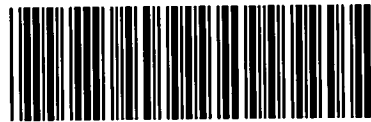


Lamont Pridmore (South Cumbria) Limited
Filleted Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements
31st March 2023

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Lamont Pridmore (South Cumbria) Limited

Abridged Statement of Financial Position

31st March 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	6	23,077	29,936
Investments	7	100	100
		<u>23,177</u>	<u>30,036</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		118,687	181,961
Debtors		505,122	234,085
Cash at bank and in hand		177,142	205,643
		<u>800,951</u>	<u>621,689</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		<u>272,638</u>	<u>65,334</u>
Net current assets		<u>528,313</u>	<u>556,355</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>551,490</u>	<u>586,391</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	—	6,518
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax		3,853	5,077
Net assets		<u>547,637</u>	<u>574,796</u>

The abridged statement of financial position
continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these abridged financial statements.

Lamont Pridmore (South Cumbria) Limited

Abridged Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31st March 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		900	900
Profit and loss account		<u>546,737</u>	<u>573,896</u>
Shareholders funds		<u>547,637</u>	<u>574,796</u>

These abridged 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 Section 1A of 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 abridged statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

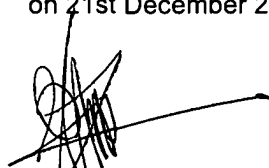
For the year ending 31st March 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its abridged 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 abridged financial statements.

All of the members have consented to the preparation of the abridged statement of income and retained earnings and the abridged statement of financial position for the year ending 31st March 2023 in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

These abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21st December 2023, and are signed on behalf of the board by:



Mr GW Lamont
Director

Company registration number: 05362759

Lamont Pridmore (South Cumbria) Limited

Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements

Year ended 31st March 2023

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 136 Highgate, Kendal, LA9 4HW, Cumbria.

2. Statement of compliance

These abridged 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

(a) Basis of preparation

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

(b) Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Any estimate that has a degree of uncertainty or where judgement has been exercised in a particular area is expressly disclosed within the relevant accounting policy.

(c) Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods 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.

Work in progress is valued at selling price based on work completed at the year end. Provision is made for any foreseeable losses where appropriate.

Lamont Pridmore (South Cumbria) Limited

Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31st March 2023

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

(d) Taxation

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.

(e) Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

(f) Goodwill

Goodwill is valued each year in line with the valuation methodology of a specialist accountancy practice valuer. Goodwill is valued at £832,000 but has not been incorporated in the financial accounts this year.

(g) 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	-	20% 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.

(h) 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.

Lamont Pridmore (South Cumbria) Limited

Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31st March 2023

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Tangible assets *(continued)*

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.

(i) 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:

Computer equipment	- 25% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	- 10% straight line
Office equipment	- 20% straight line

(j) Investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

(k) Investments in associates

Investments in associates accounted for in accordance with the cost model are recorded at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Investments in associates accounted for in accordance with the fair value model are initially recorded at the transaction price. At each reporting date, the investments are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income/profit or loss. Where it is impracticable to measure fair value reliably without undue cost or effort, the cost model will be adopted.

Dividends and other distributions received from the investment are recognised as income without regard to whether the distributions are from accumulated profits of the associate arising before or after the date of acquisition.

(l) 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.

Lamont Pridmore (South Cumbria) Limited

Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31st March 2023

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Impairment of fixed assets *(continued)*

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.

(m) Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

(n) 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 abridged 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.

Lamont Pridmore (South Cumbria) Limited

Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31st March 2023

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

(o) 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.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

(p) 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.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 14 (2022: 14).

5. Intangible assets

	£
Cost	
At 1st April 2022 and 31st March 2023	<u>566,299</u>
Amortisation	
At 1st April 2022 and 31st March 2023	<u>566,299</u>
Carrying amount	
At 31st March 2023	<u>—</u>
At 31st March 2022	<u>—</u>

Lamont Pridmore (South Cumbria) Limited

Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31st March 2023

6. Tangible assets

	£
Cost	
At 1st April 2022	85,002
Additions	4,575
At 31st March 2023	89,577
Depreciation	
At 1st April 2022	55,066
Charge for the year	11,434
At 31st March 2023	66,500
Carrying amount	
At 31st March 2023	23,077
At 31st March 2022	29,936

7. Investments

	£
Cost	
At 1st April 2022 and 31st March 2023	100
Impairment	
At 1st April 2022 and 31st March 2023	-
Carrying amount	
At 31st March 2023	100
At 31st March 2022	100