

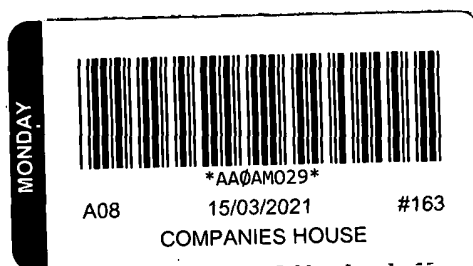
Registered number: 09034058

## CRE8IVE LIVING LIMITED

UNAUDITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020



**CRE8IVE LIVING LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER:09034058**

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 31 MAY 2020**

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Investment property	4	173,537	173,537
		<u>173,537</u>	<u>173,537</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	19,213	19,434
Cash at bank and in hand		2,641	12,295
		<u>21,854</u>	<u>31,729</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(212,147)	(210,455)
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		<u>(190,293)</u>	<u>(178,726)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>(16,756)</u>	<u>(5,189)</u>
<b>Net liabilities</b>		<u>(16,756)</u>	<u>(5,189)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		20	20
Profit and loss account		(16,776)	(5,209)
		<u>(16,756)</u>	<u>(5,189)</u>

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**CRE8IVE LIVING LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER:09034058**

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**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**  
**AS AT 31 MAY 2020**

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The directors consider 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 Companies Act 2006.


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.

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.

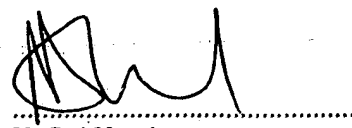
The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income 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:

  
.....  
Mr P Szulik-Garner  
Director

Date: 10.03.21

  
.....  
Mr D J Mead  
Director

Date: 10.03.21

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

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## **CRE8IVE LIVING LIMITED**

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### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020**

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#### **1. General information**

Cre8ive Living Limited ("the Company") is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act.

The registered number and address of the registered office is given in the company information.

The functional and presentational currency of the Company is pounds sterling (£) and rounded to the nearest whole pound.

#### **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 financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The validity of this assumption depends upon an improvement in the company's trading position and continued financial support from its directors and shareholders. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result if such support is not continuing.

##### **2.3 Revenue**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

###### **Rendering of services**

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

##### **2.4 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.5 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.

**2.6 Investment property**

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by the directors with reference to external valuations and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

**2.7 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 and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

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.

Investments in non-derivative instruments that are equity to the issuer are measured:

- at fair value with changes recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably;
- at cost less impairment for all other investments.

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 comprehensive income.

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.

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**CRE8IVE LIVING LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)****2.7 Financial instruments (continued)**

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.

**2.8 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.

**2.9 Finance costs**

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

**2.10 Current and deferred taxation**

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, 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 laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

**3. Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 4 (2019 - 4).

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**CREBIVE LIVING LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020**

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**4. Investment property**

	Freehold investment property £
<b>Valuation</b>	
At 1 June 2019	173,537
At 31 May 2020	<u>173,537</u>

The 2020 valuations were made by the directors, on an open market value for existing use basis.

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**CRE8IVE LIVING LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020**

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**5. Debtors**

	2020 £	2019 £
Other debtors	14,263	17,463
Called up share capital not paid	20	20
Prepayments and accrued income	217	205
Deferred taxation	4,713	1,746
	<u>19,213</u>	<u>19,434</u>

**6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	2020 £	2019 £
Other creditors	196,252	194,560
Accruals and deferred income	15,895	15,895
	<u>212,147</u>	<u>210,455</u>

**7. Related party transactions**

Included within other debtors are balances due from DJC Farms Limited, a company with directors and shareholders in common, of £13,063 (2019: £16,263).

Included within other creditors are balances due from Collmart Growers Limited, a company with directors and shareholders in common, of £1,872 (2019: £nil).

These balances are interest free, unsecured, and repayable on demand.