Director's Report and Unaudited Year Ended 31 March 2020

Company Number 8241234

04/08/2020 COMPANIES HOUSE

# LH Advisory Limited Registered number:8241234

# Balance sheet As at 31 March 2020

	Note		2020 £		2019 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		181		-
			181		
Current assets					
Stocks	5	2,782,069		3,152,121	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	6,767		2,034	
Cash at bank and in hand	7	5,883		3,896	
		2,794,719	•	3,158,051	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(7,942)		(5,352)	
Net current assets			2,786,777		3,152,699
Total assets less current liabilities			2,786,958		3,152,699
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(2,327,750)		(2,819,000)
Net assets			459,208		333,699

# LH Advisory Limited Registered number:8241234

#### Balance sheet (continued) As at 31 March 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		459,108	333,599
		459,208	333,699

The director considers 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 director acknowledges his 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 by:

L T R Higgi Director

Date

The notes on pages 3 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

#### Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2020

#### 1. General information

LH Advisory Limited is a private company incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act. It is a company limited by shares. The address of the registered office is 44 Savery Drive, Long Ditton, Surrey, KT6 5RH.

#### 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 director of the Company is currently assessing the impact of COVID-19.

The situation is evolving rapidly and it is not possible at this stage to determine with any certainty the impact on the Company, its customers, employees and suppliers.

The director is continually reviewing his plans and forecasts and believes that the going concern basis is appropriate as the director has confirmed that he will continue to support the Company for the foreseeable future.

The financial statements do not include the adjustments that would result if the Company was unable to continue as a going concern.

#### 2.3 Turnover

Turnover comprises revenue recognised by the company in respect of property development and sales and property rental. All turnover arose within the United Kingdom. Rental income is recognised in the period to which it relates.

#### 2.4 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings using the effective interest method.

#### 2.5 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 the statement of income and retained earnings 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.

#### Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2020

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.6 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings, 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 the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

#### 2.7 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, as shown below.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Fixtures & fittings

- 50% straight line

Computer equipment - 50% straight line

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 the statement of income and retained earnings.

#### 2.8 Stocks

Stocks and work in progress comprise a property development in progress. Developments in progress includes land and units to be developed and costs incurred to date, and are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

#### 2.9 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.

# 2.10 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.

# Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2020

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.11 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.

### 2.12 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, other third parties and loans to related parties.

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 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.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is an 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.

#### 3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2019 - 2).

# Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2020

4.	Tangible fixed assets			
		Fixtures & fittings £	Computer equipment £	Total £
	Cost or valuation			
	At 1 April 2019	8,303	6,494	14,797
	Additions	-	362	362
	At 31 March 2020	8,303	6,856	15,159
	Depreciation	·		
	At 1 April 2019	8,303	6,494	14,797
	Charge for the year	-	181	181
•	At 31 March 2020	8,303	6,675	14,978
	Net book value			
	At 31 March 2020	-	181	181
5.	Stocks			
			2020 £	2019 £
	Work in progress		2,782,069	3,152,121
			2,782,069	3,152,121
6.	Debtors			
			2020 £	2019 £
	Other debtors		3,974	2,034
	Prepayments and accrued income		2,793	-
			6,767	2,034

#### Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2020

7.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Cash at bank and in hand	5,883 	3,896
8.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Trade creditors	503	1,337
	Corporation tax	3,442	-
	Other creditors	-	25
	Accruals and deferred income	3,997	3,990
		7,942	5,352
9.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Other creditors	2,327,750	2,819,000
		2,327,750	2,819,000

## 10. Pension commitments

The company contributes to a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £25,000 (2018: £25,000).

### 11. Related party transactions

At the balance sheet date L T R Higgins, the director of the company, was owed £nil (2019: £25) by the company which is included in other creditors less than one year.

Included in creditors due after more than one year is a loan from L T R Higgins, the director, to the company of £2,327,750 (2019: £2,819,000). This loan is interest free.