Registered number: 01621860

# **NORTHFIELD ALUMINIUM LIMITED**

# UNAUDITED DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023



# **COMPANY INFORMATION**

Directors

C K F Booth J H Booth

Registered number

01621860

Registered office

Clarence Metal Works

Armer Street Rotherham S60 1AF

# CONTENTS

	Page
Directors' Report	1
Directors' Responsibilities Statement	2
Profit and Loss Account	3
Balance Sheet	4 - 5
Notes to the Financial Statements	6 - 14

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

#### **Principal activity**

The principal activity of the company continued to be the manufacture of non-ferrous ingots.

#### **Directors**

The directors who served during the year were:

C K F Booth J H Booth

J H Booth Director

#### **Audit exemption**

C F Booth Ltd issued a guarantee under section 479C of the Companies Act 2006 against all outstanding liabilities to which the company is subject as at 31 March 2023. The guarantee is enforceable against C F Booth Ltd by any person to whom the company is liable in respect of those liabilities. Since C F Booth Ltd is the immediate parent undertaking into which the company's accounts are consolidated, the company has taken advantage of the exemption from audit of its individual accounts for the year ended 31 March 2023 by virtue of section 479A 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 on

and signed on its behalf.

# DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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;
- 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.

# PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Turnover		1,275,002	128,261
Gross profit		1,275,002	128,261
Raw materials and consumables		(869,692)	(75,932)
Other operating charges		(67,491)	(33,451)
Other external charges		(30,475)	(38,144)
Depreciation		(72,263)	(17,587)
Operating profit/(loss)	3	235,081	(36,853)
Interest payable and similar expenses		(27,547)	(29,982)
Profit/(loss) before tax		207,534	(66,835)
Tax on profit/(loss)	5	(20,946)	35,680
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		186,588	(31,155)

The notes on pages 6 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

# NORTHFIELD ALUMINIUM LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 01621860

# BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

	Note		2023 £		2022 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	6		1,203,361		1,275,624
			1,203,361		1,275,624
Current assets					
Stocks	7	24,941		24,941	
Debtors	8	2,281,280		2,182,186	
		2,306,221		2,207,127	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(3,355,088)		(3,626,066)	
Net current liabilities		<u> </u>	(1,048,867)		(1,418,939)
Total assets less current liabilities			154,494		(143,315)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10		(182,437)		(237,975)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	12	(166,756)		-	
			(166,756)		-
Net liabilities			(194,699)		(381,290)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	13		10,000		10,000
Profit and loss account			(204,699)		(391,290)
			(194,699)		(381,290)

# NORTHFIELD ALUMINIUM LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 01621860

#### BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary 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 in accordance with the 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:

J H Booth Director

Date:

The notes on pages 6 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

#### 1. General information

Northfield Aluminium Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Clarence Metal Works, Armer Street, Rotherham, S60 1AF.

#### 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 Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

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 following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Going concern

The company generated a profit for the year of £186,588 (2022: loss £31,115) and the company had net current liabilities and net liabilities of £1,194,677 and £194,699 respectively (2022:£1,418,939 and £381,290 respectively) at the balance sheet date.

The company is reliant on the ongoing support of the parent undertaking not to seek repayment of the sums due and to provide access to further funding as required for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. Having reviewed the budgets and projections of the company, and after taking account of current and forecast trading, the directors believe they have reasonable grounds for stating that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements of the company on a going concern basis.

#### 2.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the point when materials are delivered at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT.

## 2.4 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.5 Current and deferred 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 tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

#### 2.6 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 charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on the following bases.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Plant and equipment - 4-30 years
Motor vehicles - 4-5 years
Fixtures and fittings - 10 years

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

#### Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes all costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition.

Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less any further costs expected to be incurred to completion.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocs over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

#### 2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

#### 2.9 Employee benefit

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.

#### Retirement benefits

The C F Booth Limited group operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions are charged to the profit and loss account as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

#### 2.10 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

#### 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.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

# 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.10 Financial instruments (continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans and loans from fellow group companies, are initially recognised at transaction price and subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

# 3. Operating profit/(loss)

The operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's		
financial statements	<b>+</b>	4,000
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	72,263	17,587

#### 4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2023 No.	2022 <b>N</b> o.
Average monthly	2	2

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

# 5. Taxation

	2023 £	2022 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	-	(496)
	~	(496)
Group taxation relief	<u>-</u>	(35,184)
	<del>-</del> -	(35,680)
Total current tax	<u> </u>	(35,680)
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences Adjustments in respect of previous periods	20,947 (1)	~
Total deferred tax	20,946	•
	20,946	(35,680)

# Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is the same as (2022 - the same as) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2022 - 19%) as set out below:

	2023 £	2022 £
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	207,534	(66,835)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2022 - 19%)  Effects of:	39,431	(12,699)
Fixed asset differences	183	182
Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets	(18,667)	(23,327)
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(1)	-
Group relief written off	-	164
Total tax charge for the year	20,946	(35,680)

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

# 5. Taxation (continued)

# Factors that may affect future tax charges

Finance Act 2021 included an increase in the main rate of UK corporation tax to 25% for companies with profits in excess of £250,000 with effect from 1 April 2023. The rate of 19% will continue to apply to companies with profits under £50,000, with marginal relief for companies with profits between £50,000 and £250,000. Finance Act 2021 was substantively enacted at on 24 May 2021 and deferred tax balances as at 31 March 2023 have been measured at 25%, being the rate at which deferred tax assets and liabilities are expected to reverse.

#### 6. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2022	2,048,259	31,527	2,079,786
At 31 March 2023	2,048,259	31,527	2,079,786
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2022	792,330	11,832	804,162
Charge for the year	69,768	2,495	72,263
At 31 March 2023	862,098	14,327	876,425
Net book value			
At 31 March 2023	1,186,161	17,200	1,203,361
At 31 March 2022	1,255,929	19,695	1,275,624

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	FOR THE TEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023		
7.	Stocks		
		2023 £	2022 £
	Raw materials and consumables	24,941	24,941
		24,941	24,941
8.	Debtors		
		2023 £	2022 £
	Trade debtors	111,692	8,269
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	2,020,388	2,170,016
	Other debtors	-	3,901
	Prepayments and accrued income	3,390	-
	Deferred tax	145,810	
		2,281,280	2,182,186
9.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2023 £	2022 £
	Bank overdrafts	3,264,899	3,492,590
	Bank loans	56,781	53,996
	Trade creditors	18,620	16,480
	Other taxation and social security	14,788	-
	Other creditors	<u>-</u>	63,000
		3,355,088	3,626,066
10.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2023 £	2022 £
	Bank loans	182,437	237,975
		182,437	237,975

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

#### 11. Loans and overdrafts

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	56,781	53,996
Bank overdraft	3,264,899	3,492,590
	3,321,680	3,546,586
Amounts falling due between one and five years	<del></del>	
Bank loans	182,437	237,975
	182,437	237,975
	3,504,117	3,784,561

The long-term loans are secured by fixed charges over plant and machinery. Bank loans include an allocation of debt finance in proportion to the assets held by each company in the group.

The long-term debt facility is repayable in instalments over a five year period ending June 2025.

## 12. Deferred taxation

	2023 £
Charged to profit or loss	(20,946)
At end of year	(20,946)
The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:	
2023 £	2022 £
Accelerated capital allowances (166,756)	-
Tax losses carried forward 145,810	-
(20,946)	-

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

#### 13. Share capital

	2023	2022
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
10,000 (2022 - 10,000) Ordinary shares of £1,00 each	10,000	10,000

#### 14. Contingent liabilities

As a member of the C F Booth Limited group for VAT purposes, the company has joint and several liability for all amounts due to H M Revenue & Customs under this arrangement. At 31 March 2023 the total potential liability amounted to £nil (2022: £163,834).

#### 15. Related party transactions

Transactions with group companies comprised sales of £107,713 (2022: £100,370) and purchases of £855,409 (2022: £2,262).

Amounts due from group companies at 31 March 2023 were £2,020,388 (2022: £2,170,016).

# 16. Controlling party

The ultimate holding company and the parent undertaking of the group of undertakings for which group accounts are drawn up and of which the company is a member is C F Booth Limited, registered in England and Wales. The registered office of C F Booth Limited is Clarence Metal Works, Armer Street, Rotherham, S60 1AF. Copies of the accounts of C F Booth Limited can be obtained from the Registrar of Companies, Companies House, Maindy, Cardiff.