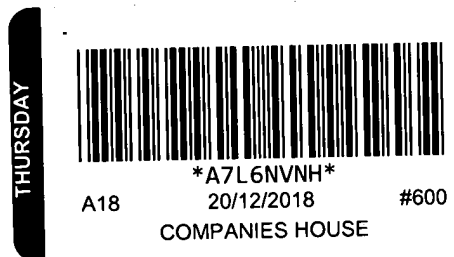


17 DEC 2018

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 07955421

Cross Bros (Properties) Limited
Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements
31 July 2018



Cross Bros (Properties) Limited

Statement of Financial Position

31 July 2018

	Note	2018 £	£	2017 £
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	3		471,229	431,229
Current assets				
Debtors	4	152		146
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>36,565</u>		<u>25,141</u>
		36,717		25,287
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(6,499)</u>		<u>(5,596)</u>
Net current assets			<u>30,218</u>	<u>19,691</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>501,447</u>	<u>450,920</u>
Provisions				
Taxation including deferred tax			<u>(7,600)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net assets			<u><u>493,847</u></u>	<u><u>450,920</u></u>

The statement of financial position
continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

Cross Bros (Properties) Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 July 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		6,027	6,027
Profit and loss account		<u>487,820</u>	<u>444,893</u>
Shareholders funds		<u>493,847</u>	<u>450,920</u>

These 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 FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

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

For the year ending 31 July 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 November 2018, and are signed on behalf of the board by:



Mr G-K Cross
Director

Mr D K Cross
Director

Company registration number: 07955421

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

Cross Bros (Properties) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 July 2018

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 3a, West End, Holbeach, Spalding, Lincs, PE12 7LW.

2. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies. Certain items are shown at fair value.

Summary of significant accounting policies.

The principle accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably. Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably. Draft Accounts

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Cross Bros (Properties) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31 July 2018

2. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Income tax *(continued)*

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognised in the income statement. Deferred taxation is provided on the changes in fair value at the rate expected to apply when the property is sold.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Cross Bros (Properties) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31 July 2018

2. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Impairment of fixed assets *(continued)*

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities of the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all liabilities.

Hedge accounting

The company does not utilise any instruments to hedge its risks.

Cross Bros (Properties) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31 July 2018

3. Tangible assets

	Investment Properties £	Total £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 August 2017	431,229	431,229
Revaluations	40,000	40,000
At 31 July 2018	<u>471,229</u>	<u>471,229</u>
Depreciation		
At 1 August 2017 and 31 July 2018	-	-
Carrying amount		
At 31 July 2018	<u>471,229</u>	<u>471,229</u>
At 31 July 2017	<u>431,229</u>	<u>431,229</u>

The residential properties were valued by the directors at 31 July 2018.

4. Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Other debtors	<u>152</u>	<u>146</u>

5. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Corporation tax	4,868	3,984
Other creditors	<u>1,631</u>	<u>1,612</u>
	<u>6,499</u>	<u>5,596</u>

6. Controlling party

The company was under the control of Mr G K Cross throughout the current and previous year. Mr G K Cross is the managing director and majority shareholder.