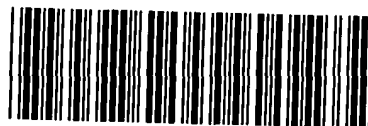


Company Registration No. 04741414 (England and Wales)

SCX LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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SCX LIMITED

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SCX LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3	405,308		460,185	
Investment properties	4	5,561,000		5,561,000	
Investments	5	1		1	
		<u>5,966,309</u>		<u>6,021,186</u>	
Current assets					
Debtors	6	1,404,397		2,389,452	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,168,221		5,347	
		<u>2,572,618</u>		<u>2,394,799</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(984,932)</u>		<u>(1,356,148)</u>	
Net current assets			1,587,686		1,038,651
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>7,553,995</u>		<u>7,059,837</u>
Provisions for liabilities	8		<u>(130,000)</u>		<u>(74,500)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>7,423,995</u></u>		<u><u>6,985,337</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9	18,002		18,002	
Revaluation reserve		537,784		582,784	
Capital redemption reserve		4		4	
Profit and loss reserves		6,868,205		6,384,547	
Total equity			<u><u>7,423,995</u></u>		<u><u>6,985,337</u></u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the 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 4 December 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:


S J Eastwood
Director

Company Registration No. 04741414

SCX LIMITED

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

1 Accounting policies

Company information

SCX Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 30 Roman Ridge Road, Sheffield, S9 1GA.

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 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for rental income net of VAT and trade discounts.

1.3 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:

Plant and equipment	10% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	25% straight line
Computers	33% straight line
Motor vehicles	33% straight line

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.

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 the profit and loss account.

1.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

SCX LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.6 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). 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.

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

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.

SCX LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.9 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.

1.10 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.11 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.

SCX LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.12 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.

1.13 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.14 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 25 (2017 - 24).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Computers	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 April 2017	128,750	276,744	41,402	178,294	625,190
Additions	-	1,061	96,567	-	97,628
Disposals	-	-	-	(76,712)	(76,712)
At 31 March 2018	128,750	277,805	137,969	101,582	646,106
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 April 2017	54,806	31,925	1,712	76,562	165,005
Depreciation charged in the year	14,536	57,898	37,079	30,872	140,385
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	-	(64,592)	(64,592)
At 31 March 2018	69,342	89,823	38,791	42,842	240,798
Carrying amount					
At 31 March 2018	59,408	187,982	99,178	58,740	405,308
At 31 March 2017	73,944	244,819	39,690	101,732	460,185

SCX LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

4 Investment property

	2018 £
Fair value	
At 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018	5,561,000

Investment property comprises residential and commercial properties.

The fair value of the residential properties has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out at the year end by the directors.

The fair value of the commercial properties was last carried out as at 31 March 2017 by Brownill Vickers, an independent firm of chartered surveyors, in accordance with the RICS handbook. The directors have assessed this valuation and agreed it is reasonable as at 31 March 2018.

The historic cost of the residential properties is £612,652 and the historic cost of the commercial properties is £3,973,216.

5 Fixed asset investments

	2018 £	2017 £
Investments	1	1

6 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	5,826	3,298
Other debtors	1,398,571	2,386,154
	<u>1,404,397</u>	<u>2,389,452</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	80,203	48,329
Corporation tax	103,076	-
Other taxation and social security	281,405	27,343
Other creditors	520,248	1,280,476
	<u>984,932</u>	<u>1,356,148</u>

SCX LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

8 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Liabilities 2018 £	Liabilities 2017 £
Balances:		
ACAs	43,000	20,500
Timing differences	(1,000)	(1,000)
Investment property	88,000	55,000
	<u>130,000</u>	<u>74,500</u>
		2018
Movements in the year:		£
Liability at 1 April 2017		74,500
Charge to profit or loss		55,500
		<u>130,000</u>
Liability at 31 March 2018		<u>130,000</u>

There were no deferred tax movements in the year.

9 Called up share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
18,002 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	18,002	18,002
	<u>18,002</u>	<u>18,002</u>

10 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Paul Winwood.

The auditor was BHP LLP.

SCX LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

11 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

In respect of facilities, a debenture dated 11 April 2012 has created a fixed and floating charge over the assets of SCX Limited, Burnand XH Limited, SCX Special Projects Limited and Street CraneXpress Limited. In addition, a Cross Company Guarantee exists between each of these companies and two counter indemnities.

12 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Within one year	25,935	10,733
Between two and five years	49,135	25,920
	<u>75,070</u>	<u>36,653</u>

13 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

	2018 £	2017 £
Aggregate compensation	<u>853,302</u>	<u>763,350</u>

14 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £0 (2017 - £1,590,000) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

15 Parent company

The parent company is SCX Holdings Limited. SCX Holdings Limited is not required to prepare consolidated accounts.