

Company Registration No. 07848948 (England and Wales)

ACL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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ACL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	H Sockett
Company number	07848948
Registered office	Ireland Close Staveley Chesterfield Derbyshire S43 3PE
Accountants	Hart Shaw LLP Europa Link Sheffield Business Park Sheffield S9 1XU

ACL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES LIMITED

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ACL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		114,927		85,536
Current assets					
Stocks		-		350	
Debtors	4	742,123		571,189	
Cash at bank and in hand		32,709		10,851	
		<u>774,832</u>		<u>582,390</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(489,045)</u>		<u>(401,967)</u>	
Net current assets			285,787		180,423
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>400,714</u>		<u>265,959</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(9,400)		-
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(19,900)</u>		<u>(11,400)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>371,414</u></u>		<u><u>254,559</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			<u>371,413</u>		<u>254,558</u>
Total equity			<u><u>371,414</u></u>		<u><u>254,559</u></u>

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

ACL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2017

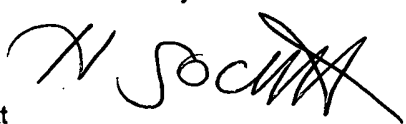
For the financial year ended 31 January 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act 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 30 May 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:


H Sockett
Director

Company Registration No. 07848948

ACL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

ACL Environmental Services Limited is a private company, limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Ireland Close, Staveley, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, S43 3PE.

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 amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

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

These financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2017 are the first financial statements of ACL Environmental Services Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 February 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised 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 and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

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% reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	10% reducing balance/ 33% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

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 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 (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.

ACL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

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.

1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

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.

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.

ACL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

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 receipts 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 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.

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

ACL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.10 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 5 (2016 - 5).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 February 2016	164,447
Additions	63,750
Disposals	(24,400)
At 31 January 2017	203,797
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 February 2016	78,911
Depreciation charged in the year	25,653
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(15,694)
At 31 January 2017	88,870
Carrying amount	
At 31 January 2017	114,927
At 31 January 2016	85,536

ACL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

4 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	49,739	66,338
Amounts due from fellow group undertakings	690,042	496,245
Other debtors	1,081	-
Prepayments and accrued income	1,261	8,606
	<u>742,123</u>	<u>571,189</u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Obligations under finance leases		27,801	-
Trade creditors		48,291	30,786
Amounts due to group undertakings		410,100	363,302
Other taxation and social security		-	5,583
Accruals and deferred income		2,853	2,296
		<u>489,045</u>	<u>401,967</u>

The aggregate amount of creditors for which security has been given amounted to £27,801 (2016: Nil).

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Other creditors	<u>9,400</u>	<u>-</u>

The aggregate amount of creditors for which security has been given amounted to £9,400 (2016: Nil).

7 Called up share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1 ordinary share of £1 each	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

8 Control

The ultimate parent company is The ACL Companies Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

The ultimate controlling party is H Sockett, who is a director and major shareholder of The ACL Companies Limited.