UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

		202	2020		2019	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Investment properties	2		917,782		917,782	
Current assets				•		
Cash at bank and in hand		122,210	٠	87,192		
Creditors: amounts falling due within		,		•		
one year	3	(94,566) ———		(93,711)		
Net current assets/(liabilities)			27,644		(6,519)	
Total assets less current liabilities			945,426		911,263	
Provisions for liabilities	4		(11,831)		(51,422)	
Net assets			933,595		859,841	
						
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital			3,900		3,900	
Other reserves	5		420,323		380,732	
Profit and loss reserves	6		509,372		475,209	
Total equity			933,595		859,841	

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of 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 3 Tone 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr A Proctor

Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Crockhams Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Woodmote, Crockham Hill, Edenbridge, Kent, TN8 6TE.

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, modified to include investment properties at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Turnover

Rental income is recognised in the Income Statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. This includes the effect of lease incentives to tenants, which are normally in the form of rent free periods. Contingent rents, being the difference between the rent currently receivable and the minimum lease payments, are recognised in property income in the periods in which they are receivable. Rent reviews are recognised when such reviews have been agreed with tenants.

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.

Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include cash in hand.

Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include 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 financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including other creditors 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.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of 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.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

For non-depreciable assets measured using the revaluation model and investment properties measured at fair value (except investment property with a limited useful life held by the company to consume substantially all of its economic benefit), deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and allowances that apply to the sale of the asset or property.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

2	Investment property	
		2020
		£
	Fair value	
	At 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020	917,782

Investment property comprises freehold buildings. An independent valuation has not been carried out in the current or previous year but the fair value of the investment property has been determined by the Directors. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

If investment properties were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the amounts would have been included as follows:

		2020 £	2019 £
	Cost	485,628	485,628
	Accumulated depreciation	-	-
	Carrying amount	485,628	485,628
3	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2020	2019
	•	£	£
	Corporation tax	8,013	8,298
	Other creditors	86,553	85,413
		94,566	93,711
		====	
4	Provisions for liabilities		
•		2020	2019
		£	£
	Deferred tax liabilities	11,831	51,422
			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

5 Fair value reserve

	£
At 1 April 2018 Other movements	380,748 (16)
At 31 March 2019	380,732
Other movements	39,591
At 31 March 2020	420,323

The fair value reserve represents the change in the fair value of investment properties and the deferred tax provided on these fair value changes.

6 Profit and loss reserves

	2020	2019
	£	£
At the beginning of the year	475,209	439,736
Profit for the year	73,754	35,457
Transfer to reserves	(39,591)	16
At the end of the year	509,372	475,209

7 Directors' transactions

A director and 20% shareholder of the company, has a 77.21% interest in 102 Wickham Road, an investment property held within the company's Statement of Financial Position.

Included within other creditors is an amount due to a director of the company, of £80,013 (2019: £80,013). No interest has been charged on this loan and there are no set repayment terms.