Company No: 09867683 (England and Wales)

LOVELL & WILKIE LTD Unaudited Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 March 2022 Pages for filing with the registrar

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LOVELL & WILKIE LTD STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION As at 31 March 2022

	Note	2022	2021
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	3	22,812	34,492
Investments	4	15,000	0
		37,812	34,492
Current assets			
Debtors	5	78,977	173,968
Cash at bank and in hand		63,685	19,887
		142,662	193,855
Creditors			
Amounts falling due within one year	6	(24,060)	(51,532)
Net current assets		118,602	142,323
Total assets less current liabilities		156,414	176,815
Creditors			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	7	(23,312)	(31,006)
Provision for liabilities	8	(2,833)	(2,436)
Net assets		130,269	143,373
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	9	100	100
Profit and loss account		130,169	143,273
Total shareholder's funds		130,269	143,373

LOVELL & WILKIE LTD STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED) As at 31 March 2022

For the financial year ending 31 March 2022 the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The member has not required the Company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the financial year in accordance with section 476;
- The director acknowledges their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements; and
- These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and a copy of the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings has not been delivered.

The financial statements of Lovell & Wilkie Ltd (registered number: 09867683) were approved and authorised for issue by the Director on 13 December 2022. They were signed on its behalf by:

Benjamin Lovell Director

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the financial year and to the preceding financial year, unless otherwise stated.

General information and basis of accounting

Lovell & Wilkie Ltd (the Company) is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the Company's registered office is 2nd Floor, Stratus House, Emperor Way, Exeter, EX1 3QS, United Kingdom. The registered number of the company is 09867683.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued by the Financial Reporting Council and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest \mathcal{E} .

Going concern

The director has assessed the Statement of Financial Position and likely future cash flows at the date of approving these financial statements. The director has a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and to meet its financial obligations as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

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.

Turnover is recognised when the significant risks and rewards are considered to have been transferred to the customer.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

Taxation

Current tax

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recoverable) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the Statement of Financial Position date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises as a result of including items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the Company's financial statements. Deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences which result in an obligation to pay more or less tax at a future date, at the average tax rates that are expected to apply when the timing differences reverse, based on current tax rates and laws. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than investment property and freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Leasehold improvements5 years straight linePlant and machinery5 years straight lineOffice equipment5 years straight lineComputer equipment5 years straight line

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each Statement of Financial Position date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings as described below.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts, except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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 creditors: amounts falling due within one year.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the Balance Sheet when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised based on the accrual model and are measured at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are classified as relating either to revenue or to assets. Grants relating to revenue are recognised in income over the period in which the related costs are recognised. Grants relating to assets are recognised 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.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the Statement of Financial Position date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

2. Employees

	2022	2021
	Number	Number
Monthly average number of persons employed by the Company during the year, including the director	1	1

3. Tangible assets

	Leasehold improve- ments	Plant and machinery	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 01 April 2021	68,854	0	8,660	6,778	84,292
Additions	0	1,694	1,327	2,213	5,234
At 31 March 2022	68,854	1,694	9,987	8,991	89,526
Accumulated depreciation					
At 01 April 2021	40,658	0	4,322	4,820	49,800
Charge for the financial year	13,771	311	1,797	1,035	16,914
At 31 March 2022	54,429	311	6,119	5,855	66,714
Net book value					
At 31 March 2022	14,425	1,383	3,868	3,136	22,812
At 31 March 2021	28,196	0	4,338	1,958	34,492

4. Fixed asset investments

4. Fixed asset investments	Other investments	Total
	£	£
Carrying value before impairment		
At 01 April 2021	0	0
Additions	15,000	15,000
At 31 March 2022	15,000	15,000
Provisions for impairment		
At 01 April 2021	0	0
At 31 March 2022	0	0
Carrying value at 31 March 2022	15,000	15,000
Carrying value at 31 March 2021	0	0

5. Debtors		
	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade debtors	42,989	151,374
Amounts owed by director	35,862	22,478
Prepayments	126	116
	78,977	173,968
6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans	7,126	3,994
Trade creditors	0	4,609
Corporation tax	8,893	15,054
Other taxation and social security	7,791	25,709
Other creditors	250	2,166
	24,060	51,532
7. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year Bank loans	2022 £ 23,312	2021 £ 31,006
8. Deferred tax		
	2022	2021
Al Maria de la Compania de la Compan	£	£
At the beginning of financial year	(2,436)	2,443
Charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings	(397)	(4,879)
At the end of financial year	(2,833)	(2,436)
9. Called-up share capital		
	2022	2021
	£	£
Allotted, called-up and fully-paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £ 1.00 each	100	100
		

10. Related party transactions

Transactions with the entity's director

	2022	2021
	£	£
Dividends to the director	40,000	79,000
Amount owed to the company	35,862	20,000

Advances

During the year the director maintained a current account with the company. Advances of £69,668 (2021: £27,346) and repayments of £53,806 (2021: £83,910) were made to this loan. At the year end the director owed the company £35,862 (2021: £20,000). Interest has been charged on the loan at 2.00% on overdrawn balances and there are no fixed repayment terms.

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.