

Company Registration No. 02524103 (England and Wales)

**LANVIEW LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2021**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

**LANVIEW LIMITED**

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# LANVIEW LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2021

		2021	2020
	Notes	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	3	11,885	21,284
Investment properties	4	-	600,000
		<u>11,885</u>	<u>621,284</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	5	528,028	836,708
Cash at bank and in hand		415,534	450,614
		<u>943,562</u>	<u>1,287,322</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	<u>(451,110)</u>	<u>(1,140,919)</u>
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>492,452</u>	<u>146,403</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>504,337</u>	<u>767,687</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	7	(229,167)	-
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>		<u>(1,708)</u>	<u>(3,372)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>273,462</u></u>	<u><u>764,315</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	8	1,800	1,800
Revaluation reserve		-	20,692
Capital redemption reserve		200	200
Profit and loss reserves		<u>271,462</u>	<u>741,623</u>
<b>Total equity</b>		<u><u>273,462</u></u>	<u><u>764,315</u></u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 August 2021 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.

## **LANVIEW LIMITED**

### **STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 31 AUGUST 2021***

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 9 May 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

D V Golder  
**Director**

D M Travers  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 02524103**

# LANVIEW LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2021

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Lanview Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 9 The Metro Business Centre, Kangley Bridge Road, Sydenham, London, SE26 5BW.

#### 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.

#### 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:

Fixtures and fittings	20% / 33.3% straight line
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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 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

#### 1.5 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.

# LANVIEW LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2021

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.6 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 current liabilities.

#### 1.7 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 statement of financial position 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.

##### **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.

#### 1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction 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 income statement 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.

# LANVIEW LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2021

### 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 income statement, 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.

#### **1.10 Employee benefits**

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

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### **1.11 Retirement benefits**

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### **1.12 Leases**

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss 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 leases asset are consumed.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

#### **1.13 Government grants**

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

## LANVIEW LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2021

#### 2 Employees

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

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Total	12	13

#### 3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 September 2020	31,587
Additions	744
At 31 August 2021	32,331
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 September 2020	10,303
Depreciation charged in the year	10,143
At 31 August 2021	20,446
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 August 2021	11,885
At 31 August 2020	21,284

#### 4 Investment property

	2021 £
<b>Fair value</b>	
At 1 September 2020	600,000
Disposals	(600,000)
At 31 August 2021	-



# LANVIEW LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2021

<b>5 Debtors</b>		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	456,838	736,485
Other debtors	71,190	100,223
	<u>528,028</u>	<u>836,708</u>

<b>6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank loans	20,833	-
Trade creditors	230,830	535,924
Taxation and social security	51,482	202,806
Other creditors	147,965	402,189
	<u>451,110</u>	<u>1,140,919</u>

The loans are secured on the assets of the company.

<b>7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank loans and overdrafts	229,167	-
	<u>229,167</u>	<u>-</u>

<b>8 Called up share capital</b>				
	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid</b>				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
	<u>1,800</u>	<u>1,800</u>	<u>1,800</u>	<u>1,800</u>

### 9 Parent company

The company became a wholly owned subsidiary of Lanview Group Limited on 1st March 2021.

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.