Registered number: 09758509

INSTASPARK LTD

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

INSTASPARK LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	R W Stone B Rowlands C M Stott B S Crouch
Registered number	09758509
Registered office	Unit A Lodge Park Hortonwood 30 Telford Shropshire TF1 7ET
Independent auditor	S&W Audit Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor 103 Colmore Row Birmingham B3 3AG

INSTASPARK LTD

CONTENTS

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2025.

Principal activity

The Company's principal activity is that of the provision of domestic and commercial electrical work.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

B Rowlands
R W Stone
C M Stott
B S Crouch (appointed 12 January 2026)

Disclosure of information to auditor

In the case of each person who was a director at the time this report was approved:

- so far as the directors are aware, there was no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor was unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that the directors ought to have taken as directors to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor was aware of that information.

Post balance sheet events

Subsequent to the year end, Lapis Home Limited (formerly called Lapis Enterprises Limited) acquired the remaining 25% equity interest in Instaspark Ltd, resulting in Instaspark Ltd becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of Lapis Home Limited.

Auditor

The auditor, S&W Audit, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

Ben Crouch
Ben Crouch (Jan 28, 2026 17:30:29 GMT)
B S Crouch
Director

Date: 28/01/2026

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF INSTASPARK LTD

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Instaspark Ltd (the 'Company') for the year ended 30 April 2025 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position and the notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 30 April 2025 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF INSTASPARK LTD (CONTINUED)

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' report and financial statements, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Directors' report and financial statements. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 2, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

We obtained a general understanding of the Company's legal and regulatory framework through enquiry of management concerning their understanding of relevant laws and regulations, the Company's policies and procedures regarding compliance, and how they identify, evaluate and account for litigation claims. We also drew on our existing understanding of the Company's industry and regulation.

We understand that the Company complies with the framework through:
- The directors' close involvement in the day-to-day running of the business, meaning that any litigation or claims would come to their attention directly.
- The engagement of external experts to ensure ongoing tax compliance and to assist with the preparation of the statutory accounts.

In the context of the audit, we considered those laws and regulations which determine the form and content of the financial statements, and/or where there is a risk that failure to comply could result in material penalties. We identified the following laws and regulations as being of significance in the context of the Company:
- The Companies Act 2006 and FRS 102 in respect of the preparation and presentation of the financial statements.
- Health & safety regulations.
- Environmental regulations (Asbestos regulation) in line with HSE guidelines.
- BBA & Building regulations requirements.

We performed the following specific procedures to gain evidence about compliance with the significant laws and regulations identified above:
- Obtaining management representations regarding the adequacy of procedures in place;
- Inspecting any correspondence with regulatory authorities in relation to the above areas;
- Making enquiries to management regarding any significant matters arising or potential litigation.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF INSTASPARK LTD (CONTINUED)

The senior statutory auditor led a discussion with senior members of the engagement team regarding the susceptibility of the entity's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur.

The areas identified in this discussion were:
- Manipulation of the financial statements, especially revenue, through manual journals, particularly as the size of the company means there is little opportunity for segregation of duties; and
- Revenue recognition, particularly period end cut off for project revenues recognised on a stage of completion basis.

These areas were communicated to the other members of the engagement team not present at the discussion.

The procedures we carried out to gain evidence in the above areas included:
- Testing of manual journal entries, selected based on specific risk criteria, to ensure items sampled had a proper business purpose; and
- Testing of revenue recognition for a selection of open commercial project contracts by agreeing to underlying documentation and calculations.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

B J Stapleton

B J Stapleton (Jan 29, 2026 09:20:01 GMT)

Benjamin Stapleton (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of
S&W Audit

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

103 Colmore Row
Birmingham
B3 3AG
Date: 29/01/2026

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

	Note	2025 £	*18-month period ended 30 April 2024* £
Turnover		**2,046,514**	*3,363,140*
Cost of sales		**(1,413,900)**	*(2,260,508)*
Gross profit		**632,614**	*1,102,632*
Administrative expenses		**(745,398)**	*(785,218)*
Operating (loss)/profit		**(112,784)**	*317,414*
Interest payable and similar expenses		**(448)**	*(189)*
(Loss)/profit before tax		**(113,232)**	*317,225*
Tax on (loss)/profit	4	**655**	*(76,948)*
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		**(112,577)**	*240,277*

There was no other comprehensive income for 2025 *(2024 - £Nil)*.

The notes on pages 9 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 APRIL 2025

	Note		2025 £		2024 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	5		**16,669**		*13,069*
Tangible assets	6		**33,846**		*16,763*
			50,515		*29,832*
Current assets					
Stocks	7	**37,497**		*30,296*	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	**481,294**		*1,093,874*	
Cash at bank and in hand		**43,781**		*39,119*	
		562,572		*1,163,289*	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	**(493,067)**		*(862,385)*	
Net current assets			**69,505**		*300,904*
Total assets less current liabilities			**120,020**		*330,736*
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	10	**(5,124)**		*(3,264)*	
			(5,124)		*(3,264)*
Net assets			**114,896**		*327,472*
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	11		**10**		*10*
Profit and loss account			**114,886**		*327,462*
			114,896		*327,472*

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 were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

Ben Crouch

Ben Crouch (Jan 28, 2026 17:30:29 GMT)

B S Crouch
Director
Date: 28/01/2026

The notes on pages 9 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

1. General information

Instaspark Ltd is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 09758509. The registered office is Unit A Lodge Park, Hortonwood 30, Telford, TF1 7ET.

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 FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland' and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006. 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 following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The company meets its day-to-day working capital requirements through its existing bank facilities. The directors have prepared detailed forecasts and projections, including sensitivity analyses that consider a range of severe but plausible downside scenarios. These analyses demonstrate that the company is expected to operate within the limits of its current facilities and available cash reserves for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

Based on this assessment and after making appropriate enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has sufficient resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

2.3 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 period 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.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 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. This is usually at the point that the customer has signed for the completion of installation;
- 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.

Rendering of services

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

2.5 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 profit or loss 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. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the reporting date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

2.7 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.

Intangible assets consist of website costs. They are amortised to the profit and loss account over its estimated economic life of five years.

2.8 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)

2.8 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 basis:

Long-term leasehold property	-	20%
Plant and machinery	-	20%
Motor vehicles	-	20%
Fixtures and fittings	-	20%
Computer equipment	-	20%

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 profit or loss.

2.9 Leasing and Hire Purchase Contracts

Assets obtained under finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives.

Assets acquired under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in the creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period. Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged to profit and loss account as incurred.

2.10 Stocks and work in progress

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks.

Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out method. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

Work in progress is reflected in the accounts on a contract-by-contract basis by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses.

At the end of each reporting period, stocks are assessed for impairment. If an item of stock is impaired, the identified stock is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell and an impairment charge is recognised in the profit and loss account. Where a reversal of the impairment is required the impairment charge is reversed, up to the original impairment loss, and is recognised as a credit in the profit and loss account.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 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.

2.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and are readily convertible to a known amount of cash with insignificant risk of change in value, and bank overdrafts.

2.13 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are recognised when an event has taken place that gives rise to a legal or constructive obligation, a transfer of economic benefits is probable and a reliable estimate can be made.

Provisions are measured as the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation, taking into account the related risks and uncertainties.

Increases in provisions are generally charged as an expense to profit or loss.

2.14 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

2.15 Related party transactions

The Company discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned within the same group. Where appropriate, transactions of a similar nature are aggregated unless, in the opinion of the directors, separate disclosure is neccessary to understand the effect of the transactions on the financial statements.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Balance Sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Trade and other debtors and creditors are classified as basic financial instruments and measured on initial recognition at transaction price. Debtors and creditors are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. A provision is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due.

Cash and cash equivalents are classified as basic financial instruments and comprise cash in hand and at bank, short-term bank deposits with an original maturity of three months or less and bank overdrafts which are an integral part of the Company's cash management. Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Interest bearing bank loans, overdrafts and other loans which meet the criteria to be classified as basic financial instruments are initially recorded at the present value of cash payable to the bank, which is ordinarily equal to the proceeds received net of direct issue costs. These liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

2.17 Dividend policy

Dividends are recognised as a liability in the financial statements only when they have been formally declared and approved by the directors or shareholders, as applicable.

Dividends declared and paid during the period are recorded as a deduction from retained earnings. Any dividends declared after the reporting date are not recognised as a liability at the balance sheet date but are disclosed as a post-balance sheet event, where applicable, in accordance with FRS 102 Section 32 (Events after the End of the Reporting Period).

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 16 *(2024 -14)*.

4. Taxation

	2025 £	*2024 £*
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	-	*74,179*
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(2,515)	*-*
	(2,515)	*74,179*
Total current tax	(2,515)	*74,179*
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	1,858	*2,769*
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	2	*-*
Total deferred tax	1,860	*2,769*
Tax on (loss)/profit	(655)	*76,948*

4. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than *(2024 - higher than)* the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25% *(2024 -23.3%)*. The differences are explained below:

	2025 £	*2024* *£*
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax	**(113,232)**	*317,225*
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25% (2024 -23.3%)	**(28,308)**	*74,071*
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**1,498**	*450*
Short term timing differences	**-**	*(246)*
Movement in deferred taxation	**-**	*2,274*
Research and Development tax credit	**-**	*200*
Difference in tax rates	**-**	*199*
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	**(2,515)**	*-*
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods - deferred tax	**2**	*-*
Losses carried back	**12,339**	*-*
Other differences leading to an increase (decrease) in the tax charge	**16,329**	*-*
Total tax (credit)/charge for the year	**(655)**	*76,948*

5. Intangible assets

	Computer software £
Cost	
At 1 May 2024	13,520
Additions	6,465
At 30 April 2025	19,985
Amortisation	
At 1 May 2024	451
Charge for the year	2,865
At 30 April 2025	3,316
Net book value	
At 30 April 2025	16,669
At 30 April 2024	*13,069*

6. Tangible fixed assets

	Long-term leasehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation						
At 1 May 2024	-	10,950	1,036	4,642	3,908	20,536
Additions	11,265	3,885	393	2,456	4,395	22,394
At 30 April 2025	11,265	14,835	1,429	7,098	8,303	42,930
Depreciation						
At 1 May 2024	-	2,466	164	765	378	3,773
Charge for the year	408	2,452	236	1,109	1,106	5,311
At 30 April 2025	408	4,918	400	1,874	1,484	9,084
Net book value						
At 30 April 2025	10,857	9,917	1,029	5,224	6,819	33,846
At 30 April 2024	-	*8,484*	*872*	*3,877*	*3,530*	*16,763*

7. Stocks

	2025 £	*2024 £*
Stock	37,497	*19,817*
Goods In Transit	-	*10,479*
	37,497	*30,296*

8. Debtors

	2025	*2024*
	£	*£*
Trade debtors	**142,445**	*853,211*
Amounts owed by group undertakings	**80,388**	*106,124*
Other debtors	**127,433**	*79,745*
Prepayments and accrued income	**131,028**	*54,794*
	481,294	*1,093,874*

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2025	*2024*
	£	*£*
Trade creditors	**91,262**	*592,354*
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**8,624**	*54,172*
Corporation tax	**71,664**	*74,179*
Other taxation and social security	**74,687**	*4,473*
Accruals and deferred income	**246,830**	*137,207*
	493,067	*862,385*

10. Deferred taxation

	2025
	£
At beginning of year	(3,264)
Charged to profit or loss	(1,860)
At end of year	**(5,124)**

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2025	2024
	£	£
Other timing differences	(5,645)	*(3,264)*
Short term timing differences	409	-
Losses and other deductions	112	-
	(5,124)	*(3,264)*

11. Share capital

	2025	2024
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,000 *(2024 -1,000)* Ordinary Shares shares of £0.01 each	10	*10*

12. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

During the period the charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes was £10,840 *(Period ended 30 April 2024 - £12,742)*.

At the balance sheet date contributions of £1,639 *(Period ended 30 April 2024 - £3,701)* were due to the fund and are included in creditors.

13. Directors Advances, Credits and Guarantees

	As at 30 April 2024	Amounts advanced	Amounts repaid	Amounts written off	As at 30 April 2025
	£	£	£	£	£
Mr Christopher Stott	21,000	-	-	-	21,000

The above loan is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

14. Related party transactions

All related party transactions were at arm's length during the period and are split out as follows:

During the period, Instaspark Ltd sold goods/services to the value of £951,997 *(2024 - £1,203,831)* and made purchases of £234,411 *(2024 - £281,708)* to Instaloft Ltd, an associated company. At 30 April 2025, the company was owed £65,833 *(2024 - £101,906)* from Instaloft Ltd and owed £Nil *(2024 - £54,172)*.

During the period, Instaspark Ltd sold goods/services to the value of £37,161 *(Period ended 30 April 2024 - £84,119)* to Garageflex Limited, an associated company. At 30 April 2025, the company was owed £13,991 *(Period ended 30 April 2024 - £4,218)* from Garageflex Limited.

During the year, Instaspark Ltd paid dividends to Lapis Home Limited of £75,000 (2024 - £Nil). At 30 April 2025, there was a balance of £8,623 (2024 - £Nil) owed to Lapis Home Limited.

The directors (Robert Stone and Brandon Rowlands) of Instaspark Ltd have a shareholding in Orbem Electrical Limited. During the period, Instaspark Ltd provided a loan to the value of £12,570 to Orbem Electrical Limited. At 30 April 2025 the company was owed £12,570 *(2024 - £Nil)* from Orbem Electrical Limited.

Mr A Stone, a close member of Robert Stone's family, is a director of Chadstone Accountancy & Tax Limited which provided services in respect of accountancy, payroll, VAT and tax during the period at a cost of £1,536 *(Period ended 30 April 2024 - £3,570)*. There was a balance of nil owed to this company at 30 April 2025 *(Period ended 30 April 2024 - £Nil)*.

15. Directors' Transactions

Dividends totalling £100,000 were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors *(Period ended 30 April 2024 - £Nil)*.

Directors received remuneration (including employers' national insurance, employers pension contributions and benefits in kind) of £147,842 *(Period ended 30 April 2024 - £51,259)* during the period.

16. Post balance sheet events

Subsequent to the year end, Lapis Home Limited (formerly called Lapis Enterprises Limited) acquired the remaining 25% equity interest in Instaspark Ltd, resulting in Instaspark Ltd becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of Lapis Home Limited.

17. Controlling party

The company's ultimate controlling party is Mr Robert Stone by virtue of his effective ownership of 100% of the issued share capital in the parent company, Lapis Home Limited.

The group for which consolidated accounts are prepared is Lapis Home Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. Consolidated accounts are available from the registered address at The Hangar, Hadley Park East, Telford, England, TF1 6QJ.