Sprague & Ouseley Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 March 2017
Registration number: 00699621

Paul Steele Limited
Chartered Accountants
18 Newport Street
Tiverton
Devon
EX16 6NL

Sprague & Ouseley Limited

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Sprague & Ouseley Limited

Company Information

Director	KWM Sprague
Company secretary	JH Sprague
Registered office	1 Knowle Business Units Silverton Road Exeter Devon EX2 8HD
Accountants	Paul Steele Limited Chartered Accountants 18 Newport Street Tiverton Devon EX16 6NL

Chartered Accountants' Report to the Director on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Accounts of Sprague & Ouseley Limited for the Year Ended 31 March 2017

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the accounts of Sprague & Ouseley Limited for the year ended 31 March 2017 as set out on pages 3 to 11 from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at http://www.icaew.com/en/members/regulations-standards-and-guidance/.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Sprague & Ouseley Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 29 September 2015. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the accounts of Sprague & Ouseley Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Sprague & Ouseley Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Sprague & Ouseley Limited and its Board of Directors as a body for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Sprague & Ouseley Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory accounts that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and loss of Sprague & Ouseley Limited. You consider that Sprague & Ouseley Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the accounts of Sprague & Ouseley Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory accounts.

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Paul Steele Limited
Chartered Accountants
18 Newport Street
Tiverton
Devon
EX16 6NL

24 October 2017

Sprague & Ouseley Limited

(Registration number: 00699621)
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	60,565	69,781
Current assets			
Stocks	6	96,540	40,318
Debtors	7	128,638	141,245
Cash at bank and in hand		4,275	6,535
		229,453	188,098
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	8	(389,257)	(320,310)
Net current liabilities		(159,804)	(132,212)
Total assets less current liabilities		(99,239)	(62,431)
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(10,746)	(32,980)
Provisions for liabilities		(645)	(1,248)
Net liabilities		(110,630)	(96,659)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		4,000	4,000
Profit and loss account		(114,630)	(100,659)
Total equity		(110,630)	(96,659)

For the financial year ending 31 March 2017 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.

Sprague & Ouseley Limited

(Registration number: 00699621)
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2017

Approved and authorised by the director on 24 October 2017

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KWM Sprague

Director

The notes on pages 5 to 11 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1 General information

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

The address of its registered office is:
1 Knowle Business Units
Silverton Road
Exeter
Devon
EX2 8HD

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the director on 24 October 2017.

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 deferred 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.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.
Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised when 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.

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.

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 & machinery	25% reducing balance method
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance method
Office equipment	20% reducing balance method
Leasehold improvements	4% straight line method

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of an entity represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the entity recognised at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is held in the currency of the acquired entity and revalued to the closing rate at each reporting period date. Goodwill is amortised over its useful life, which shall not exceed ten years if a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made.

Amortisation

Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their useful life as follows:

Asset class	Amortisation method and rate
Goodwill	10% straight line method

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.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.
Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.
Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee.
Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation.
Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the Profit and Loss Account and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.
Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including the director) during the year, was 14 (2016 - 14).

4 Intangible assets

	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 April 2016	35,639	35,639
At 31 March 2017	35,639	35,639
Amortisation		
At 1 April 2016	35,639	35,639
At 31 March 2017	35,639	35,639
Carrying amount		
At 31 March 2017	-	-

5 Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Other property, plant and equipment £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 April 2016	97,438	34,254	153,222	20,782
Disposals	-	-	(4,516)	-
At 31 March 2017	97,438	34,254	148,706	20,782
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2016	46,690	33,919	134,938	20,369
Charge for the year	3,898	65	4,396	103
Eliminated on disposal	-	-	(3,763)	-
At 31 March 2017	50,588	33,984	135,571	20,472
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2017	46,850	270	13,135	310
At 31 March 2016	50,748	336	18,284	413

	Total £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2016	305,696
Disposals	(4,516)
At 31 March 2017	301,180
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2016	235,916
Charge for the year	8,462
Eliminated on disposal	(3,763)
At 31 March 2017	240,615
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2017	60,565
At 31 March 2016	69,781

Included within the net book value of land and buildings above is £46,850 (2016 - £50,748) in respect of short leasehold land and buildings.

6 Stocks

	2017	2016
	£	£
Work in progress	53,740	23,518
Other inventories	42,800	16,800
	96,540	40,318

7 Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade debtors	85,036	77,374
Prepayments	43,602	63,375
Other debtors	-	496
	128,638	141,245

8 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Note	2017	2016
		£	£
Due within one year			
Bank loans and overdrafts	10	131,927	108,592
Trade creditors		149,477	149,310
Taxation and social security		71,741	20,130
Accruals and deferred income		-	6,888
Other creditors		36,112	35,390
		389,257	320,310

Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Note	2017	2016
		£	£
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	10	10,746	32,980

9 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2017		2016	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000

10 Loans and borrowings

	2017	2016
	£	£
Non-current loans and borrowings		
Bank borrowings	10,212	30,447
Finance lease liabilities	534	2,533
	10,746	32,980

	2017	2016
	£	£
Current loans and borrowings		
Bank borrowings	21,562	22,315
Bank overdrafts	108,366	84,497
Finance lease liabilities	1,999	1,780
	131,927	108,592

11 Related party transactions

Directors' remuneration

The director's remuneration for the year was as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Remuneration	25,845	28,061
Contributions paid to money purchase schemes	-	1,785
	25,845	29,846

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.