

LCC RESTORATIONS LIMITED

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2019

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LCC RESTORATIONS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr B Nicholson Mrs J A Moore
Secretary	Mrs A Nicholson
Company number	03773317
Registered office	Unit 16 Scotch Park Trading Estate Forge Lane Leeds LS12 2PY

LCC RESTORATIONS LIMITED

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LCC RESTORATIONS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		238,915		231,652
Current assets					
Stocks		138,099		74,182	
Debtors	4	162,746		146,078	
Cash at bank and in hand		129,591		108,906	
		<u>430,436</u>		<u>329,166</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(231,448)		(122,989)	
Net current assets			198,988		206,177
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>437,903</u>		<u>437,829</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		-		(3,762)
Provisions for liabilities	7		(3,890)		(3,890)
Net assets			<u>434,013</u>		<u>430,177</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			433,913		430,077
Total equity			<u>434,013</u>		<u>430,177</u>

The directors have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

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.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board and authorised for issue on 1 December 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

B Nicholson



Company Registration No. 033773317

LCC RESTORATIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

LCC Restorations Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 16, Scotch Park Trading Estate, Forge Lane, Leeds, LS2 2PY.

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" 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 have been prepared on the historical cost convention. 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.

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:

Plant and equipment	25% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	25% reducing balance
Computer equipment	50% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

The gain or loss on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the assets, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting end date, the company reviews the carrying amount of its tangible and intangible 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.

1 Accounting policies

(continued)

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) prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried in at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct material costs.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' of FRS 102 to all its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

1 Accounting policies

(continued)

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 trade and other receivables 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.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit and loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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, including trade and other payables, 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

1 Accounting policies

(continued)

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

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred 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 that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

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 Accounting policies**(continued)****1.10 Employee benefits**

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expenses, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

1.11 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.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors employed by the company during the year was:

	2019 Number	2018 Number
Total	10	9

LCC RESTORATIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property	Plant, equipment, fixtures and fittings	Computer equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 April 2018	199,385	31,792	22,685	83,194	337,056
Additions	14,270	1,732	710	-	16,712
At 31 March 2019	213,655	33,524	23,395	83,194	353,768
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 April 2018	809	24,873	19,457	60,265	105,404
Depreciation charged in the year	37	1,711	1,969	5,732	9,449
At 31 March 2019	846	26,584	21,426	65,997	114,853
Carrying amount					
At 31 March 2019	212,809	6,940	1,969	17,197	238,915
At 31 March 2018	198,576	6,919	3,228	22,929	231,652

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts:

	2019 £	2018 £
Motor vehicles	15,342	20,456

The depreciation charge in respect of such assets amounted to £5,114 (2018-£6,819).

4 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	155,004	123,980
Other debtors	7,742	22,098
	162,746	146,078

LCC RESTORATIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2019	2018
	£	£
Obligations under finance leases	3,762	10,089
Trade creditors	51,542	34,870
Corporation tax	44,072	45,000
Other taxation and social security	48,807	13,788
Other creditors	83,264	19,242
	<u>231,447</u>	<u>122,989</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2019	2018
	£	£
Obligations under finance leases	<u>-</u>	<u>3,762</u>

7 Provisions for liabilities	2019	2018
	£	£
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>3,890</u>	<u>3,890</u>

8 Called up share capital	2019	2018
	£	£
100 ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

9 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for rent

Due < 1 year £ 8,040

Due 1 to 5 years £ 32,160

The above amounts are not shown in the balance sheet.

10 Related party transactions

No guarantees have been given or received.

LCC RESTORATIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

11 Directors' transactions

Description	Opening balance £	Amounts advanced £	Amounts repaid £	Closing balance £
B Nicholson	(2)	71,400	(96,900)	(25,502)
Mrs J A Moore	-	33,600	(45,600)	(12,000)
	<u>(2)</u>	<u>105,000</u>	<u>(142,500)</u>	<u>(37,502)</u>