## **COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 4238277**

## **CLIFFORD CROSS AUCTIONS LTD**

**Abbreviated Accounts** 

For the Year Ended 30 June 2006



## **WHITING & PARTNERS**

Chartered Accountants & Business Advisers
12/13 The Crescent
Wisbech
Cambs
PE13 1EH

## **Abbreviated Accounts**

## Year Ended 30 June 2006

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## **Abbreviated Balance Sheet**

## 30 June 2006

		2006		2005	
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed Assets	2				
Intangible assets			24,800		26,350
Tangible assets			33,918		39,111
			58,718		65,461
Current Assets					
Debtors		14,907		30,413	
Cash at bank and in hand		67,793		65,107	
		82,700		95,520	
Creditors: Amounts Falling due Wit	hin	,			
One Year		160,103		148,102	
Net Current Liabilities		<del></del>	(77,403)	<del></del>	(52,582)
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities	i		( <u>18,685</u> )		12,879
Capital and Reserves					
Called-up equity share capital	4		9,000		9,000
Profit and loss account			(27,685)		3,879
(Deficiency)/Shareholders' Funds			(18,685)		12,879

The Balance sheet continues on the following page The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these abbreviated accounts

## Abbreviated Balance Sheet (continued)

#### 30 June 2006

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the provisions of the Companies Act 1985 (the Act) relating to the audit of the financial statements for the year by virtue of section 249A(1), and that no member or members have requested an audit pursuant to section 249B(2) of the Act

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for

- (1) ensuring that the company keeps proper accounting records which comply with section 221 of the Act, and
- (ii) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and of its profit or loss for the financial year in accordance with the requirements of section 226, and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Act relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part VII of the Companies Act 1985

These pobreviated accounts were approved by the directors on 29 September 2007 and are signed on their behalf by

PA N Grounds

The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

#### **Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts**

## Year Ended 30 June 2006

### 1. Accounting Policies

#### **Basis of accounting**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2005)

## Changes in accounting policies

In preparing the financial statements for the current year, the company has adopted following Financial Reporting Standard

-Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2005)

FRSSE (effective January 2005) reflects the updated accountancy requirements in company law for small companies

#### Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax

#### Goodwill

Positive purchased goodwill arising on acquisitions is capitalised, classified as an asset on the Balance Sheet and amortised over its estimated useful life up to a maximum of 20 years. This length of time is presumed to be the maximum useful life of purchased goodwill because it is difficult to make projections beyond this period. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment at the end of the first full financial year following each acquisition and subsequently as and when necessary if circumstances emerge that indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

#### Amortisation

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

Goodwill

Over 20 years

### Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost

## Depreciation

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

Plant & Machinery

20% per annum on reducing balance

#### **Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts**

## Year Ended 30 June 2006

#### 1. Accounting Policies (continued)

#### **Operating lease agreements**

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease

#### Pension costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The annual contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account.

#### Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax

Provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold,

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date

#### Financial instruments

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

## **Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts**

## Year Ended 30 June 2006

•	72	Assets
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	Intangible Assets £	Tangible Assets £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 July 2005 and 30 June 2006	<u>31,000</u>	<u>52,291</u>	83,291
Depreciation			
At 1 July 2005	4,650	13,180	17,830
Charge for year	1,550	5,193	6,743
At 30 June 2006	6,200	18,373	24,573
Net Book Value			
At 30 June 2006	24,800	33,918	58,718
At 30 June 2005	26,350	39,111	65,461

The leasehold property is owned by Mr R S G Barnwell

## 3. Related Party Transactions

The company trades from premises owned by Mr R S G Barnwell Although a lease has not been drawn up, a provision for rent of £15,000 is provided in these financial statements

The sums of £3,000 for sub-contracting services and £317 for motor expenses have been charged in the financial statements by a partnership carried on by Mr F J Grounds and Mr G Brinton

The directors and certain of their close families own all of the shares and therefore control the company

Other than these, there are no other related party transactions that need to be reported

## 4. Share Capital

Authorised share capital:

10,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each		2006 £ 10,000		2005 £ 10,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
	2006		2005	
Ordinary shares of £1 each	No 9,000	£ 9,000	No 9,000	£ 9,000