

Registered number
3826853

Legal and Financial Planning Limited

Abbreviated Accounts

31 December 2016

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Legal and Financial Planning Limited
Registered number: 3826853
Abbreviated Balance Sheet
as at 31 December 2016

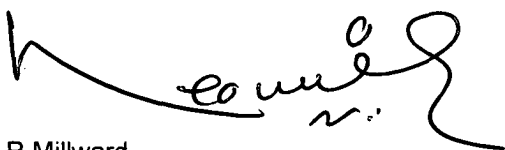
	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	2	23,334	27,239
Current assets			
Debtors	3	356	950
Cash at bank and in hand		5,095	28,248
		<u>5,451</u>	<u>29,198</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(18,980)	(51,957)
Net current liabilities		<u>(13,529)</u>	<u>(22,759)</u>
Net assets		<u>9,805</u>	<u>4,480</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		8,805	3,480
Shareholders' funds		<u>9,805</u>	<u>4,480</u>

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.



L N R Millward
 Director

Approved by the board on 10 April 2017

Legal and Financial Planning Limited
Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts
for the year ended 31 December 2016

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Computer equipment	33% straight line
Plant and machinery	15% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

Investments

Investments in unquoted equity instruments are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss. Fair value is estimated by using a valuation technique.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that 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, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

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Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing rate of exchange. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are charged to profit or loss.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2 Tangible fixed assets

	Computer equipment £	Plant and machiner y etc £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 January 2016	9,458	39,370	24,000	72,828
Additions	7,467	440	-	7,907
Disposals	(5,428)	(1,982)	-	(7,410)
At 31 December 2016	<u>11,497</u>	<u>37,828</u>	<u>24,000</u>	<u>73,325</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2016	4,897	34,692	6,000	45,589
Charge for the year	3,671	732	4,500	8,903
On disposals	(2,761)	(1,740)	-	(4,501)
At 31 December 2016	<u>5,807</u>	<u>33,684</u>	<u>10,500</u>	<u>49,991</u>
Net book value				
At 31 December 2016	<u>5,690</u>	<u>4,144</u>	<u>13,500</u>	<u>23,334</u>
At 31 December 2015	<u>4,561</u>	<u>4,678</u>	<u>18,000</u>	<u>27,239</u>

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Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts
for the year ended 31 December 2016

3 Debtors	2016	2015
	£	£
Trade debtors	-	155
Other debtors	356	795
	<u>356</u>	<u>950</u>

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2016	2015
	£	£
Trade creditors	(1,502)	(862)
Other taxes and social security costs	1,950	1,375
Other creditors	18,532	51,444
	<u>18,980</u>	<u>51,957</u>

5 Related party transactions

There are no related party transactions.

6 Controlling party

The company is controlled by its directors who are the shareholders.