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CAMRIDER BRENT CROSS NORTH LONDON LTD

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

CAMRIDER BRENT CROSS NORTH LONDON LTD

(A Company Limited by Guarantee) REGISTERED NUMBER: 08569027

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

	Note		2020 £		2019 £
Fixed assets			~		~
Tangible assets Current assets	6		9,428		5,876
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year Cash at bank and in hand	7	3,135 10,829		4,151 1,849	
		13,964	•	6,000	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(46,576)		(51,630)	
Net current liabilities			(32,612)		(45,630)
Total assets less current liabilities			(23,184)	_	(39,754)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(34,417)		(316)
Net liabilities			(57,601)	- -	(40,070)
Capital and reserves					
Profit and loss account			(57,601)		(40,070)
			(57,601)	=	(40,070)

CAMRIDER BRENT CROSS NORTH LONDON LTD

(A Company Limited by Guarantee) REGISTERED NUMBER: 08569027

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

Mr D F Everitt
Director

Date: 8 April 2021

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1. General information

Camrider Brent Cross North London Ltd is a private Company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales within the United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is 3 Morleys Place, High Street, Sawston, Cambridge, CB22 3TG. This Company is not part of a group.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The Company has been affected by restrictions imposed by the UK government in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The result of this is that the Company's premises have closed and the Company has temporarily had to suspend its operations. This has resulted in a significant loss of income for the Company. The loss of income and cashflow has been partially offset by the furloughing of the workforce under the government's furlough scheme and a reduction in rent. In addition, the Company has additional finance available to it in the form of loans under the government scheme.

The directors consider that the resources available to the Company will be sufficient for it to be able to continue as a going concern during the restrictions and once the restrictions are lifted. However, there is a high level of uncertainty about how long the restrictions will last and the level of demand once the restrictions have ended which could affect this assessment. The financial statements do not contain any adjustments that would be required if the Company were not able to continue as a going concern.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;

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- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.5 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2.6 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current corporation tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- · Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.7 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant & machinery - 25% reducing balance Office equipment - 25% reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.9 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.11 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2019 - 2).

4. Taxation

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

There were no factors that affected the tax charge for the year which has been calculated on the profits on ordinary activities before tax at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%).

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The Company has estimated tax losses of £60,000 (2019 - £39,000) available for carrying forward against future taxable trading profits.

No provision for deferred tax has been made on tax losses available for carry forward as the directors are unsure when sufficient future trading profits will be generated to utilise the losses. Had full provision been made, a deferred tax asset amounting to £9,660 (2019 - £6,330) at 19% (2019 - 19%) would be recognised.

No provision for deferred tax on accelerated capital allowances has been made, as any potential liability would be covered by tax losses available to carry forward.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
At 1 July 2019	6,000
At 30 June 2020	6,000
Amortisation	
At 1 July 2019	6,000
At 30 June 2020	6,000
Net book value	
At 30 June 2020	
At 30 June 2019	<u>-</u> _

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

6. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant &	0#1	T-4-1
	machinery	Office equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost or valuation			
At 1 July 2019	26,569	1,269	27,838
Additions	8,132	-	8,132
Disposals	(8,300)	-	(8,300)
At 30 June 2020	26,401	1,269	27,670
Depreciation			
At 1 July 2019	21,051	911	21,962
Charge for the year on owned assets	909	90	999
Charge for the year on financed assets	1,695	-	1,695
Disposals	(6,414)	-	(6,414)
At 30 June 2020	17,241	1,001	18,242
Net book value			
At 30 June 2020	9,160	268	9,428
At 30 June 2019	5,518	358	5,876

During the year, a hire purchase agreement was taken out and paid off. The netbook value of assets under hire purchase is £nil (2019 - £nil).

7. Debtors

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	2	~
Amounts owed by joint ventures and associated undertakings	1,910	1,070
Other debtors	1,012	-
Prepayments and accrued income	213	3,081
	3,135	4,151

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans	899	3,652
Trade creditors	1,256	4,110
Other taxation and social security	-	314
Other creditors	38,479	32,664
Accruals and deferred income	5,942	10,890
	46,576	51,630
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans	34,417	316

Included within creditors are secured debts amounting to £316 (2019 - £3,968) which are secured via a fixed and floating charge on the Company's assets.

10. Company status

9.

The Company is a private Company limited by guarantee and consequently does not have share capital. Each of the members is liable to contribute an amount not exceeding £1 towards the assets of the Company in the event of liquidation.

11. Related party transactions

During the year the Company operated loans with the directors of the Company. The amount payable to the directors of the Company at the year end was £26,478 (2019 - £20,663). These loans are interest free and repayable on demand.

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