ACTIVE URBAN PROPERTY GROUP LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MAY 2019

	Notes	20°	19 £	201 £	8 £
Fixed assets	_				
Investments	2		65		65
Current assets					
Debtors	4	586,357		523,203	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,339		364	
		589,696		523,567	
Creditors: amounts falling due within		·		·	
one year	5	(708,319)		(639,065)	
Net current liabilities			(118,623)		(115,498)
Total assets less current liabilities			(118,558)		(115,433)
iotal assets less current habilities			(110,550)		(110,400)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		450		450
Profit and loss reserves			(119,008)		(115,883)
Total equity			(118,558)		(115,433)

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

For the financial year ended 31 May 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in guestion 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.

Mr A/ Walk

Director

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 17/2/20.

and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr D\R Hughes

Director

Company Registration No. 07107424

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019

1 Accounting policies

7.

Company information

Active Urban Property Group Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Cardinal House, 46 St Nicholas Street, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP1 1TT.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

1.2 Going concern

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future due to the continued support from the directors.

The directors are of the opinion that ongoing and future projects of the group will produce income sufficient to eliminate the adverse balance on the profit and loss account.

The company is relying on support of its main shareholders, Mr and Mrs D Hughes, Mr and Mrs Mutty and Mr Walker, who have expressed their intention to continue this support for at least 12 months following the approval of these financial statements.

Based upon this support the financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

1.3 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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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

1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

1.5 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.

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.

1.6 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 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.

2 Fixed asset investments

·	2019 £	2018 £
Investments	_. 65	65
		=

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost or valuation At 1 June 2018 & 31 May 2019	65
Carrying amount At 31 May 2019	. 65
At 31 May 2018	65

3 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 May 2019 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held Direct Indirect
Active Urban (Woodbridge) Limited*	United Kingdom	Development of building projects	Ordinary	65.00

The aggregate capital and reserves and the result for the year of the subsidiaries noted above was as follows:

Name of undertaking	Profit/(Loss)	Capital and Reserves	
	£	£	
Active Urban (Woodbridge) Limited*	(1,441)	(4,219)	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019

_		10	
3	Subsidiaries	(Continued	1)

*The registered office address of the subsidiary company is Cardinal House, St. Nicholas Street, Ipswich, IP1 1TT.

4 Debtors

4	Debtors	2019	2018
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Amounts owed by group undertakings Other debtors	586,357 -	519,283 3,920
		586,357 =====	523,203
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2019 £	2018 £
	Trade creditors Other creditors	43 708,276	627 638,438
		708,319	639,065
6	Called up share capital	2019	2018
	Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid	£	£
	450 Ordinary shares of £1 each	450	450

7 Related party transactions

As at year end, the balance receivable from entities in which the directors have a significant interest was £586,357 (2018: £519,283). During the year payments to the value of £67,074 which related mainly to work in progress were paid by the company on behalf of these entities.

As at year end, the total balance receivable from the directors was £216,919 (2018: £212,986). During the year transfers of £3,933 were made.

As at year end, the total balance receivable from entities in which the directors have a significant interest was £462,039 (2018: £396,672). During the year transfers of £65,367 were made.