

Company registration number 03564817 (England and Wales)

STAGECRAFT DISPLAY LIMITED

Unaudited Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 May 2024

STAGECRAFT DISPLAY LIMITED

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STAGECRAFT DISPLAY LIMITED

Balance Sheet

As at 31 May 2024

	Notes	£	2024 £	£	2023 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		1,187,902		243,010
Current assets					
Stocks		510,377		419,852	
Debtors	5	744,857		505,121	
Cash at bank and in hand		59,592		914,913	
			1,314,826	1,839,886	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(617,878)		(355,766)	
Net current assets			696,948		1,484,120
Total assets less current liabilities			1,884,850		1,727,130
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(205,896)		(206,687)
Provisions for liabilities			(21,057)		(45,706)
Net assets			1,657,897		1,474,737
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1,000		1,000
Profit and loss reserves			1,656,897		1,473,737
Total equity			1,657,897		1,474,737

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

STAGECRAFT DISPLAY LIMITED

Balance Sheet

As at 31 May 2024

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 May 2024 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26 November 2024 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr N S Davis
Director

Company registration number 03564817 (England and Wales)

STAGECRAFT DISPLAY LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 May 2024

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Stagecraft Display Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit G, Vastre Enterprise Park, Newtown, Powys, SY16 1DZ.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

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 Turnover when:
The amount of Turnover 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.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Land & buildings	2% on cost
Leasehold improvements	over the term of the lease
Plant and equipment	15% on cost
Fixtures and fittings	25% on cost
Motor vehicles	25% on reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

STAGECRAFT DISPLAY LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 May 2024

1 Accounting policies

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are measured at transaction price.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans are recognised at transaction price.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised at transaction price.

1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

STAGECRAFT DISPLAY LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 May 2024

1 Accounting policies

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.9 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.10 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.11 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 May 2024

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2024 Number	2023 Number
Total	30	32

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land & buildings £	Leasehold improvements £	Plant and equipment £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost						
At 1 June 2023	-	90,678	620,365	70,866	34,017	815,926
Additions	911,961	-	117,529	2,964	-	1,032,454
Disposals	-	-	(32,304)	-	-	(32,304)
Transfers	-	(90,678)	-	-	-	(90,678)
At 31 May 2024	911,961	-	705,590	73,830	34,017	1,725,398
Depreciation and impairment						
At 1 June 2023	-	82,041	391,222	69,019	30,634	572,916
Depreciation charged in the year	15,199	8,637	57,108	1,332	846	83,122
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	(27,864)	-	-	(27,864)
Transfers	-	(90,678)	-	-	-	(90,678)
At 31 May 2024	15,199	-	420,466	70,351	31,480	537,496
Carrying amount						
At 31 May 2024	896,762	-	285,124	3,479	2,537	1,187,902
At 31 May 2023	-	8,637	229,143	1,847	3,383	243,010

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 May 2024

5 Debtors

	2024 £	2023 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	375,437	178,091
Corporation tax recoverable	8,581	-
Other debtors	297,945	297,945
Prepayments and accrued income	62,894	29,085
	<u>744,857</u>	<u>505,121</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2024 £	2023 £
Bank loans	48,000	48,000
Obligations under finance leases	47,785	48,537
Trade creditors	184,653	110,436
Corporation tax	-	10,596
Other taxation and social security	58,548	48,878
Accruals and deferred income	278,892	89,319
	<u>617,878</u>	<u>355,766</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2024 £	2023 £
Bank loans and overdrafts		56,000	104,000
Obligations under finance leases		149,896	102,687
		<u>205,896</u>	<u>206,687</u>

8 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2024 £	2023 £
	<u>49,367</u>	<u>90,802</u>

