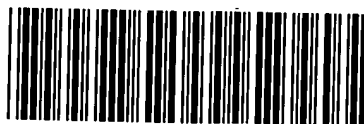


Company Registration No. 07434115 (England and Wales)

STREET CRANEXPRESS LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018
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STREET CRANEXPRESS LIMITED

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STREET CRANEXPRESS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3	564,667		608,667	
Tangible assets	4	157,573		210,280	
Investments	5	2,700		2,700	
		<u>724,940</u>		<u>821,647</u>	
Current assets					
Stocks		198,862		161,123	
Debtors	6	1,770,234		1,966,318	
Cash at bank and in hand		824,558		221,140	
		<u>2,793,654</u>		<u>2,348,581</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(1,505,668)</u>		<u>(1,341,319)</u>	
Net current assets			1,287,986		1,007,262
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>2,012,926</u>		<u>1,828,909</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital		50,000		50,000	
Profit and loss reserves		1,962,926		1,778,909	
Total equity			<u>2,012,926</u>		<u>1,828,909</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. 07434115

STREET CRANEXPRESS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Street CraneXpress 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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Acquired goodwill is written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated useful economic life of 20 years.

1.4 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 machinery	10-20% straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	20-25% straight line
Motor vehicles	20-25% 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.

STREET CRANEXPRESS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

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 statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

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.

STREET CRANEXPRESS 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.

1.12 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

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.

STREET CRANEXPRESS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.13 Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to the profit and loss account in the period to which they relate.

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.

1.15 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 64 (2017 - 60).

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018	880,000
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 April 2017	271,333
Amortisation charged for the year	44,000
At 31 March 2018	315,333
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2018	564,667
At 31 March 2017	608,667

STREET CRANEXPRESS LIMITED

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

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 April 2017	614,884	138,017	326,730	1,079,631
Additions	35,915	8,719	-	44,634
Disposals	-	(3,890)	(59,740)	(63,630)
At 31 March 2018	650,799	142,846	266,990	1,060,635
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 April 2017	547,540	96,942	224,869	869,351
Depreciation charged in the year	30,743	10,658	37,279	78,680
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(2,464)	(42,505)	(44,969)
At 31 March 2018	578,283	105,136	219,643	903,062
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2018	72,516	37,710	47,347	157,573
At 31 March 2017	67,344	41,075	101,861	210,280

5 Fixed asset investments

	2018 £	2017 £
Investments	2,700	2,700

Fixed asset investments not carried at market value

The listed investments are held at cost on the grounds of materiality. The value of the listed investments at the year end was £11,508 (2017: £10,612) and if sold at the year end based on this value a tax liability of £1,340 (2017: £1,576) would arise.

6 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,612,264	1,221,626
Other debtors	150,770	740,492
	1,763,034	1,962,118
Deferred tax asset	7,200	4,200
	1,770,234	1,966,318

STREET CRANEXPRESS LIMITED

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

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	579,428	481,049
Corporation tax	60,658	74,200
Other taxation and social security	135,375	180,653
Other creditors	730,207	605,417
	<u>1,505,668</u>	<u>1,341,319</u>

8 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.

9 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	136,903	86,419
Between two and five years	183,422	155,091
	<u>320,325</u>	<u>241,510</u>

10 Related party transactions

In respect of bank facilities, a debenture dated 4 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.

11 Parent company

In the opinion of the directors, the ultimate controlling party is Mr S Eastwood.