

R. A. SWANN LTD

**FILLETED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017**

R. A. SWANN LTD
REGISTERED NUMBER: 05773187

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 APRIL 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	58,500	65,000
Tangible assets	5	594,955	519,610
		<u>653,455</u>	<u>584,610</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	232,493	181,678
Cash at bank and in hand	7	42,487	2,583
		<u>274,980</u>	<u>184,261</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(396,446)	(386,588)
Net current liabilities		<u>(121,466)</u>	<u>(202,327)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>531,989</u>	<u>382,283</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(300,282)	(194,281)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	12	(49,839)	(37,189)
		<u>(49,839)</u>	<u>(37,189)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>181,868</u></u>	<u><u>150,813</u></u>

R. A. SWANN LTD
REGISTERED NUMBER: 05773187

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 APRIL 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		181,768	150,713
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		181,868	150,813
		<hr/>	<hr/>

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 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 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:

.....
R A Swann

Director

Date: 30 January 2018

The notes on pages 3 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017**

1. General information

R. A. Swann Ltd is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is Timbers, Clockhouse Drive, Howe Green, Great Hallingbury, Bishop's Stortford, Herts, CM22 7UE.

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 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the Statement of comprehensive income over its useful economic life.

Other intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

2.4 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, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant & machinery	- 20% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	- 20% reducing balance

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 comprehensive income.

2.5 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 30 APRIL 2017**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 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.

2.7 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments 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 non-puttable 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 financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

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.

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 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

The Company has taken advantage of the optional exemption available on transition to FRS 102 which allows lease incentives on leases entered into before the date of transition to the standard 01 May 2015 to continue to be charged over the period to the first market rent review rather than the term of the lease.

2.12 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 comprehensive income 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.

2.13 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

2.14 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they are incurred.

2.15 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of comprehensive income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 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 16 (2016 - 15).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

4. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 May 2016	130,000
At 30 April 2017	<u>130,000</u>
Amortisation	
At 1 May 2016	65,000
Charge for the year	6,500
At 30 April 2017	<u>71,500</u>
Net book value	
At 30 April 2017	<u><u>58,500</u></u>
At 30 April 2016	<u><u>65,000</u></u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant & machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 May 2016	1,378,969	347,012	1,725,981
Additions	142,300	41,976	184,276
At 30 April 2017	1,521,269	388,988	1,910,257
Depreciation			
At 1 May 2016	1,028,799	177,572	1,206,371
Charge for the year on owned assets	22,259	14,788	37,047
Charge for the year on financed assets	52,142	19,742	71,884
At 30 April 2017	1,103,200	212,102	1,315,302
Net book value			
At 30 April 2017	418,069	176,886	594,955
At 30 April 2016	350,170	169,440	519,610

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Plant and machinery	328,477	241,619
Motor vehicles	94,372	82,600
	422,849	324,219

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

6. Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	228,886	120,313
Other debtors	3,507	61,265
Called up share capital not paid	100	100
	<u>232,493</u>	<u>181,678</u>

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2017 £	2016 £
Cash at bank and in hand	42,487	2,583
Less: bank overdrafts	(85,376)	(54,110)
	<u>(42,889)</u>	<u>(51,527)</u>

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank overdrafts	85,376	54,110
Bank loans	44,366	8,663
Trade creditors	88,942	103,338
Corporation tax	2	2
Other taxation and social security	9,821	9,411
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	82,838	81,962
Other creditors	13,101	61,602
Accruals and deferred income	72,000	67,500
	<u>396,446</u>	<u>386,588</u>

Hire purchase contract liabilities are secured on the assets concerned.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans	179,587	127,091
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	120,695	67,190
	<u>300,282</u>	<u>194,281</u>

Hire purchase contract liabilities are secured on the assets concerned.

10. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	44,366	8,663
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	96,355	34,650
Amounts falling due after more than 5 years		
Bank loans	83,230	92,441
	<u>223,951</u>	<u>135,754</u>

11. Hire purchase and finance leases

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Within one year	89,951	91,524
Between 1-5 years	126,322	69,784
	<u>216,273</u>	<u>161,308</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

12. Deferred taxation

	2017 £
At beginning of year	(37,189)
Charged to profit or loss	(12,650)
At end of year	(49,839)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2017 £
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>(49,839)</u>

13. Share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Shares classified as equity		
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

14. Pension commitments

The Company operates 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 £2,559 (2016 - £6,024). Contributions totalling £nil (2016 - £nil) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

15. First time adoption of FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.

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.