

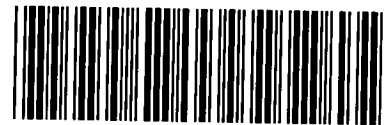


Plummer Parsons
Chartered Accountants

Company Registration No. 07468909 (England and Wales)

LCE (HOLDINGS) LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019
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COMPANIES HOUSE

Chartered Accountants
& Statutory Auditor

LCE (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

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LCE (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 APRIL 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Non-current assets					
Intangible assets	3		103		103
Property, plant and equipment	4		7,000		9,332
Investments	5		10,002		10,002
			<u>17,105</u>		<u>19,437</u>
Current assets					
Trade and other receivables	6	300,440		310,297	
Cash and cash equivalents		-		966	
		<u>300,440</u>		<u>311,263</u>	
Current liabilities	7	(558,688)		(572,584)	
Net current liabilities			<u>(258,248)</u>		<u>(261,321)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>(241,143)</u>		<u>(241,884)</u>
Equity					
Called up share capital	8		10,000		10,000
Retained earnings			(251,143)		(251,884)
Total equity			<u>(241,143)</u>		<u>(241,884)</u>

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

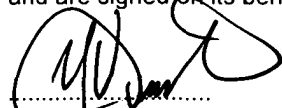
For the financial year ended 30 April 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

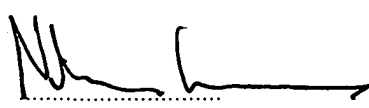
The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21/10/19 and are signed on its behalf by:


.....
Mr G Austin
Director


.....
Mr N Lomax
Director

Company Registration No. 07468909

LCE (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

LCE (Holdings) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 4 Frederick Terrace, Frederick Place, Brighton, East Sussex, BN1 1AX.

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 Revenue

Revenue 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.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

LCE (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment 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:

Land and buildings Leasehold	Not depreciated
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% reducing balance

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.

1.5 Non-current investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.6 Impairment of non-current assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

LCE (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.7 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.

1.8 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 trade and other receivables 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.

Classification of financial liabilities

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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, 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.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

LCE (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 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.

1.10 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 non-current 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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2018 - 15).

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 May 2018 and 30 April 2019	103
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 May 2018 and 30 April 2019	-
Carrying amount	
At 30 April 2019	103
At 30 April 2018	103

LCE (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

4 Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 May 2018 and 30 April 2019	2	43,725	43,727
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 May 2018	-	34,395	34,395
Depreciation charged in the year	-	2,332	2,332
At 30 April 2019	-	36,727	36,727
Carrying amount			
At 30 April 2019	2	6,998	7,000
At 30 April 2018	2	9,330	9,332

5 Fixed asset investments

	2019 £	2018 £
Investments	10,002	10,002

Movements in non-current investments

	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 May 2018 & 30 April 2019	10,002
Carrying amount	
At 30 April 2019	10,002
At 30 April 2018	10,002

6 Trade and other receivables

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade receivables	4,628	4,630
Amounts owed by group undertakings	283,812	305,667
Other receivables	12,000	-
	300,440	310,297

LCE (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

6 Trade and other receivables (Continued)

7 Current liabilities

	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	99,929	48,229
Trade payables	-	1,286
Taxation and social security	-	11,990
Other payables	458,759	511,079
	<u>558,688</u>	<u>572,584</u>

8 Called up share capital

	2019	2018
	£	£
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 10,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>