092) |

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

For the financial period ended 31 March 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the period 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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 18/3/19


.....
Adrian Harris
Director

Company Registration No. 10810856

HHH RESIDENTIAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

HHH Residential Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Brookroyd House, Brookroyd Lane, Batley, West Yorkshire, WF17 0BU.

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.

1.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared under the going concern basis. The validity of this is based on the continued support of connected companies, confirmation of this support has been obtained.

1.3 Reporting period

The company has shortened its year end in order to align with other connected companies. As such, these financial statements cover a period of 10 months from incorporation.

1.4 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

1.5 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.

1.6 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.

HHH RESIDENTIAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

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.

1.7 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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was 1.

3 Investment property

| | 2018 £ |
|-------------------|----------------|
| Fair value | |
| At 9 June 2017 | - |
| Additions | 203,319 |
| At 31 March 2018 | <u>203,319</u> |

HHH RESIDENTIAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

| | 2018 |
|-----------------|----------------|
| | £ |
| Trade creditors | 167 |
| Other creditors | 204,819 |
| | <u>204,986</u> |

5 Called up share capital

| | 2018 |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| | £ |
| Ordinary share capital | |
| Issued and fully paid | |
| 100 Ordinary shares of £1 each | 100 |
| | <u>100</u> |

On 9 June 2017, the company issued 100 Ordinary shares of £1 each at par value.