

Company Registration No. 08254101 (England and Wales)

SPENCER RAIL LIMITED
DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2016
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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SPENCER RAIL LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	C. Spencer G. Thornton L. H. Grierson
Company number	08254101
Registered office	1 Humber Quays Wellington Street West Hull East Yorkshire HU1 2BN
Auditor	Dutton Moore Aldgate House 1-4 Market Place Hull HU1 1RS

SPENCER RAIL LIMITED

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SPENCER RAIL LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

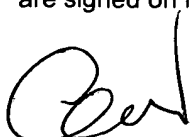
AS AT 31 MARCH 2016

	Notes	At 31.03.2016		At 30.09.2015	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investments	3		-		-
Current assets					
Debtors	4	100		100	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		-		-	
Net current assets			100		100
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	5		100		100

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account 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 27 July 2016 and are signed on its behalf by:



C. Spencer
Director

Company Registration No. 08254101

SPENCER RAIL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Spencer Rail Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 1 Humber Quays, Wellington Street West, Hull, East Yorkshire, HU1 2BN.

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 on the historical cost convention, modified to include certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the period 31 March 2016 are the first financial statements of Spencer Rail Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 April 2014. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.4 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.

SPENCER RAIL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

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 unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publically traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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.

SPENCER RAIL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

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 initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

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 finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.5 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.

1.6 Related party transactions

Advantage has been taken under FRS 102 section 33.1A of the exemption available to groups of companies not to disclose transactions and balances involving group entities.

1.7 Group accounts

The company has taken the exemption under Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the obligation to prepare group accounts.

SPENCER RAIL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

2 Employees

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

	2016 Number	2015 Number
Total	4	4

3 Fixed asset investments

In 2015 the company acquired a 51% interest in Chase Meadow Consortium Limited. The project did not achieve the expected results and as a consequence the cost of the investment was fully provided for in the period of acquisition. At 31 March 2016 Chase Meadow Consortium Limited and its subsidiaries Chase Meadow Concepts Limited, Chase Meadow Construction Limited and Chase Meadow Signalling Limited had capital and reserves of nil (2015: nil). All four companies are incorporated in England and are non-trading. Chase Meadow Signalling Limited is in liquidation and on 26 April 2016 Chase Meadow Concepts Limited and Chase Meadow Construction Limited were dissolved.

4 Debtors

	2016 £	2015 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	100	100

5 Called up share capital

	2016 £	2015 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

6 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.

The senior statutory auditor was Jonathan Waters BA FCA.

The auditor was Dutton Moore.

7 Ultimate parent company

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of C Spencer Limited, which is itself a wholly owned subsidiary of Spencer Engineering Group Limited, both companies being incorporated in England.

8 Control

The company is controlled by Mr C. Spencer.