# CRUTCH BROTHERS REMOVALS AND STORAGE LTD Unaudited Financial Statements 30 September 2019



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# **Financial Statements**

# Year ended 30 September 2019

Contents	Page
Directors' report	1
Statement of income and retained earnings	. 2
Statement of financial position	3
Notes to the financial statements	5

# **Directors' Report**

# Year ended 30 September 2019

The directors present their report and the unaudited financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 September 2019.

#### **Directors**

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

Miss J Wones Mr P Howard

## Small company provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 7 November 2019 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Miss J Wones Director

Registered office: 22 MORLEY ROAD TONBRIDGE KENT TN9 1RA

# **Statement of Income and Retained Earnings**

# Year ended 30 September 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover		775,084	773,961
Cost of sales		508,398	513,622
Gross profit		266,686	260,339
Administrative expenses		229,528	217,032
Operating profit		37,158	43,307
Interest payable and similar expenses		3,758	5,248
Profit before taxation	5	33,400	38,059
Tax on profit		23,579	12,125
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income		9,821	25,934
Dividends paid and payable		(8,000)	(8,000)
Retained earnings at the start of the year		46,303	28,369
Retained earnings at the end of the year		48,124	46,303

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

#### Statement of Financial Position

## 30 September 2019

		2019		2018
	Note	£_	£	£
Fixed assets	_	•		2 222
Intangible assets Tangible assets	6 7		3,586	3,826
rangible assets	•	· ·.	128,371	158,262
•		•	131,957	162,088
Current assets		2		
Debtors	8	83,772		92,716
Cash at bank and in hand		89,792		32,020
		173,564		124,736
		170,0,04		121,100
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	201,353		181,414
Net current liabilities		<del></del>	27,789	56,678
Total assets less current liabilities			104,168	105,410
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than				
one year	10		30,654	45,982
Provisions				
Taxation including deferred tax			24,390	12,125
Net assets			49,124	47,303
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account			48,124	46,303
Shareholders funds			49,124	47,303

These financial statements have been prepared 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'.

For the year ending 30 September 2019 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.

The statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 5 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

# Statement of Financial Position (continued)

# 30 September 2019

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 7 November 2019, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Miss J Wones Director

Company registration number: 07024916

#### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

#### Year ended 30 September 2019

#### 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 22 MORLEY ROAD, TONBRIDGE, KENT, TN9 1RA.

#### 2. Statement of compliance

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

#### 3. Accounting policies

#### Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

## 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 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.

#### 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.

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.

#### **Amortisation**

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Good will

4% straight line

#### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## Year ended 30 September 2019

#### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### Amortisation (continued)

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

#### 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.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant & Machinery - 10-50% Staright line basis
Fixtures & Fillting - 5-15% Straight line basis
Motor Vehicles - 5-15% Striaght line basis

#### 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.

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.

#### Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

# Year ended 30 September 2019

## 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### Finance leases and hire purchase contracts (continued)

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

#### **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.

#### 4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 17 (2018: 17).

#### 5. Profit before taxation

Profit before taxation is stated after charging:

2019	2018
£	£
240	240
29,891	25,758
	£ 240

#### 6. Intangible assets

Goodwill £
5,985
2,159 240
2,399
3,586
3,826

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## Year ended 30 September 2019

# 7. Tangible assets

••	. angibio accore				
		Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
	Cost				
	At 1 October 2018 and				
	30 September 2019	<u>36,170</u>	5,874	240,538	282,582
	Depreciation				
	At 1 October 2018	33,393	4,780	86,147	124,320
	Charge for the year	1,776		28,115	29,891
	At 30 September 2019	35,169	4,780	114,262	154,211
	Carrying amount				
	At 30 September 2019	1,001	1,094	126,276	128,371
	At 30 September 2018	2,777	1,094	154,391	158,262
	- 1				
8.	Debtors				
				2019	2018
				2019 £	£
	Trade debtors	·		11,163	24,499
	Other debtors			72,609	68,217
				83,772	92,716
					52,710
9.	Creditors: amounts falling due within	one year			
				2019	2018
				2019 £	£
	Trade creditors			118,718	120,545
	Corporation tax			11,314	_
•	Social security and other taxes			42,865	28,667
	Other creditors			28,456	32,202
				201,353	181,414
40		4b		<del></del>	
10.	Creditors: amounts falling due after n	nore than one	year .		
				2019	2018
				£	£
	Other creditors			30,654	45,982

# 11. Related party transactions

The company was under the control of the directors during the financial year.

Related party transactions and balances due at the balance sheet date

The amount due from Crutch Brothers Ltd £56395 (2018: £48772)

The amount owing to Miss J Wones at the year end was £611 (2018: £3354). Rent of £4000 (2018:£11000) was also paid to Miss J Wones.