Registration number: 09606136

Chris Lawrence Landscapes Ltd

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

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Company Information

Director Mr C D Lawrence

Registered office The Rectory

1 Toomers Wharf Canal Walk Newbury

Berks RG14 1DY

Accountants E J Business Consultants Limited

The Rectory, 1 Toomers Wharf,

Canal Walk Newbury Berkshire RG14 IDY

(Registration number: 09606136) Balance Sheet as at 31 October 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets Tangible assets	<u>3</u>	122,149	85,930
Current assets			
Debtors		61,211	74,539
Cash at bank and in hand		28,722	53,178
		89,933	127,717
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		(126,792)	(105,565)
Net current (liabilities)/assets		(36,859)	22,152
Total assets less current liabilities		85,290	108,082
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		(25,945)	(17,276)
Provisions for liabilities		(21,081)	(13,652)
Net assets	_	38,264	77,154
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	<u>4</u>	100	100
Profit and loss account		38,164	77,054
Total equity		38,264	77,154

For the financial year ending 31 October 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 Profit and Loss Account and Directors' Report has been taken.

(Registration number: 09606136) Balance Sheet as at 31 October 2019

Approved and authorised by the director on 20 July 2020			
Mr C D Lawrence Director			

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 October 2019

1 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.

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 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.

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:

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 October 2019

Asset class

Plant and Machinery Motor vehicles Office equipment

Depreciation method and rate

20% reducing balance 20% reducing balance 20% reducing balance

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.

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 are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the Profit and Loss Account and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 October 2019

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.

2 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including the director) during the year, was 4 (2018 - 4).

3 Tangible assets

	Furniture, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Other tangible assets	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation				
At 1 November 2018	938	71,354	52,888	125,180
Additions	<u> </u>	60,345	6,670	67,015
At 31 October 2019	938	131,699	59,558	192,195
Depreciation				
At 1 November 2018	594	16,357	22,299	39,250
Charge for the year	276	23,068	7,452	30,796
At 31 October 2019	870	39,425	29,751	70,046
Carrying amount				
At 31 October 2019	68	92,274	29,807	122,149
At 31 October 2018	344	54,997	30,589	85,930

4 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 October 2019

	2019		2018	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100

Canal Walk

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