Registered number: 03438879

A.G. EVANS LTD.

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

	Note		2021 £		2020 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		**461,201**		*400,437*
Investment property	5		**900,000**		*900,000*
			1,361,201		*1,300,437*
Current assets					
Stocks	6	**482,207**		*347,133*	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	**213,853**		*301,751*	
Cash at bank and in hand	8	**608,444**		*432,197*	
		1,304,504		*1,081,081*	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	**(561,095)**		*(509,987)*	
Net current assets			**743,409**		*571,094*
Total assets less current liabilities			**2,104,610**		*1,871,531*
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	10		**(69,124)**		*(43,337)*
Net assets			**2,035,486**		*1,828,194*
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			**2**		*2*
Revaluation reserve	11		**118,158**		*118,158*
Other reserves	11		**564,313**		*564,313*
Profit and loss account	11		**1,353,013**		*1,145,721*
			2,035,486		*1,828,194*

The directors consider 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 the Companies Act 2006.

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.

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2021**

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 income and retained earnings 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 by:

....
M G Evans
Director

Date: 13 June 2022

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

A.G. Evans Ltd is a company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales within the United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is Lodge Way, Chesham Road, Wigginton, Tring, Herts, HP23 6JG.

The Company's principal activity is that of the sale of scrap metal.

The financial statements are presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the Company and rounded to the nearest £.

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated.

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.

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 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings in the same period as the related expenditure.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.5 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss 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.

2.6 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2.7 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 Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.8 Current and deferred 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 balance sheet 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 balance sheet 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 balance sheet date.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 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.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property	-	10%	reducing balance
Plant and machinery	-	15%	reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25%	reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	-	10%	reducing balance

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.

2.10 Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by external valuers and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

2.11 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 balance sheet 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 profit or loss.

2.12 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. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 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.

2.14 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.

2.15 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

2.16 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

2.17 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.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 13 *(2020 - 13)*.

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Fixtures and fittings	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation					
At 1 October 2020	**369,606**	**1,232,552**	**588,738**	**56,537**	**2,247,433**
Additions	**-**	**9,350**	**134,684**	**4,930**	**148,964**
At 30 September 2021	**369,606**	**1,241,902**	**723,422**	**61,467**	**2,396,397**
Depreciation					
At 1 October 2020	**314,418**	**1,005,877**	**499,549**	**27,152**	**1,846,996**
Charge for the year on owned assets	**5,519**	**34,586**	**44,745**	**3,350**	**88,200**
At 30 September 2021	**319,937**	**1,040,463**	**544,294**	**30,502**	**1,935,196**
Net book value					
At 30 September 2021	**49,669**	**201,439**	**179,128**	**30,965**	**461,201**
At 30 September 2020	*55,188*	*226,675*	*89,189*	*29,385*	*400,437*

The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:

	2021	*2020*
	£	*£*
Freehold	**49,669**	*55,188*

5. Investment property

	Freehold investment property
	£
Valuation	
At 1 October 2020	**900,000**
At 30 September 2021	**900,000**

The 2021 valuations were made by the directors, on an open market value for existing use basis.

At 30 September 2021

If the Investment properties had been accounted for under the historic cost accounting rules, the properties would have been measured as follows:

	2021	*2020*
	£	*£*
Historic cost	**900,000**	*900,000*

6. Stocks

	2021	*2020*
	£	*£*
Raw materials and consumables	**471,243**	*338,914*
Finished goods and goods for resale	**10,964**	*8,219*
	482,207	*347,133*

7. Debtors

	2021	*2020*
	£	*£*
Trade debtors	**203,437**	*286,503*
Other debtors	**157**	*2,914*
Prepayments and accrued income	**10,259**	*12,334*
	213,853	*301,751*

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2021 £	*2020 £*
Cash at bank and in hand	**608,444**	*432,197*

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	*2020 £*
Bank loans	**50,000**	-
Trade creditors	**78,521**	*72,287*
Corporation tax	**40,784**	*9,889*
Other taxation and social security	**94,389**	*92,686*
Other creditors	**262,401**	*301,145*
Accruals and deferred income	**35,000**	*33,980*
	561,095	*509,987*

10. Deferred taxation

	2021 £
At beginning of year	**(43,337)**
Charged to profit or loss	**(25,787)**
At end of year	**(69,124)**

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2021 £	*2020 £*
Accelerated capital allowances	**(69,124)**	*(43,337)*
	(69,124)	*(43,337)*

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

11. Reserves

Revaluation reserve

The revaluation reserve relates to a freehold investment property.

Other reserves

The non-distributable capital reserve is represented by the recognition of the value of assets transferred to the company from the A G Evans Partnership at a "Fair Value" basis of £578,813, less the deferred taxation provision of £14,500.

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss reserve includes all current and prior retained period profit and losses.

12. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £23,523 (2020 - £24,623) Contributions totalling £266 (2020 - £295) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

13. Related party transactions

At the year end, the company owed £242,040 (2020 - £280,540) to A.G. Evans Holdings Limited, the parent company.

14. Controlling party

The ultimate parent company is A.G. Evans Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.