

Company Registration No. 01732557 (England and Wales)

SHERWOOD LABORATORIES LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2019

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SHERWOOD LABORATORIES LIMITED**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019**

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4		2,214		2,768
Tangible assets	5		70,944		92,138
			<u>73,158</u>		<u>94,906</u>
Current assets					
Stocks		132,457		103,593	
Debtors	6	302,950		372,613	
Cash at bank and in hand		700,873		545,440	
		<u>1,136,280</u>		<u>1,021,646</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(315,067)		(300,259)	
Net current assets			<u>821,213</u>		<u>721,387</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>894,371</u>		<u>816,293</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(20,362)		(27,545)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(8,264)</u>		<u>(11,606)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>865,745</u></u>		<u><u>777,142</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10		7,803		7,803
Capital redemption reserve			42,202		42,202
Profit and loss reserves			815,740		727,137
Total equity			<u><u>865,745</u></u>		<u><u>777,142</u></u>

SHERWOOD LABORATORIES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

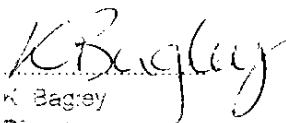
For the financial year ended 31 December 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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.

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.

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 25/09/20 and are signed on its behalf by:


K. Bagley
Director

SHERWOOD LABORATORIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Sherwood Laboratories Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Plot 41, Brunel Drive, Newark, Nottinghamshire, NG24 2EG.

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", including the adoption of the amendments issued in December 2017 ("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.

Going concern

The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis. Having carried out a detailed review of the company's resources and the challenges presented by the current economic climate, the directors are satisfied that the company has sufficient cash flows to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least one year from the date of approval of the accounts.

The recent events surrounding Covid-19 create significant uncertainty for all businesses and the wider economy. Whilst the directors have contingency plans in place to try to mitigate the risks that the business faces in the forthcoming 12 months as a direct result of this and consider that the going concern basis remains appropriate, that uncertainty remains.

The accounts include no adjustments, which might be found necessary, should it transpire that the going concern basis is no longer appropriate.

Turnover

Turnover represents the value of services rendered during the year whether invoiced or not at the balance sheet date and is stated net of Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

SHERWOOD LABORATORIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill (continued)

Amortisation 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:

Software	20% reducing balance
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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:

Plant, machinery and equipment	25% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	20% reducing balance
Computer equipment	20% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% 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.

Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

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.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

SHERWOOD LABORATORIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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 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 trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances and loans due from fellow group companies, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Classification of financial liabilities

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 company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

SHERWOOD LABORATORIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

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 statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the income statement so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 23 (2018 - 26).

3 Directors' remuneration

	2019 £	2018 £
Remuneration paid to directors	55,655	50,057

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 2 (2018 - 2).

SHERWOOD LABORATORIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

4 Intangible fixed assets

	Other £
Cost	
At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	7,700
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 January 2019	4,932
Amortisation charged for the year	554
At 31 December 2019	5,486
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2019	2,214
At 31 December 2018	2,768

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant, machinery and equipment £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 January 2019	1,410,878	68,202	114,711	70,999	1,664,790
Additions	1,035	-	-	-	1,035
Disposals	(150)	-	-	-	(150)
At 31 December 2019	1,411,763	68,202	114,711	70,999	1,665,675
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 January 2019	1,377,509	63,258	98,467	33,418	1,572,652
Depreciation charged in the year	8,550	989	3,246	9,396	22,181
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(102)	-	-	-	(102)
At 31 December 2019	1,385,957	64,247	101,713	42,814	1,594,731
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2019	25,806	3,955	12,998	28,185	70,944
At 31 December 2018	33,369	4,944	16,244	37,581	92,138

SHERWOOD LABORATORIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

5 Debtors	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	134,641	75,977
Amounts owed by group undertakings	145,992	276,538
Other debtors	22,317	20,098
	<u>302,950</u>	<u>372,613</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2019	2018
	£	£
Obligations under finance leases	7,183	7,183
Trade creditors	59,988	49,324
Corporation tax	27,813	-
Other taxation and social security	139,480	119,039
Other creditors	60,700	107,200
Accruals and deferred income	19,903	17,513
	<u>315,067</u>	<u>300,259</u>

Included in creditors falling due within one year are obligations under hire purchase contracts of £7,183 (2018: £7,183) which are secured by fixed charges on the assets concerned.

8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2019	2018
	£	£
Obligations under finance leases	<u>20,362</u>	<u>27,545</u>

Included in creditors falling due after one year obligations under hire purchase contracts of £20,362 (2018: £27,545) which are secured by fixed charges on the assets concerned.

9 Provisions for liabilities	2019	2018
	£	£
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>8,264</u>	<u>11,606</u>

SHERWOOD LABORATORIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

10 Called up share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Ordinary share capital issued and fully paid		
7,803 Ordinary shares of £1 each	7,803	7,803
	<u>7,803</u>	<u>7,803</u>

11 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Sales 2019 £	2018 £
Fuji Schools (Wales) Limited	23,775	20,617
	<u>23,775</u>	<u>20,617</u>

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts due from related parties		
Fuji Schools (Wales) Limited	53,292	27,204
	<u>53,292</u>	<u>27,204</u>

During the year remuneration of £47,094 (2018: £42,982) was paid to members of a director's family.

The company is related to Sherwood Laboratories Small Self Administered Scheme by virtue of D Bagley, the father of G Bagley, being a trustee and member of the scheme. During the year the company paid rent of £29,167 (2018: £29,167) to the scheme.

12 Directors' transactions

As at the year end, the balance owed to the directors was £60,700 (2018: £107,200) in respect of their directors loan accounts. No interest was charged in respect of this balance.

13 Parent company

The ultimate parent company is Wates Bagley Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.