Company Registration No. 03704941 (England and Wales)	
ALPHA PLUS LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2020

		202	20	201	9
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		70,966		72,805
Current assets					
Stocks		26,000		26,000	
Debtors	4	1,763,720		1,725,449	
Cash at bank and in hand		471,116		128,202	
		2,260,836		1,879,651	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(1,106,144)		(754,503)	
Net current assets			1,154,692		1,125,148
Total assets less current liabilities			1,225,658		1,197,953
Provisions for liabilities			(13,100)		(13,400)
Net assets			1,212,558		1,184,553
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		10,000		10,000
Profit and loss reserves			1,202,558		1,174,553
Total equity			1,212,558		1,184,553

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 January 2020 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.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2020

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 5 March 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr S G Shepherd

Director

Company Registration No. 03704941

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Alpha Plus Limited is a private company, limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 336 Coleford Road, Darnall, Sheffield, S9 5HP.

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 \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts.

1.3 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:

Plant and machinery 10% Straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment 20% Straight line
Computer equipment 20% 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.

1.4 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

1.5 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.

1.6 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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.

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

1.9 Retirement benefits

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 36 (2019 - 33).

3 Tangible fixed assets

Cost At 1 February 2019 Additions Disposals At 31 January 2020	£ 319,959 21,036 (550)
Additions Disposals	21,036
Disposals	•
· ·	(550)
At 31 January 2020	
·	340,445
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 February 2019	247,154
Depreciation charged in the year	22,875
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(550)
At 31 January 2020	269,479
Carrying amount	
At 31 January 2020	70,966
At 31 January 2019	72,805
Debtors 2020	2019
Amounts falling due within one year:	2019 £
Amounts failing due within one year.	
Trade debtors 1,583,966	1,392,095
Amounts owed by group undertakings 142,394	272,394
Prepayments and accrued income 37,360	60,960
1,763,720	1,725,449

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	•	2020	2019
		£	£
	Trade creditors	574,402	504,834
	Corporation tax	90,153	49,952
	Other taxation and social security	232,752	179,460
	Other creditors	9,266	2,963
	Accruals and deferred income	199,571	17,294
		1,106,144	754,503
6	Called up share capital		
		2020	2019
	Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid	£	£
	10,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	10,000	10,000
		10,000	10,000

7 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:

2019	2020
£	£
36,000	165,000

8 Controlling party

The ultimate parent company is S G Shepherd Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

The ultimate controlling party is S G Shepherd, a director and majority shareholder of the parent company.

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.