

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 05530587

Alchemy Architectural Aluminium Systems Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

31 August 2021

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Financial Statements

Year ended 31 August 2021

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Statement of Financial Position

31 August 2021

		2021		2020
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets	_			444004
Tangible assets	5		149,129	114,624
Current assets				
Stocks		421,170		412,651
Debtors	6	306,080		317,702
Cash at bank and in hand		438,108		381,045
		1,165,358		1,111,398
		.,,		,,,,,,,,,
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	893,709		821,859
Net current assets			271,649	289,539
Total assets less current liabilities			420,778	404,163
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than				
one year	8		122,146	123,255
Provisions Toyotion including deformed toy			28,288	20,372
Taxation including deferred tax				•
Net assets			270,344	260,536
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			405	405
Profit and loss account			269,939	260,131
Shareholders funds			270,344	260,536

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 August 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- 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;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

31 August 2021

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 14 January 2022, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr I Moorcroft Director

Company registration number: 05530587

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 August 2021

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Dominique House, 1 Church Road, Netherton, Dudley, DY2 0LY.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Going concern

The directors have considered the impact of the COVID 19 world pandemic upon the company. In light of the current restrictions imposed by and financial support offered by the UK government the directors are satisfied that the company will continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future, but as the full effect of the virus is not yet known there exists an uncertainty.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 August 2021

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Motor vehicles

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Short leasehold property Plant & machinery

Over the length of the lease
20% straight line per annum
25% reducing balance per annum

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 August 2021

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of fixed assets (continued)

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Government grants

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 August 2021

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Defined contribution plans (continued)

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 22 (2020: 22).

5. Tangible assets

	Cost	Short leasehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
	At 1 September 2020 Additions	9,251 2,760	113,067 51,710	9,532 8,800	131,850 63,270
	At 31 August 2021	12,011	164,777	18,332	195,120
	Depreciation At 1 September 2020 Charge for the year	1,850 1,850	10,136 25,476	5,240 1,439	17,226 28,765
	At 31 August 2021	3,700	35,612	6,679	45,991
	Carrying amount At 31 August 2021 At 31 August 2020	8,311 7,401	129,165 102,931	11,653	1 49,129 114,624
6.	Debtors	7,101	102,001		
	Trade debtors Other debtors			2021 £ 264,749 41,331 306,080	2020 £ 293,800 23,902 317,702

All amounts under debtors fall due for payment within one year.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 August 2021

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	27,806	2,247
Trade creditors	565,800	594,463
Social security and other taxes	63,230	21,583
Other creditors	236,873	203,566
	893,709	821,859

The bank loan and overdraft facility amounting to £27,806 (2020: £2,247) is secured by a partial guarantee from UK Government under the CBILS scheme and secured by a fixed and floating charge upon the company's assets.

8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	89,947	117,753
Other creditors	32,199	5,502
	122,146	123,255

The bank loan and overdraft facility amounting to £89,947 (2020: £117,753) is secured by a partial guarantee from UK Government under the CBILS scheme and secured by a fixed and floating charge upon the company's assets.

9. Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

The total future minimum lease payments under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are as follows:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	18,663	2,900
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	32,199	5,502
	50,862	8,402

Hire purchase liabilities amounting to £50,862 (2020: £8,402) are secured upon the asset to which they relate.

10. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

2021	2020
£	£
31,989	65,651
292,160	282,713
216,000	288,000
540,149	636,364
	£ 31,989 292,160 216,000

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 August 2021

11. Related party transactions

The directors, Mr I Moorcroft, Mr D Moorcroft and Mr R Mansell, are all directors of the holding company, Prestige Contracts (Midlands) Limited. At the balance sheet date there was an interest free loan amounting to £74,228 (2020 £100,394) owed by the company to Prestige Contracts (Midlands) Limited.

12. Controlling party

The immediate controlling party is Prestige Contracts (Midlands) Limited by virtue of their ownership of 100% of the issued share capital of the company.

The ultimate controlling party is the director, Mr I Moorcroft.