Registration number: 04397866

# Lambert Print & Design Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

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## **Company Information**

**Director** Mr C M Hall

Company secretary Miss J Daleo

Registered office Burlees House

Hangingroyd Lane Hebden Bridge West Yorkshire HX7 7DD

Accountants Fitton & Co

**Chartered Certified Accountants** 

Burlees House Hangingroyd Lane Hebden Bridge West Yorkshire HX7 7DD

(Registration number: 04397866)

Statement of financial position as at 31 March 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	<u>4</u>	4,818	6,148
Tangible assets	<u>4</u> 5	23,136	26,475
		27,954	32,623
Current assets			
Stocks	<u>6</u> <u>7</u>	2,800	2,610
Debtors	<u>7</u>	57,011	48,769
Cash at bank and in hand		56	56
		59,867	51,435
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>8</u>	(57,028)	(50,570)
Net current assets		2,839	865
Total assets less current liabilities		30,793	33,488
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	<u>8</u>	(3,625)	(6,344)
Provisions for liabilities		(4,215)	(4,810)
Net assets		22,953	22,334
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	<u>9</u>	100	100
Profit and loss account		22,853	22,234
Total equity		22,953	22,334

The notes on pages  $\underline{4}$  to  $\underline{13}$  form an integral part of these financial statements.

(Registration number: 04397866)

Statement of financial position as at 31 March 2019

Approved and authorised by the director on 24 September 2019

For the financial year ending 31 March 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

#### Director's responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Income Statement has been taken.

Mr C M Hall
Director

The notes on pages  $\underline{4}$  to  $\underline{13}$  form an integral part of these financial statements. Page 3

#### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

#### 1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England.

The address of its registered office is:
Burlees House
Hangingroyd Lane
Hebden Bridge
West Yorkshire
HX7 7DD
England

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the director on 24 September 2019.

#### 2 Accounting policies

#### Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

#### Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

### Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling  $(\mathfrak{L})$ .

#### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

#### **Judgements**

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The director has reviewed the carrying balances of the debtors and creditors and is of the opinion that their fair value is not materially different from those stated in the accounts. No other significant judgements have had to be made by the director in preparing these financial statements

#### Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The director has reviewed the carrying balances of the debtors and creditors and is of the opinion that their fair value is not materially different from those stated in the accounts. No other significant judgements have had to be made by the director in preparing these financial statements..

#### Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

#### Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised when 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 and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

#### Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

**Asset class** 

Plant & equipment
Office equipment

Depreciation method and rate

Over 4 to 15 years Over 4 years

#### Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of an entity represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the entity recognised at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is held in the currency of the acquired entity and revalued to the closing rate at each reporting period date. Goodwill is amortised over its useful life, which shall not exceed ten years if a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made.

#### **Amortisation**

Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their useful life as follows:

**Asset class** 

Development costs Goodwill Amortisation method and rate

Over 5 years Over 20 years

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

#### Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

#### 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.

#### **Stocks**

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

#### **Trade creditors**

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### **Borrowings**

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Income Statement over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

#### **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.

#### Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

#### Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

#### **Dividends**

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

### Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

#### 3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including the director) during the year, was 7 (2018 - 7).

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

### 4 Intangible assets

	Goodwill £	Development costs	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2018	10,000	4,148	14,148
At 31 March 2019	10,000	4,148	14,148
Amortisation			
At 1 April 2018	8,000	-	8,000
Amortisation charge	500	830	1,330
At 31 March 2019	8,500	830	9,330
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2019	1,500	3,318	4,818
At 31 March 2018	2,000	4,148	6,148

External research and development recognised as an expense during the year is £7,208 (£nil 2018). In addition, staff costs of £12,813 were incurred on research and development activities in the year and have been recognised as an expense.

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## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

## 5 Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation	70.000	44.777	05 457
At 1 April 2018	70,680	14,777	85,457
At 31 March 2019	70,680	14,777	85,457
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2018	46,402	12,580	58,982
Charge for the year	2,217	1,122	3,339
At 31 March 2019	48,619	13,702	62,321
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2019	22,061	1,075	23,136
At 31 March 2018	24,278	2,197	26,475
6 Stocks			
		2019	2018
Inventories	_	2,800	£ 2,610
7 Debtors			
		2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors		53,724	44,897
Prepayments		2,346	2,980
Other debtors	_	941	892
		57,011	48,769

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

#### 8 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Due within one year			
Bank loans and overdrafts	<u>10</u>	15,469	13,052
Trade creditors		22,359	15,339
Taxation and social security		11,830	14,210
Accruals and deferred income		2,081	2,096
Other creditors		5,289	5,873
		57,028	50,570

## Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	<u>10</u>	3,625	6,344

## 9 Share capital

## Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2019	2019		
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary A of £1 each	51	51	51	51
Ordinary B of £1 each	39	39	39	39
Ordinary C of £1 each	10	10	10	10
	100	100	100	100

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

### 10 Loans and borrowings

	2019 £	2018 £
Non-current loans and borrowings		
Bank borrowings	3,625	6,344
	2019 £	2018 £
Current loans and borrowings		
Bank borrowings	2,719	2,719
Bank overdrafts	12,750	10,333
	15,469	13,052

### 11 Total of future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases

		2019	2018
	Note	£	£
No later than one year		-	246
Later than one year and not later than five years		17,325	26,775
		17,325	27,021

## 12 Related party transactions

**Transactions with directors** 

2019	At 1 April 2018 £	Advances to directors £	Repayments by director £	At 31 March 2019 £
Mr C M Hall Loan advance to company	(310)	(37,199)	37,159	(350)

2018	At 1 April 2017 £	Advances to directors £	Repayments by director £	At 31 March 2018 £
Mr C M Hall Loan advance to company	(763)	(37,391)	37,844	(310)

#### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

#### **Directors' remuneration**

The director's remuneration for the year was as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Remuneration	15,349	15,165
Contributions paid to money purchase schemes	977	949
	16,326	16,114

The number of directors who accrued benefits under company pension plans was as follows:

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Defined contribution plans		1	1
		1	1

## Dividends paid to the director and immediate family

	2019 £	2018 £
Mr C M Hall		
Ordinary A	7,200	18,000
Ordinary C	23,500	13,500
	30,700	31,500

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