

Company Registration No. 09509110 (England and Wales)

VITREUS INVESTMENTS LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



VITREUS INVESTMENTS LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Mr P M Hearne
 Mr P C Hearne
 Miss N C Hearne

Company number 09509110

Registered office Fleet House
 New Road
 Lancaster
 LA1 1EZ

Accountants CLB Coopers
 Fleet House
 New Road
 Lancaster
 LA1 1EZ

VITREUS INVESTMENTS LTD

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF VITREUS INVESTMENTS LTD FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Vitreus Investments Ltd for the year ended 30 April 2018 which comprise, the Balance Sheet and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Vitreus Investments Ltd, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 18 January 2018. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Vitreus Investments Ltd and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Vitreus Investments Ltd, as a body, in this report. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Vitreus Investments Ltd and its Board of Directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Vitreus Investments Ltd has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Vitreus Investments Ltd. You consider that Vitreus Investments Ltd is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Vitreus Investments Ltd. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

CLB Coopers

CLB Coopers

Accountants

10/12/18

Fleet House
New Road
Lancaster
LA1 1EZ

VITREUS INVESTMENTS LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	2		393,480		409,474
Current assets					
Debtors	3	1,215		64	
Cash at bank and in hand		190,383		167,611	
		<u>191,598</u>		<u>167,675</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	<u>(15,874)</u>		<u>(18,185)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>175,724</u>		<u>149,490</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			569,204		558,964
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	5		(103,244)		(112,310)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(707)</u>		<u>(1,156)</u>
Net assets			<u>465,253</u>		<u>445,498</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		100		100
Share premium account			101		101
Profit and loss reserves			<u>465,052</u>		<u>445,297</u>
Total equity			<u>465,253</u>		<u>445,498</u>

VITREUS INVESTMENTS LTD

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 APRIL 2018

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 30 April 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 10/12/18 and signed on its behalf by:



Mr P M Hearne
Director

Company Registration No. 09509110

VITREUS INVESTMENTS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Vitreus Investments Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Fleet House, New Road, Lancaster, LA1 1EZ. The principle trading address is Canford, Caton Green, Lancaster LA2 9JG

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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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.

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.

VITREUS INVESTMENTS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.3 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:

Freehold property	2% straight line
Property improvements	2% and 10% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	10% straight line
Computer equipment	33% straight line

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.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.5 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.

VITREUS INVESTMENTS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 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.

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.

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, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares 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.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.8 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.

VITREUS INVESTMENTS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.9 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

2 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property £	Property improvements £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost					
At 01 May 2017	429,427	111,126	7,748	3,000	551,301
Disposals	-	-	(1,680)	-	(1,680)
At 30 April 2018	429,427	111,126	6,068	3,000	549,621
Depreciation and impairment					
At 01 May 2017	117,471	20,407	2,959	990	141,827
Depreciation charged in the year	8,589	4,767	774	990	15,120
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	(806)	-	(806)
At 30 April 2018	126,060	25,174	2,927	1,980	156,141
Carrying amount					
At 30 April 2018	303,367	85,952	3,141	1,020	393,480
At 30 April 2017	-	90,719	4,789	2,010	409,474

VITREUS INVESTMENTS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

3 Debtors	2018	2017
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,215	64
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	1,154	1,103
Corporation tax	11,025	12,447
Other taxation and social security	1,695	2,327
Other creditors	300	300
Accruals and deferred income	1,700	2,008
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	15,874	18,185
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
5 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2018	2017
	£	£
Other creditors	103,244	112,310
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
6 Called up share capital	2018	2017
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	100	100
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
7 Related party transactions		
Transactions with related parties		
The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:		
Amounts owed to related parties	2018	2017
	£	£
Key management personnel	103,244	111,353
Other related parties	-	957
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>