

LE15 Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 30 November 2019

LE15 Limited

(Registration number: 04103409) Balance Sheet as at 30 November 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	3	37,496	45,330
Current assets			
Stocks	4	906,000	1,150,000
Debtors	5	766	2,380
Cash at bank and in hand		11,706	3,285
		918,472	1,155,665
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	6	(370,769)	(740,089)
Net current assets		547,703	415,576
Net assets		585,199	460,906
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		585,099	460,806
Total equity		585,199	460,906

For the financial year ending 30 November 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 has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the director for issue on 20 April 2020

.....
Mr T B Ellison

Director

The notes on pages [2](#) to [4](#) form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 November 2019

1 General information

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

The address of its registered office is:

7 The Long Barn Mews
Ketton
Stamford
Lincolnshire
PE9 3TP

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 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 current 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.

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.

LE15 Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 November 2019

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
Plant and equipment	25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% 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.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are 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.

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.

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.

LE15 Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 November 2019

3 Tangible assets

	Motor vehicles £	Other tangible assets £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 December 2018	33,750	64,573	98,323
Additions	-	3,500	3,500
At 30 November 2019	33,750	68,073	101,823
Depreciation			
At 1 December 2018	16,104	36,889	52,993
Charge for the year	4,412	6,922	11,334
At 30 November 2019	20,516	43,811	64,327
Carrying amount			
At 30 November 2019	13,234	24,262	37,496
At 30 November 2018	17,646	27,684	45,330

4 Stocks

	2019 £	2018 £
Other inventories	906,000	1,150,000

5 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Other debtors	766	2,380
	766	2,380

6 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Due within one year			
Amounts owed to related parties		338,796	682,638
Other creditors		31,973	57,451
		370,769	740,089