Registered number: 02646099

STEERING DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

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COMPANIES HOUSE

STEERING DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 02646099

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

	Note		2018 £		2017 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		**36,298**		*45,325*
			36,298		*45,325*
Current assets					
Stocks	6	**118,555**		*130,259*	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	**314,487**		*573,332*	
Cash at bank and in hand	8	**83,311**		*145,714*	
		516,353		*849,305*	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	**(356,391)**		*(617,043)*	
Net current assets			**159,962**		*232,262*
Total assets less current liabilities			**196,260**		*277,587*
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10		**(23,437)**		*(26,562)*
Net assets			**172,823**		*251,025*
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	11		**16,578**		*16,578*
Profit and loss account			**156,245**		*234,447*
			172,823		*251,025*

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

The director considers 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 Companies Act 2006.

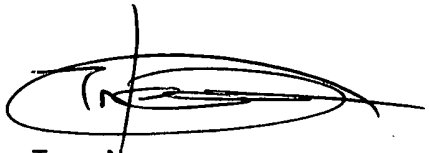
The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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 2nd August 2018



Terry Newman
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1. General information

Steering Developments Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Unit 5, Eastman Way, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, HP2 7HF.

The company specialises in the design, manufacture and modification of motor vehicles and wheelchairs for people with disabilities.

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 Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006, and on the assumption that the company is a going concern.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 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.

2.3 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

2.4 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.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following bases:

Plant & machinery	- 20% straight line
Motor vehicles	- 15% straight line
Fixtures & fittings	- 20% - 25% straight line
Computer equipment	- 20% 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 the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.5 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 first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting 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 the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.6 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.

2.7 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.

2.8 Financial instruments

The Company enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at each reporting date 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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Financial instruments (continued)

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 reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of financial position when 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.

2.9 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.

2.10 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each year end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'other operating income'.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income 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.

2.12 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

2.13 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.14 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 the Statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.15 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

2.16 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, 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 reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.17 Research and development

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight line basis over their useful economic lives, which range from 3 to 6 years.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 15 *(2017 - 16)*.

4. Intangible assets

	Development £	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2017	**755,044**	**34,418**	**789,462**
At 31 March 2018	**755,044**	**34,418**	**789,462**
Amortisation			
At 1 April 2017	**755,044**	**34,418**	**789,462**
At 31 March 2018	**755,044**	**34,418**	**789,462**
Net book value			
At 31 March 2018	-	-	-
At 31 March 2017	-	-	-

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Other fixed assets £
Cost	
At 1 April 2017	**233,714**
Additions	**11,839**
Disposals	**(25,824)**
At 31 March 2018	**219,729**
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2017	**188,389**
Charge for the year on owned assets	**13,651**
Charge for the year on financed assets	**2,681**
Disposals	**(21,290)**
At 31 March 2018	**183,431**
Net book value	
At 31 March 2018	**36,298**
At 31 March 2017	*45,325*

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

	2018 £	*2017 £*
Furniture, fittings and equipment	**8,041**	*10,722*
	8,041	*10,722*

6. Stocks

	2018 £	2017 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	**118,555**	*130,259*
	118,555	*130,259*

7. Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	**300,513**	*491,156*
Amounts owed by group undertakings	**-**	*74,179*
Prepayments and accrued income	**13,974**	*7,997*
	314,487	*573,332*

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2018 £	2017 £
Cash at bank and in hand	**83,311**	*145,714*
	83,311	*145,714*

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	**147,214**	*276,629*
Corporation tax	**7,900**	*9,757*
Other taxation and social security	**13,853**	*26,557*
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	**6,246**	*11,769*
Accruals and deferred income	**181,178**	*292,331*
	356,391	*617,043*

The amounts owed under hire purchase contracts are secured over the assets to which they relate.

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

	2018	*2017*
	£	*£*
Accruals and deferred income	**23,437**	*26,562*
	23,437	*26,562*

11. Share capital

	2018	*2017*
	£	*£*
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
16,578 Ordinary shares of £1 each	**16,578**	*16,578*

12. Contingent liabilities

The company has entered into an unlimited cross composite guarantee covering the liabilities of its parent undertaking Steering Developments Group Limited.

13. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme and a stakeholder pension scheme on behalf of the directors and certain employees. In respect of the defined contribution scheme, contributions are charged in the Statement of comprehensive income for the year in which they are payable to the scheme. In respect of the stakeholder pension scheme, the costs of the scheme is spread over the service lives of the director and employees. Contributions made by the company during the year totalled £1,366 *(2017 - £1,487)*.

14. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 March 2018 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2018	*2017*
	£	*£*
Not later than 1 year	**75,000**	*62,500*
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	**300,000**	*300,000*
Later than 5 years	**262,500**	*337,500*
	637,500	*700,000*

15. Other financial commitments

The company enters into forward foreign currency contracts to eliminate the currency exposures that arise on transactions denominated in foreign currencies. At the year end the company was committed to pay £20,000 *(2017 - £20,000)* for terms of forward exchange contracts in order to meet anticipated liabilities for the purchase of goods for resale.

16. Related party transactions

At the year end the company has due from its parent company, Steering Developments Group Limited, £Nil *(2017 - £74,179)*.

17. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The ultimate parent undertaking is Steering Developments Group Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The controlling parties are Terry and Janet Newman by virtue of their majority shareholding in Steering Developments Group Limited.