SKETCH STUDIOS LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE 18 MONTHS ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2019

		201	9	201	8
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		4,963		19,018
Current assets					
Stocks		186,299		863,497	
Debtors	4	2,135,765		6,729,606	
Cash at bank and in hand		160,661		2,630,803	
		2,482,725		10,223,906	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(1,920,954)		(9,328,841)	
,	· ·				
Net current assets			561,771		895,065
Total assets less current liabilities			566,734		914,083
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1,000		1,000
Profit and loss reserves			565,734		913,083
Total equity			566,734		914,083
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The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the 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 2810120 and are signed on its behalf by:

M J Scott **Director**

Company Registration No. 05719973

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE 18 MONTHS ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Sketch Studios Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Old Post Office, 33 Station Road, Egham, Surrey, TW20 9LA.

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 Going concern

The directors, having considered a period in excess of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, believe that the company will have sufficient working capital to continue in operation for at least 12 months from the date of approval. The company is dependent on Area Sq. Limited, a fellow subsidiary undertaking and the directors of this company have expressed a willingness to support the company for a period of at least twelve months following the signing of these financial statements.

The directors have considered the unprecedented situation created by the COVID-19 pandemic and the impact on the company and the group. Given the support from Area Sq. Limited, the directors believe that the company is a going concern but with the provision that there is uncertainty due to the effects of COVID-19.

Consequently, the directors have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

1.3 Reporting period

The financial statements are presented for the 18 month period ended 31 October 2019 (2018: 12 months ended 30 April 2018). The reporting period has been extended in order that the company's accounting reference date continues to be co-terminus with that of its ultimate parent undertaking, Fourfront Holdings Limited. The comparative amounts presented are therefore not entirely comparable.

1.4 Turnover

Turnover 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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE 18 MONTHS ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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;
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be reliably measured.

1.5 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:

Leasehold improvements

20% - 50% Straight Line

Plant and equipment

50% Straight Line

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.

1.6 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.

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.

1.7 Stocks

Work in progress represents expenditure incurred on contracts which have not been completed at the period end.

1.8 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 statement of financial position 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE 18 MONTHS ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

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. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

1.9 Equity instruments

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

1.10 Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement 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 income statement, 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.

1.11 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE 18 MONTHS ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.12 Retirement benefits

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

1.13 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income 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 lease asset are consumed.

1.14 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the income statement for the period.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the 18 months was 30 (2018 - 31).

3 Tangible fixed assets

rangible fixed assets	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 May 2018 and 31 October 2019	155,347	157,385	312,732
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 May 2018	152,306	141,408	293,714
Depreciation charged in the 18 months	1,056	12,999	14,055
At 31 October 2019	153,362	154,407	307,769
Carrying amount			
At 31 October 2019	1,985	2,978	4,963
At 30 April 2018	3,041	15,977	19,018
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE 18 MONTHS ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

4	Debtors		
		2019	2018
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	440,329	1,970,605
	Corporation tax recoverable	41,868	-
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	951,456	1,000
	Other debtors	702,112	4,747,975
		2,135,765	6,719,580
	Deferred tax asset	- -	10,026
		2,135,765	6,729,606
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2019	2018
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	-	11,159
	Trade creditors	1,022,763	1,638,683
	Corporation tax	, , <u>-</u>	56,670
	Other taxation and social security	106,850	52,546
	Other creditors	791,341	7,569,783
		1,920,954	9,328,841
		·	

Bank loans and overdrafts are secured by fixed and floating charges over the assets of the company and its fellow group undertakings.

6 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

At the balance sheet date there were fixed and floating charges over the assets of the company whereby the company guaranteed all amounts due to Lloyds Bank Plc by the group. As at the balance sheet date the amount owed to Lloyds Bank Plc by certain group entities was £750,000 (2018: £11,159). The charges have subsequently been satisfied.

7 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:

2018	2019
£	£
191,444	67,372

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE 18 MONTHS ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

8 Events after the reporting date

On March 11, 2020 the World Health Organisation labelled the public health emergency situation caused by the coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak a global pandemic. The rapid escalation of events, in both the UK and worldwide, is resulting in an unprecedented health crisis that will have an impact on the macroeconomic environment and business evolution.

At the date these financial statements were authorised for issue it is premature to make a detailed assessment or quantification of the potential impacts that COVID-19 will have on the company because of the uncertainty over its consequences. The company considers these consequences derived from COVID-19 a subsequent event that does not require any adjustment to the financial statements for the period ended 31 October 2019. On the basis of current trading and forecasts prepared, the directors consider that the pandemic will not compromise the company's ability to continue as a going concern, but with the provision that there is uncertainty due to the effects of COVID-19, see note 1.2.

Subsequent to the balance sheet date the group was provided with finance by Bibby Financial Services Limited. Amounts due in respect of this arrangement are secured by a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company and its fellow group undertakings.

9 Ultimate parent undertaking

The parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group for which consolidated financial statements are drawn up of which the company is a member is Fourfront Holdings Limited. The registered office of Fourfront Holdings Limited is The Old Post Office, 33 Station Road, Egham, Surrey, TW20 9LA.

10 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to note 1.2 in the financial statements which discloses how the directors have assessed and managed the risk in respect of the continued and on-going impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

The senior statutory auditor was Bindi Palmer.

The auditor was Rouse Audit LLP.