

Company Registration No. 04258882 (England and Wales)

CRICKMAY LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

CRICKMAY LIMITED

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CRICKMAY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MAY 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		313,500		352,000
Tangible assets	4		14,576		17,482
			<u>328,076</u>		<u>369,482</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	5	151,955		127,416	
Cash at bank and in hand		7,322		55,114	
		<u>159,277</u>		<u>182,530</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(190,809)		(229,957)	
Net current liabilities			<u>(31,532)</u>		<u>(47,427)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			296,544		322,055
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(4,060)		(16,942)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(2,769)</u>		<u>(3,321)</u>
Net assets			<u>289,715</u>		<u>301,792</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		100		4
Profit and loss reserves			289,615		301,788
Total equity			<u>289,715</u>		<u>301,792</u>

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 2018 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 question 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.

CRICKMAY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MAY 2018

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 10 January 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr T M Hucker
Director

Company Registration No. 04258882

CRICKMAY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Crickmay Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 22 London Road, Horsham, West Sussex, RH12 1AY.

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 represents amounts receivable for services net of VAT and trade discounts.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services 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 it is probable will be recovered.

1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is either 20 or 5 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:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% Reducing balance
Computer equipment	25% Reducing balance

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.

1.5 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.

CRICKMAY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

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 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.

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

CRICKMAY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred taxation is provided in full on timing differences which result in an obligation at the balance sheet date to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, at a future date, at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current tax rates and law. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in the taxation computation in periods different from those which they are included in the financial statements.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as more than likely than not they will be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

1.10 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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

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

1.12 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.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 16 (2017 - 14).

3 Intangible fixed assets

Goodwill
£

Cost

At 1 June 2017 and 31 May 2018 567,500

Amortisation and impairment

At 1 June 2017 215,500

Amortisation charged for the year 38,500

At 31 May 2018 254,000

Carrying amount

At 31 May 2018 313,500

At 31 May 2017 352,000

CRICKMAY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

4 Tangible fixed assets

Plant and machinery etc £

Cost

At 1 June 2017 38,846

Additions 1,951

At 31 May 2018 40,797

Depreciation and impairment

At 1 June 2017 21,364

Depreciation charged in the year 4,857

At 31 May 2018 26,221

Carrying amount

At 31 May 2018 14,576

At 31 May 2017 17,482

5 Debtors

2018 2017

Amounts falling due within one year: £ £

Trade debtors 95,385 89,542

Other debtors 56,570 37,874

151,955 127,416

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

2018 2017

£ £

Bank loans and overdrafts 72,147 58,816

Trade creditors 43,490 55,118

Taxation and social security 69,838 99,910

Other creditors 5,334 16,113

190,809 229,957

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

2018 2017

£ £

Bank loans and overdrafts 4,060 16,942

CRICKMAY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year (Continued)

The bank loans are secured by way of personal guarantees and by a legal charge over a property owned by two of the directors, Mr T M Hucker and Mr A H Walker.

8 Called up share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
4 Ordinary shares of £1 each	-	4
20 A Ordinary shares of £1 each	20	-
20 B Ordinary shares of £1 each	20	-
20 C Ordinary shares of £1 each	20	-
20 D Ordinary shares of £1 each	20	-
20 E Ordinary shares of £1 each	20	-
	<u>100</u>	<u>4</u>
	<u><u>100</u></u>	<u><u>4</u></u>

On 26 January 2018 the company made a bonus issue of 96 Ordinary £1 shares to the existing shareholders.

On 30 January 2018 the company then subsequently re-classified the 100 Ordinary £1 shares into 20 class A, 20 class B, 20 class C, 20 class D and 20 class E Ordinary shares of £1 each, all shares carrying the same rights as the previously classified Ordinary shares.

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 £
7,159	16,158
<u><u>7,159</u></u>	<u><u>16,158</u></u>

10 Directors' transactions

During the year the company provided Two of the directors with a loan. The loans are unsecured and interest free. The movements are as follows:

Description	% Rate	Opening balance £	Amounts advanced £	Closing balance £
Director A	-	7,507	17,800	25,307
Director B	-	(584)	15,328	14,744
		<u>6,923</u>	<u>33,128</u>	<u>40,051</u>
		<u><u>6,923</u></u>	<u><u>33,128</u></u>	<u><u>40,051</u></u>

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.