GEORGE MOSS & SONS LIMITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO GEORGE MOSS & SONS LIMITED UNDER SECTION 449 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

We have examined the abbreviated accounts set out on pages 2 to 5, together with the financial statements of George Moss & Sons Limited for the year ended 31 March 2014 prepared under section 396 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report is made solely to the company, in accordance with Chapter 10 of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company those matters we are required to state to it in a special auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company, for our work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The directors are responsible for preparing the abbreviated accounts in accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts to the Registrar of Companies and whether the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with the regulations made under that section and to report our opinion to you.

We conducted our work in accordance with Bulletin 2008/4 issued by the Auditing Practices Board. In accordance with that Bulletin we have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts and that the abbreviated accounts to be delivered are properly prepared.

Opinion

In our opinion the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with section 444(3) of the Companies Act 2006, and the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with the regulations made under that section.

Paul Stansfield (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Cowgill Holloway LLP

19/08/2014

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

Regency House 45 - 51 Chorley New Road Bolton BL1 4QR

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2014

		2014		2	2013	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Tangible assets	2		19,328,272		18,704,985	
Current assets						
Debtors		1,685,904		1,377,193		
Cash at bank and in hand		428		410		
		1,686,332		1,377,603		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	3	(1,545,746)		(1,489,183)		
Net current assets/(liabilities)			140,586		(111,580)	
Total assets less current liabilities			19,468,858		18,593,405	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	4		(3,900,000)		(3,900,000)	
			15,568,858		14,693,405	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	5		9,600		9,600	
Revaluation reserve			10,032,372		10,032,372	
Profit and loss account			5,526,886		4,651,433	
Shareholders' funds			15,568,858		14,693,405	

These abbreviated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

Approved by the Board for issue on 19/08/2014

S H Moss **Director**

Company Registration No. 00170196

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014

1 Accounting policies

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention modified to include the revaluation of freehold land and buildings and investment properties and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents rent and service charges, excluding value added tax, receivable during the year.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Freehold land and buildings 2% straight line
Assets under construction No charge
Plant and machinery 25% on cost

Fixtures and fittings 25% reducing balance Motor vehicles 25% straight line

Investment properties are included in the balance sheet at their open market value. Depreciation is provided only on those investment properties which are leasehold and where the unexpired lease term is less than 20 years.

Although this accounting policy is in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008), it is a departure from the general requirement of the Companies Act 2006 for all tangible assets to be depreciated. In the opinion of the directors compliance with the standard is necessary for the financial statements to give a true and fair view. Depreciation or amortisation is only one of many factors reflected in the annual valuation and the amount of this which might otherwise have been charged cannot be separately identified or quantified.

No depreciation is charged on assets in the course of construction. On completion of the assets they are transferred into the investment property portfolio and are subject to the annual valuation exercise.

1.4 Leasing

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are capitalised in the balance sheet and are depreciated over their estimated useful lives. The interest element of the rental obligations is charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the lease.

Lease payments under operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014

1 Accounting policies

(continued)

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1.5 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences which have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and the results as stated in the financial statements which arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only when it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is not recognised when fixed assets are revalued unless by the balance sheet date there is a binding agreement to sell the revalued asset and the resulting gain or loss has been recognised in the financial statements. Neither is deferred tax recognised when fixed assets are sold and it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over, being charged to tax only if and when the replacement assets are sold.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates which are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws which have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non - discounted basis.

2 Fixed assets

	Tangible assets		
	33613		
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2013	18,975,693		
Additions	637,886		
At 31 March 2014	19,613,579		
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2013	270,707		
Charge for the year	14,600		
At 31 March 2014	285,307		
Net book value	_		
At 31 March 2014	19,328,272		
At 31 March 2013	18,704,985		

3 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

The aggregate amount of creditors for which security has been given amounted to £642,212 (2013 - £506,282).

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014

4 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

The aggregate amount of creditors for which security has been given amounted to £3,900,000 (2013 - £3,900,000).

5	Share capital	2014	2013
		£	£
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	9,600 Ordinary shares of £1 each	9,600	9,600

6 Ultimate parent company

The ultimate parent company is George Moss & Sons (2011) Limited, a company registered in England and Wales and under the control of the Moss family.