

Company Registration No. 00274169 (England and Wales)

**E. A. FOULDS LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2019**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

**E. A. FOULDS LIMITED**

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## **2 Accounting policies**

### **Company information**

E. A. Foulds Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Albert Works, Clifton Street, Colne, Lancashire, BB8 9AE.

### **2.1 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 convention as modified by the revaluation of freehold property. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

### **2.2 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.

Whilst the directors have adopted the going concern basis as set out above, the impact of the worldwide Coronavirus pandemic, Covid-19, on all businesses represents an uncertainty and the true impact of this pandemic will only become apparent over time.

### **2.3 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.

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

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

### **2.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill**

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Amortisation 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:

Patents & licences	10% Straight line
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### **2.5 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.

## **E. A. FOULDS LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2019***

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#### **2 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

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:

Freehold land and buildings	see below
Plant and equipment	20% Straight line
Motor vehicles	25% Straight line

Company policy is to maintain the freehold property to a high standard by a continued programme of refurbishment and maintenance. In accordance with this practice, depreciation is not provided on the freehold property where, in the opinion of the directors, the residual value compared with the original cost is such that any depreciation would be nil.

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.

#### **2.6 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.

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.

#### **2.7 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.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks 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.

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## **E. A. FOULDS LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2019***

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#### **2 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

##### **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, 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.

##### **2.9 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.

##### ***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.

##### **2.10 Equity instruments**

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

##### **2.11 Taxation**

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

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## E. A. FOULDS LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2019

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#### 2 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### **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.

#### 2.12 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.

#### 2.13 Retirement benefits

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

#### 2.14 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 profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

#### 3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the Year was:

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>
Total	34	34
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## E. A. FOULDS LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2019

#### 4 Intangible fixed assets

	<b>Other £</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
At 31 December 2018 and 30 December 2019	16,910
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>	
At 31 December 2018 and 30 December 2019	16,910
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 30 December 2019	-
At 30 December 2018	-

#### 5 Tangible fixed assets

	<b>Land and buildings £</b>	<b>Plant and machinery etc £</b>	<b>Total £</b>
<b>Cost or valuation</b>			
At 31 December 2018	282,000	441,955	723,955
Additions	-	54,863	54,863
Disposals	-	(62,431)	(62,431)
Revaluation	360,000	-	360,000
At 30 December 2019	642,000	434,387	1,076,387
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 31 December 2018	-	342,674	342,674
Depreciation charged in the Year	-	58,836	58,836
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(57,431)	(57,431)
At 30 December 2019	-	344,079	344,079
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 30 December 2019	642,000	90,308	732,308
At 30 December 2018	282,000	99,281	381,281

The company's freehold property was sold subsequent to the financial year end to an independent third party in an arm's length transaction for a sum of £640,000. The directors have adopted this amount as the fair value of the freehold property at the financial year end.

## E. A. FOULDS LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2019

#### 6 Debtors

	2019	2018
	£	£
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	363,177	417,867
Gross amounts due from contract customers	23,836	74,408
Corporation tax recoverable	9,290	25,235
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,613	850
Other debtors	285,585	275,283
Prepayments and accrued income	34,165	33,686
	<u>717,666</u>	<u>827,329</u>

Other debtors includes an amount of £285,585 (2018 - £275,283) owed by connected companies.

#### 7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	272,226	-
Obligations under finance leases	36,502	35,623
Trade creditors	296,343	448,708
Taxation and social security	63,976	72,229
Other creditors	7,822	8,676
Accruals and deferred income	147,674	146,015
	<u>824,543</u>	<u>711,251</u>

Obligations under finance leases are secured on the assets to which they relate.

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

	2019	2018
	£	£
	<b>Notes</b>	
Obligations under finance leases	35,382	34,858
	<u>35,382</u>	<u>34,858</u>

#### 9 Called up share capital

	2019	2018
	£	£
<b>Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid</b>		
7,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	7,000	7,000
	<u>7,000</u>	<u>7,000</u>

