

LOTTIE'S FROME LIMITED
Unaudited Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 30 November 2022
Pages for filing with the registrar

LOTTIE'S FROME LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 30 November 2022

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LOTTIE'S FROME LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 30 November 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	3	34,287	38,082
		34,287	38,082
Current assets			
Stocks		9,360	8,853
Debtors	4	43,636	66,438
Cash at bank and in hand		94,414	166,847
		147,410	242,138
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(177,244)	(160,042)
Net current (liabilities)/assets		(29,834)	82,096
Total assets less current liabilities		4,453	120,178
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6	(25,785)	(35,650)
Provision for liabilities		0	(7,346)
Net (liabilities)/assets		(21,332)	77,182
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	7	100	100
Profit and loss account		(21,432)	77,082
Total shareholders' (deficit)/funds		(21,332)	77,182

For the financial year ending 30 November 2022 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 financial statements for the financial year in accordance with section 476;
- 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; and
- These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and a copy of the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings has not been delivered.

The financial statements of Lottie's Frome Limited (registered number: 11073457) were approved and authorised for issue by the Director on 17 August 2023. They were signed on its behalf by:

C Evans
Director

LOTTIE'S FROME LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 30 November 2022

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the financial year and to the preceding financial year, unless otherwise stated.

General information and basis of accounting

Lottie's Frome Limited (the Company) is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the Company's registered office is C/O Bishop Fleming Llp, 10 Temple Back, Bristol, BS1 6FL, United Kingdom.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued by the Financial Reporting Council and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest £.

Going concern

The directors have assessed the Statement of Financial Position and likely future cash flows at the date of approving these financial statements. The directors note that the business has net liabilities of £21,332. The Company is supported through loans from the directors. The directors have confirmed that the loan facilities will continue to be available for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements and the directors will continue to support the Company. Given the current position, the directors believe that any foreseeable debts can be met for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover 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.

Turnover is recognised when the significant risks and rewards are considered to have been transferred to the customer.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Employee benefits

Defined contribution schemes

The Company operates a defined contribution scheme. The amount charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in respect of pension costs and other post-retirement benefits is the contributions payable in the financial year. Differences between contributions payable in the financial year and contributions actually paid are included as either accruals or prepayments in the Statement of Financial Position.

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Taxation

Current tax

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recoverable) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the Statement of Financial Position date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises as a result of including items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the Company's financial statements. Deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences which result in an obligation to pay more or less tax at a future date, at the average tax rates that are expected to apply when the timing differences reverse, based on current tax rates and laws. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost (or deemed cost) or valuation less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than investment properties and freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Fixtures and fittings	4 years straight line
Computer equipment	4 years straight line

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

Leases

The Company as lessee

Assets held under finance leases, hire purchase contracts and other similar arrangements, which confer rights and obligations similar to those attached to owned assets, are capitalised as tangible fixed assets at the fair value of the leased asset (or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments as determined at the inception of the lease) and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease terms and their useful lives. The capital elements of future lease obligations are recorded as liabilities, while the interest elements are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings over the period of the leases to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to sell, which is equivalent to the net realisable value. Cost includes materials, direct labour and an attributable proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal levels of activity. Cost is calculated using the FIFO (first-in, first-out) method. Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving or defective items where appropriate.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

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Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts, except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

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 creditors: amounts falling due within one year.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the Balance Sheet when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised based on the accrual model and are measured at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are classified as relating either to revenue or to assets. Grants relating to revenue are recognised in income over the period in which the related costs are recognised. Grants relating to assets are recognised over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the Statement of Financial Position date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

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2. Employees

	2022	2021
	Number	Number
Monthly average number of persons employed by the Company during the year, including directors	43	44

3. Tangible assets

	Fixtures and fittings	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 01 December 2021	55,411	1,028	56,439
Additions	9,052	0	9,052
At 30 November 2022	64,463	1,028	65,491
Accumulated depreciation			
At 01 December 2021	17,982	375	18,357
Charge for the financial year	12,650	197	12,847
At 30 November 2022	30,632	572	31,204
Net book value			
At 30 November 2022	33,831	456	34,287
At 30 November 2021	37,429	653	38,082

4. Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade debtors	11,453	10,931
Amounts owed by directors	13,472	2,679
Prepayments and accrued income	4,991	47,904
Other debtors	13,720	4,924
	43,636	66,438

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5. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans	9,870	9,626
Trade creditors	37,855	46,118
Amounts owed to directors	0	9,950
Accruals	3,001	4,351
Corporation tax	19,391	18,765
Other taxation and social security	55,625	15,977
Other creditors	51,502	55,255
	177,244	160,042

6. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans	25,785	35,650

There are no amounts included above in respect of which any security has been given by the small entity.

7. Called-up share capital

	2022	2021
	£	£
Allotted, called-up and fully-paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £ 1.00 each	100	100

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8. Financial commitments

Commitments

Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
- within one year	116,667	100,000

Pensions

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for the directors and employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund.

	2022	2021
	£	£
Unpaid contributions due to the fund (inc. in other creditors)	1,148	1,106

9. Related party transactions

Transactions with entities in which the entity itself has a participating interest

	2022	2021
	£	£
Good and services purchased from companies with a common director	116,667	100,000
Amounts due to companies with a common director	46,603	54,149
Amounts due from companies with a common director	6,614	0

The balances are interest free and payable on demand.

Transactions with the entity's directors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts owed by directors to the company	13,472	2,679
Amounts owed by the company to directors	0	9,950

The balances are repayable on demand and are subject to interest at the official HMRC rate.

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.