Registration number: 08333903

The Urbanists Ltd

Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2019

(Registration number: 08333903) Balance Sheet as at 30 September 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	<u>4</u>	6,582	7,523
Current assets			
Debtors	<u>5</u>	476,448	209,647
Cash at bank and in hand		105,395	355
		581,843	210,002
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>6</u>	(132,387)	(93,550)
Net current assets		449,456	116,452
Total assets less current liabilities		456,038	123,975
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	<u>6</u>	(191,819)	-
Provisions for liabilities		(1,251)	
Net assets		262,968	123,975
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	<u>7</u>	100	100
Profit and loss account		262,868	123,875
Total equity		262,968	123,975

For the financial year ending 30 September 2019 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 accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their 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.

The notes on pages $\underline{3}$ to $\underline{8}$ form an integral part of these financial statements. Page 1

(Registration number: 08333903) Balance Sheet as at 30 September 2019

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 Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 23 April 2020 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr J M Brown Director

The notes on pages $\underline{3}$ to $\underline{8}$ form an integral part of these financial statements. Page 2

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2019

1 General information

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

The address of its registered office is: The Creative Quarter 8A Morgan Arcade Cardiff CF10 1AF United Kingdom

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 23 April 2020.

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 Ircland' 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 financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

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.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2019

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.

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

Depreciation method and rate

Furniture, fittings and equipment

25 % straight line

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.

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.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2019

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 Profit and Loss Account 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.

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.

Financial Instruments

Classification

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2019

Impairment

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 13 (2018 - 12).

4 Tangible assets

	Furniture, fittings and equipment	Total £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 October 2018	15,548	15,548
Additions	3,606	3,606
At 30 September 2019	19,154	19,154
Depreciation		
At 1 October 2018	8,025	8,025
Charge for the year	4,547	4,547
At 30 September 2019	12,572	12,572
Carrying amount		
At 30 September 2019	6,582	6,582
At 30 September 2018	7,523	7,523

5 Debtors

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors		211,134	200,567
Amounts owed by group companies		256,542	-
Prepayments		2,840	5,307
Other debtors		5,932	3,773
		476,448	209,647

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2019

6 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

Createors, amounts failing due within one year		2019	2018
	Note	£	£
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	8	25,273	5,403
Trade creditors		21,459	6,567
Taxation and social security		75,927	65,736
Accruals and deferred income		5,861	3,400
Other creditors		3,867	12,444
	_	132,387	93,550
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	8	191,819	_

7 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2019		20	2018	
	No.	£	No.	£	
A Ordinary shares of £1 each	85	85	85	85	
B Ordinary shares of £1 each	15	15	15	15	
	100	100	100	100	

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Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2019

8 Loans and borrowings

	2019 £	2018 £
Non-current loans and borrowings		
Other borrowings	191,819	-
	2019	2018
	£	£
Current loans and borrowings		
Bank overdrafts	-	588
Other borrowings	25,273	4,815
	25,273	5,403

The company has an overdraft facility provided by Santander UK PLC which is secured by a fixed and floating charge over the assests of the company.

The company has a bank loan provided by DBW Investments (14) Limited which is secured by a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company.

9 Obligations under leases and hire purchase contracts

Operating leases

The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Not later than one year	27,700	15,000
	27,700	15,000

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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.