

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 04843797

Court Lane Landscapes Limited
Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements
31 August 2019

Court Lane Landscapes Limited

Statement of Financial Position

31 August 2019

		2019	2018
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	5	6,000	6,750
Tangible assets	6	7,110	8,946
		<u>13,110</u>	<u>15,696</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	7	12,071	15,714
Cash at bank and in hand		12	12
		<u>12,083</u>	<u>15,726</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>23,732</u>	<u>20,221</u>
Net current liabilities		11,649	4,495
Total assets less current liabilities		1,461	11,201
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax		1,351	1,747
Net assets		110	9,454

Court Lane Landscapes Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 August 2019

	2019	2018
Note	£	£
Capital and reserves		
Called up share capital	100	100
Profit and loss account	10	9,354
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Shareholders funds	110	9,454
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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 comprehensive income has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 August 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 .

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 February 2020 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr M S Lennie

Mrs D P Lennie

Director

Secretary

Company registration number: 04843797

Court Lane Landscapes Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 August 2019

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 40 Kimbolton Road, Bedford, MK40 2NR.

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.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax, except deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted. Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill	-	5% straight line
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If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

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:

Motor vehicles	-	25% straight line
Equipment	-	25% 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.

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 statement of financial position 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

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

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 6 (2018: 6).

5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 September 2018 and 31 August 2019	15,000
Amortisation	
At 1 September 2018	8,250
Charge for the year	750
At 31 August 2019	9,000
Carrying amount	
At 31 August 2019	6,000
At 31 August 2018	6,750

6. Tangible assets

	Motor vehicles £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 September 2018	20,095	18,905	39,000
Additions	—	1,485	1,485
At 31 August 2019	20,095	20,390	40,485
Depreciation			
At 1 September 2018	17,549	12,505	30,054
Charge for the year	650	2,671	3,321
At 31 August 2019	18,199	15,176	33,375
Carrying amount			
At 31 August 2019	1,896	5,214	7,110
At 31 August 2018	2,546	6,400	8,946

7. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	10,351	14,479
Other debtors	1,720	1,235
	12,071	15,714

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	8,990	5,018
Trade creditors	8,992	6,539
Corporation tax	949	2,716
Social security and other taxes	3,976	4,245
Other creditors	825	1,703

23,732

20,221

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