

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 04269778

**Cranberry Communications Ltd**  
**Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements**  
**30 September 2019**

# **Cranberry Communications Ltd**

## **Financial Statements**

**Year ended 30 September 2019**

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# Cranberry Communications Ltd

## Officers and Professional Advisers

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### The board of directors

Dr G Turner  
Mr M K Nelson  
Mrs A M Harvey  
Miss S Stephenson  
Mr M Cockin

### Registered office

78 Chapel Street  
King's Lynn  
Norfolk  
PE30 1EF

### Accountants

Stephenson Smart (East Anglia) Limited  
Chartered Accountants  
22-26 King Street  
King's Lynn  
Norfolk  
PE30 1HJ

### Bankers

Lloyds TSB Bank plc  
Tuesday Market Place  
King's Lynn  
Norfolk  
PE30 1JU

# Cranberry Communications Ltd

## Balance Sheet

30 September 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	5	15,675	7,331
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		46,141	57,845
Debtors	6	102,734	140,579
Cash at bank and in hand		22,958	34,257
		171,833	232,681
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	144,442	200,833
<b>Net current assets</b>		27,391	31,848
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		43,066	39,179
<b>Provisions</b>			
Taxation including deferred tax		2,775	1,145
<b>Net assets</b>		40,291	38,034
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		780	780
Profit and loss account		39,511	37,254
<b>Shareholders funds</b>		40,291	38,034

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings (including profit and loss account) has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30 September 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- 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 Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

# **Cranberry Communications Ltd**

## **Balance Sheet** *(continued)*

**30 September 2019**

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These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 March 2020 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mrs A M Harvey

Director

Company registration number: 04269778

# **Cranberry Communications Ltd**

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

**Year ended 30 September 2019**

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### **1. General information**

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 78 Chapel Street, King's Lynn, Norfolk, PE30 1EF.

### **2. Statement of compliance**

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

### **3. Accounting policies**

#### **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

#### **Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

#### **Revenue recognition**

Turnover is the total amount receivable by the company for goods supplied and services rendered, excluding VAT.

#### **Income tax**

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

#### **Tangible assets**

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

## **Depreciation**

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fixtures & Fittings	-	33% straight line
Equipment	-	33% straight line

## **Impairment of fixed assets**

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

## **Stocks**

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

## **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the balance sheet and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

## **Financial instruments**

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. 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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities. Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability. Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

### **Defined contribution plans**

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

## **4. Employee numbers**

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 12 (2018: 9 ).

## 5. Tangible assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 October 2018	3,772	41,234	<b>45,006</b>
Additions	–	16,610	<b>16,610</b>
Disposals	–	( 17,844)	<b>( 17,844)</b>
<b>At 30 September 2019</b>	<b>3,772</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>43,772</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 October 2018	844	36,831	<b>37,675</b>
Charge for the year	1,258	7,008	<b>8,266</b>
Disposals	–	( 17,844)	<b>( 17,844)</b>
<b>At 30 September 2019</b>	<b>2,102</b>	<b>25,995</b>	<b>28,097</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
<b>At 30 September 2019</b>	<b>1,670</b>	<b>14,005</b>	<b>15,675</b>
At 30 September 2018	2,928	4,403	7,331

## 6. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	<b>38,447</b>	82,231
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	<b>47,394</b>	24,655
Other debtors	<b>16,893</b>	33,693
	<b>102,734</b>	140,579

## 7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	<b>37,305</b>	25,662
Corporation tax	<b>22,474</b>	20,027
Social security and other taxes	<b>16,078</b>	21,440
Other creditors	<b>68,585</b>	133,704
	<b>144,442</b>	200,833

All monies due or to become due from the company are secured by way of fixed and floating charges .

## 8. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Not later than 1 year	–	50
Later than 5 years	<b>13,200</b>	13,200
	<b>13,200</b>	13,250

## **9. Related party transactions**

During the year there were net transactions with two of the directors of £4,643 (2018: £12,983) resulting in a balance of £7,021 (2018: £2,378) being owed by the company. The company has taken advantage of the exemption provided in FRS 102 Section 1A from disclosing transactions with members of the group that are wholly owned.

## **10. Controlling party**

The ultimate parent company is Oxicoco Limited , a company registered in England and Wales.

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.