

Registered number: 01520800

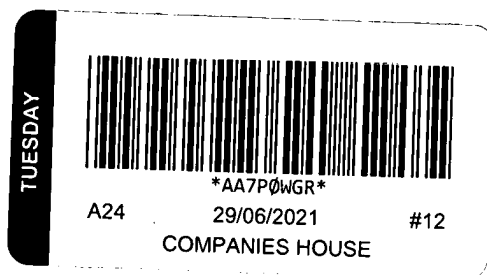
DU PRÉ LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020





Report to the directors on the preparation of the unaudited statutory financial statements of Du Pré Limited for the year ended 30 September 2020

We have compiled the accompanying financial statements of Du Pré Limited (the 'company') based on the information you have provided. These financial statements comprise the Balance Sheet of Du Pré Limited as at 30 September 2020 and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

We performed this compilation engagement in accordance with International Standard on Related Services 4410 (Revised), 'Compilation Engagements'.

We have applied our expertise in accounting and financial reporting to assist you in the preparation and presentation of these financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice). As a member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at www.icaew.com

These financial statements and the accuracy and completeness of the information used to compile them are your responsibility.

Since a compilation engagement is not an assurance engagement, we are not required to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information you provided to us to compile these financial statements. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or a review conclusion on whether these financial statements are prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

This report is made solely to the Company's directors, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 25 May 2021. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of the company and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Company's directors, as a body, in this report in accordance with our engagement letter dated 25 May 2021. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and its directors, as a body, for our work or for this report.

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Chartered Accountants

Southampton

Date: 25/6/2021

DU PRÉ LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:01520800

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	85,131	103,970
Current assets			
Stocks	5	1,400	60,965
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	456,931	1,858,657
Cash at bank and in hand		232	20,647
		<u>458,563</u>	<u>1,940,269</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(1,406,390)	(1,089,733)
Net current (liabilities)/assets		<u>(947,827)</u>	<u>850,536</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(862,696)</u>	<u>954,506</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(50,000)	(182,070)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	9	(15,223)	(15,223)
		<u>(15,223)</u>	<u>(15,223)</u>
Net (liabilities)/assets		<u><u>(927,919)</u></u>	<u><u>757,213</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	50,000	50,000
Share premium account		37,000	37,000
Profit and loss account		(1,014,919)	670,213
		<u><u>(927,919)</u></u>	<u><u>757,213</u></u>

DU PRÉ LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:01520800

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

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 the 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 Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

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 on

24/6/2021

James Wilson

J N Wilson
Director

The notes on pages 4 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

DU PRÉ LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020**

1. General information

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

The address of the registered office is:

Glebe Farm
Down Street
Dummer
Basingstoke
Hampshire
RG25 2AD

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 Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (its functional currency), which is sterling, rounded to the nearest pound.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. On 9 October 2020 the company was acquired by the Southern Communications Group. The Directors have reviewed and considered relevant information, including the annual budget and future cash flows in making their assessment. In particular, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Directors have tested their cash flow analysis to take into account the impact on their business of possible scenarios brought on by the impact of COVID-19, alongside the measures that they can take to mitigate the impact.

Based on these assessments, given the measures that could be undertaken to mitigate the current adverse conditions, and the current resources available, the Directors have concluded that they can continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

DU PRÉ LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)**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:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

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.

Revenue from systems and the installation of systems are recognised upon delivery to a customer. In circumstances where a considerable vendor obligation exists, revenue recognition is delayed until the obligation has been satisfied.

Deposits are deferred until the job is completed. If a contract is cancelled, the deposit is recognised as income immediately, net of costs incurred.

2.4 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.5 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

DU PRÉ LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss 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.

2.7 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2.8 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 profit or loss 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.

2.9 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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.

2.10 Exceptional items

Exceptional items are transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the Company but are presented separately due to their size or incidence.

DU PRÉ LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)**2.11 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:

Fixtures and fittings	- 15% reducing balance
Office equipment	- 3-10 years straight line and 15% reducing balance
Computer equipment	- 3 years straight line

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 profit or loss.

2.12 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a weighted average basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is 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.

2.13 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.

2.14 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.

2.15 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.

DU PRÉ LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 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 profit or loss 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.

2.17 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.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when

DU PRÉ LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)**2.17 Financial instruments (continued)**

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.

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or income as appropriate. The company does not currently apply hedge accounting for interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2020 No.	2019 No.
Employees	20	24

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 October 2019.	9,748	5,568	214,053	229,369
At 30 September 2020	9,748	5,568	214,053	229,369
Depreciation				
At 1 October 2019	7,228	4,299	113,872	125,399
Charge for the year on owned assets	378	190	18,271	18,839
At 30 September 2020	7,606	4,489	132,143	144,238
Net book value				
At 30 September 2020	2,142	1,079	81,910	85,131
At 30 September 2019	2,520	1,269	100,181	103,970

DU PRÉ LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020**

5. Stocks

	2020 £	2019 £
Work in progress	1,400	17,867
Finished goods	-	43,098
	<u>1,400</u>	<u>60,965</u>

6. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	311,383	366,778
Other debtors	-	1,317,926
Prepayments and accrued income	145,548	173,953
	<u>456,931</u>	<u>1,858,657</u>

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank overdrafts	35,208	-
Trade creditors	346,389	396,593
Corporation tax	45,176	32,822
Other taxation and social security	215,490	120,444
Other creditors	26,685	256,882
Accruals and deferred income	737,442	282,992
	<u>1,406,390</u>	<u>1,089,733</u>

DU PRÉ LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020**

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

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans	50,000	-
Accruals and deferred income	-	182,070
	<u>50,000</u>	<u>182,070</u>

During the year the company received a bounce back loan. This loan bears interest of 2.5% per annum, is unsecured and is repayable on 30/06/2026.

9. Deferred taxation

	2020 £
At beginning of year	(15,223)
At end of year	<u>(15,223)</u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>(15,223)</u>	<u>(15,223)</u>

10. Share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
34,500 (2019 - 34,500) Ordinary P shares of £1.00 each	34,500	34,500
6,500 (2019 - 6,500) Ordinary B shares of £1.00 each	6,500	6,500
4,000 (2019 - 4,000) Ordinary K shares of £1.00 each	4,000	4,000
2,500 (2019 - 2,500) Ordinary R shares of £1.00 each	2,500	2,500
2,500 (2019 - 2,500) Ordinary D shares of £1.00 each	2,500	2,500
	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>

All shares rank pari passu in terms of voting rights.

DU PRÉ LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020**

11. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contribution scheme in respect of certain employees. Contributions are charged in the accounts as incurred. There were outstanding contributions as at the balance sheet date totalling £6,350 (2019 - £13,026). Pension costs charged in the period were £30,234 (2019 - £32,039).

12. Related party transactions

During the year, the Company made sales to Accounting Office Software Limited, a company under common control, totalling £30,500 (2019 - £38,523). At the balance sheet date, the Company was owed £7,264 (2019 - £361,404).

During the year, the Company made sales to Double First Limited, a company under common control, totalling £43,581 (2019 - £194,128). At the balance sheet date, the Company was owed £Nil (2019 - £953,860).

Double First Limited was sold on 31/03/2020. In connection with that sale the directors agreed to waive repayment of the loan balance owing from that company, which at the time of the waiver amounted to £949,933.

During the year, the Company made sales to du Pré Marine Limited, a company owned by T du Pré, the son of a director, totalling £7,252 (2019 - £8,659). At the balance sheet date, the Company was owed £190 (2019 - £332).

During the year, the Company made purchases from du Pré Guernsey Limited, a company under common control, totalling £407 (2019 - £3,239). The Company made sales to du Pré Guernsey Limited totalling £Nil (2019 - £1,931). At the balance sheet date, the Company owed £24 (2019 - £14,892).

At the balance sheet date, the Company owed P du Pré, director and principal shareholder, £Nil (2019 - £125,000). During the year the Company paid interest of £10,980 (2019 - £10,980).

Personal guarantees of £Nil (2019 - £25,000) were held by Lloyds in respect of each of P du Pré and K T Millar, shareholder and director of the Company, respectively.

13. Post balance sheet events

On 9 October 2020 the company was acquired by Southern Communications Holdings Limited.

14. Controlling party

At the year end the Company's ultimate controlling party was considered to be P du Pré. As from 9 October 2020 the Company's immediate parent is Southern Communications Holdings Limited, incorporated in England and Wales.

The parent of the smallest and largest group for which consolidated accounts are prepared is Southern Communications Group Limited. These financial statements are available upon request from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

The ultimate parent company is Southern Communications Group Limited. The Directors believe there to be no ultimate controlling party.