Company Registration No. 04013843 (England and Wales)

ALFOL LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

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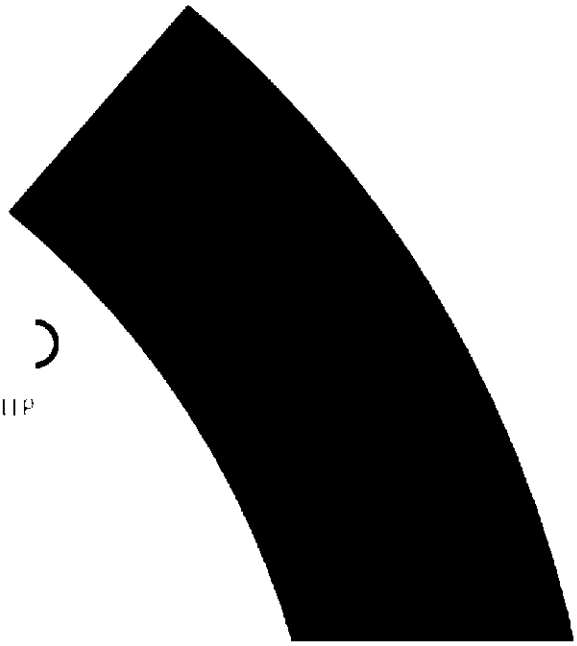

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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ALFOL LIMITED

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ALFOL LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2018 £	2017 £	2017 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		764,022		768,948
Investments	4		-		1
			764,022		768,949
Current assets					
Debtors	5	430,440		250,648	
Cash at bank and in hand		238,849		338,843	
		669,289		589,491	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(559,931)		(403,615)	
Net current assets			109,358		185,876
Total assets less current liabilities			873,380		954,825
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(174,602)		(187,001)
Provisions for liabilities			(1,424)		(2,073)
Net assets			697,354		765,751
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		10		10
Share premium account			4,000		4,000
Revaluation reserve	9		312,250		312,250
Profit and loss reserves			381,094		449,491
Total equity			697,354		765,751

ALFOL LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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 12 July 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

Ms C E Handcock
Director

Company Registration No. 04013843

1 Accounting policies

Company information
Alfol Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Low Broadwood Hall, Allendale, Hexham, Northumberland, NE47 9AD.

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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of leasehold properties at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern
At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover
Turnover comprises revenue recognised by the company in respect of goods and services supplied during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax and trade discounts.

1.4 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 Property	None
Office equipment	25% Straight line
Computer equipment	25% - 33% Straight line
Motor vehicles	25% 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.

1.5 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.

1 **Accounting policies** **(Continued)**

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.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and 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.

1.7 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 balance sheet 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.

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.

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.

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 payments 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.

1.8 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.

1.9 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 profit and loss account 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 taxation is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted.

Deferred tax is not provided on timing differences arising from the revaluation of fixed assets in the financial statements.

1.10 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.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.11 Retirement benefits

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

1.12 Leases

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

1.13 Foreign exchange

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date.

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction.

All differences are taken to profit and loss account.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 13 (2017 - 11).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold Property	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation					
At 1 April 2017	750,000	27,682	76,312	19,655	873,649
Additions	-	-	2,800	-	2,800
Disposals	-	-	-	(19,655)	(19,655)
At 31 March 2018	750,000	27,682	79,112	-	856,794
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 April 2017	-	22,655	62,391	19,655	104,701
Depreciation charged in the year	-	2,040	5,686	-	7,726
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	-	(19,655)	(19,655)
At 31 March 2018	-	24,695	68,077	-	92,772
Carrying amount					
At 31 March 2018	750,000	2,987	11,035	-	764,022
At 31 March 2017	750,000	5,027	13,921	-	768,948

Leasehold property with a carrying amount of £750,000 was revalued on 10 September 2015 by Stirling Ackroyd independent valuers not connected with the company on the basis of open market value.

The directors believe that this valuation is appropriate at the balance sheet date.

3 Tangible fixed assets **(Continued)**

If revalued assets were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the total amounts included would have been as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Cost	437,750	437,750
Accumulated depreciation	-	-
Carrying value	437,750	437,750

The revaluation surplus is disclosed in note 9.

4 Fixed asset investments

	2018	2017
	£	£
Investments	-	1

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Investments other than loans
	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2017	1
Disposals	(1)
At 31 March 2018	-
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2018	-
At 31 March 2017	1

5 Debtors

	2018	2017
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	407,344	248,364
Other debtors	23,096	2,284
	430,440	250,648

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	12,494	12,494
Trade creditors	120,505	81,766
Other taxation and social security	120,999	117,773
Other creditors	305,933	191,582
	559,931	403,615

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	174,602	187,001

Creditors which fall due after five years are as follows:	2018	2017
	£	£
Payable by instalments	124,626	137,024

8 Called up share capital

	2018	2017
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
400 A Ordinary shares of 1p each	4	4
400 B ordinary shares of 1p each	4	4
100 C ordinary shares of 1p each	1	1
100 D ordinary shares of 1p each	1	1
20 E ordinary shares of 1p each	-	-
	10	10

9 Revaluation reserve

	2018	2017
	£	£
At beginning and end of year	312,250	312,250

10 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	2017
	£	£
	36,130	37,280

11 Related party transactions

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

Amounts owed by director as at 31 March 2018 totalled £3,765 (31 March 2017 £125).

The balance owing at 31 March 2018 has been repaid in full since the year end date.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.