# LIVINGCITY WORKS LIMITED UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014



#### **Haines Watts**

Chartered Accountants
Bridge House
157 Ashley Road
Hale
Altrincham
Cheshire
WA14 2UT

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# ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014

		201	4	2013	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	2		6,038		10,439
Current assets					
Debtors		141,952		164,544	
Cash at bank and in hand		118,788		10,475	
		260,740		175,019	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(221,203)		(156,470)	
Net current assets			39,537		18,549
Total assets less current liabilities			45,575		28,988
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year					(1,575
Provisions for liabilities			(1,208)		(1,187
			44,367		26,226
			<del></del>		
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	3		100		100
Profit and loss account			44,267		26,126
Shareholders' funds			44,367		26,226

## ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

#### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014

For the financial year ended 31 December 2014 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 abbreviated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

Approved by the Board and authorised for issue on  $\frac{23}{9}$   $\frac{1}{2015}$ .

M T Gallimore Director

Company Registration No. 04304777

# NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard No 1 from the requirement to produce a cash flow statement on the grounds that it is a small company.

#### 1.2 Compliance with accounting standards

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), which have been applied consistently (except as otherwise stated).

#### 1.3 Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year, excluding Value Added Tax.

#### Revenue recognition

The company recognises revenue at the date that the services are provided to the client.

#### 1.4 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery 33% reducing balance
Computer equipment 33% reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment 35% on cost

Fixtures, fittings & equipment 25% on cost Motor vehicles 25% on cost

#### 1.5 Leasing and hire purchase commitments

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible assets and depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

#### 1.6 Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for the benefit of its employees. Contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the year they are payable.

# NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.7 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, with the following exceptions:

Provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposals of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the director considers that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the 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.

#### 1.8 Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

# NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

2	Fixed assets		
		Tangi	ible assets
			£
	Cost		
	At 1 January 2014 & at 31 December 2014		28,395
	Depreciation		
	At 1 January 2014		17,956
	Charge for the year		4,401
	At 31 December 2014		22,357
	Net book value		
	At 31 December 2014		6,038
	At 31 December 2013		10,439
3	Share capital	2014	2013
	•	£	£
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100