

THE LAMBETH LIMITED

UNAUDITED

PAGES FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

THE LAMBETH LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 08472640

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	116,532	222,593
		<u>116,532</u>	<u>222,593</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	5	26,269	57,508
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	153,720	301,445
Cash at bank and in hand	7	39,812	25,490
		<u>219,801</u>	<u>384,443</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(820,603)	(594,508)
Net current liabilities		<u>(600,802)</u>	<u>(210,065)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(484,270)</u>	<u>12,528</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(125,000)	-
Net (liabilities)/assets		<u><u>(609,270)</u></u>	<u><u>12,528</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1	1
Profit and loss account		(609,271)	12,527
		<u><u>(609,270)</u></u>	<u><u>12,528</u></u>

THE LAMBETH LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 08472640

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 31 March 2022.

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Robin Hayley
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1. General information

The Lambeth Limited is a Limited company incorporated within the United Kingdom, domiciled in England and Wales. The registered office is 467 - 469 Brixton Road, London, England, SW9 8HH.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The company recorded a loss of £621,799 (2020: loss of £160,426) for the year ended 31 March 2020 and had net liabilities of £609,272 (2020: net assets of £12,527) at the balance sheet date.

The company continues to meet its day to day working requirements from loans leveraged by the directors and shareholders from associated business interests. The company is therefore dependent upon the support of these loan facilities in order to continue as a going concern.

The directors are satisfied that they can continue to finance the operations of the business in this manner and enable the company to achieve profitability. Accordingly, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare these accounts on a going concern basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.4 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.5 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.6 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.8 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

2.9 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Short-term leasehold property	-
Plant and machinery	- 20% per annum on cost
Fixtures and fittings	- 20% per annum on cost
Office equipment	- 20% per annum on cost

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a weighted average basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is 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.

2.11 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.13 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.14 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Financial instruments (continued)

asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 43 (2020 - 44).

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Short-term leasehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 April 2020	61,731	155,098	415,135	2,741	634,705
Additions	3,066	1,033	5,916	-	10,015
At 31 March 2021	64,797	156,131	421,051	2,741	644,720
Depreciation					
At 1 April 2020	3,461	85,204	322,023	1,424	412,112
Charge for the year on owned assets	61,336	21,508	32,750	482	116,076
At 31 March 2021	64,797	106,712	354,773	1,906	528,188
Net book value					
At 31 March 2021	-	49,419	66,278	835	116,532
At 31 March 2020	58,270	69,894	93,112	1,317	222,593

THE LAMBETH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

4. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Short leasehold	-	58,270
	<u>-</u>	<u>58,270</u>

5. Stocks

	2021 £	2020 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	26,269	57,508
	<u>26,269</u>	<u>57,508</u>

6. Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade debtors	3,246	30,169
Other debtors	47,840	20,831
Prepayments and accrued income	102,634	250,445
	<u>153,720</u>	<u>301,445</u>

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2021 £	2020 £
Cash at bank and in hand	39,812	25,490
	<u>39,812</u>	<u>25,490</u>

THE LAMBETH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Bank loans	25,000	-
Trade creditors	367,633	235,713
Other taxation and social security	9,143	52,539
Other creditors	365,350	218,768
Accruals and deferred income	53,477	87,488
	<u>820,603</u>	<u>594,508</u>
	2021 £	2020 £
Other taxation and social security		
PAYE/NI control	9,143	29,033
VAT control	-	23,506
	<u>9,143</u>	<u>52,539</u>

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Bank loans	125,000	-
	<u>125,000</u>	<u>-</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

10. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2021 £	2020 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	25,000	-
	<u>25,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans	30,000	-
	<u>30,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	90,000	-
	<u>90,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Amounts falling due after more than 5 years		
Bank loans	5,000	-
	<u>5,000</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>150,000</u>	<u>-</u>

11. Financial instruments

	2021 £	2020 £
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	<u>39,812</u>	<u>25,490</u>

12. Pension commitments

The company contributes to a defined contribution scheme where it contributes the statutory pension. At the balance sheet date an amount of £2,146 (2020: £1,636) was due to be paid to the scheme.

THE LAMBETH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

13. Related party transactions

At the balance sheet date, an amount of £334,267 (2020 - £217,000) was owed to a director of the Company. No interest has been charged and no repayment terms have been agreed on this loan. The company was also invoiced £391,408 (2020 - £400,000) of rental costs during the year by a director of the company.

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.