

Registered Number 07165132

Spread Eagle (Etwell) Limited

Abbreviated Accounts

29 February 2016

Balance Sheet as at 29 February 2016

	Notes	2016	2015
		£	£
Fixed assets	2		
Intangible		27,300	29,250
Tangible		5,385	6,480
		<u>32,685</u>	<u>35,730</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		4,269	5,813
Debtors		2,930	3,193
Cash at bank and in hand		5,684	6,799
Total current assets		<u>12,883</u>	<u>15,805</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(13,618)	(20,226)
Net current assets (liabilities)		(735)	(4,421)
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>31,950</u>	<u>31,309</u>
Total net assets (liabilities)		<u>31,950</u>	<u>31,309</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	4	100	100

Profit and loss account	31,850	31,209
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Shareholders funds	<u>31,950</u>	<u>31,309</u>
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- a. For the year ending 29 February 2016 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.
- b. The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- c. The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- d. These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Approved by the board on 08 July 2016

And signed on their behalf by:

Mr Robert Hague, Director

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 1068 of the Companies Act 2006.

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts

For the year ending 29 February 2016

1 Accounting policies

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2015).

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows: Goodwill-5% Straight Line

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Operating lease agreements

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Fixed Assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Financial Instruments

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities. Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability. Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity. Compound instruments comprise both a liability and an equity component. At date of issue, the fair value of the liability component is estimated using the prevailing market interest rate for a similar debt instrument. The liability component is accounted for as a financial liability. The residual is

the difference between the net proceeds of issue and the liability component (at time of issue). The residual is the equity component, which is accounted for as an equity instrument. The interest expense on the liability component is calculated applying the effective interest rate for the liability component of the instrument. The difference between this amount and any repayments is added to the carrying amount of the liability in the balance sheet.

Depreciation

Depreciation has been provided at the following rates in order to write off the assets over their estimated useful lives.

Fixtures & Fittings	15% Reducing Balance
Motor Vehicles	25% Reducing Balance
Equipment	25% Reducing Balance

2 Fixed Assets

	Intangible Assets	Tangible Assets	Total
Cost or valuation	£	£	£
At 01 March 2015	39,000	19,449	58,449
Additions		545	545
At 29 February 2016	<u>39,000</u>	<u>19,994</u>	<u>58,994</u>
Depreciation			
At 01 March 2015	9,750	12,969	22,719
Charge for year	<u>1,950</u>	<u>1,640</u>	<u>3,590</u>
At 29 February 2016	<u>11,700</u>	<u>14,609</u>	<u>26,309</u>
Net Book Value			
At 29 February 2016	27,300	5,385	32,685
At 28 February 2015	<u>29,250</u>	<u>6,480</u>	<u>35,730</u>

3 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

4 Share capital

2016

2015

	£	£
Authorised share capital:		
1000 Ordinary of £1 each	1,000	1,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
100 Ordinary of £1 each	100	100