Company Registration No. 01580851 (England and Wales)

ALAN POULTON LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

ALAN POULTON LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	V A Cornwell M A Poulton N J Poulton P Sheridan	 (Appointed 12 July 2016)
Secretary	V A Cornwell	
Company number	01580851	
Registered office	5 Brewer Street London W1F 0RE	
Auditor	Harrison Hill Castle & Co Melbury House 34 Southborough Road Bickley Kent BR1 2EB	
Business address	5 Brewer Street London W1F 0RE	

ALAN POULTON LIMITED

CONTENTS

ALAN POULTON LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £	2016 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		3,986,708		26,985,342
Investment properties	5		35,749,999		-
Investments	6		-		1
			39,736,707		26,985,343
Current assets					
Stocks		91,046		201,890	
Debtors	7	432,737		466,447	
Cash at bank and in hand		595,318		857,636	
		1,119,101		1,525,973	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(999,890)		(1,261,442)	
Net current assets			119,211		264,531
Total assets less current liabilities			39,855,918		27,249,874
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		-		(740,000)
Provisions for liabilities			(5,253,985)		(3,066,575)
Net assets			34,601,933		23,443,299
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	11		1,200		1,200
Share premium account			199,500		199,500
Revaluation reserve	12		2,983,076		17,680,134
Profit and loss reserves	13		31,418,157		5,562,465
Total equity			34,601,933		23,443,299

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

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

ALAN POULTON LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 18.12.17 and are signed on its behalf by:

....
V A Cornwell
Director

....
N J Poulton
Director

Company Registration No. 01580851

ALAN POULTON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Alan Poulton Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 5 Brewer Street, London, W1F 0RE.

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 convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2017 are the first financial statements of Alan Poulton 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 July 2015. An explanation of how transition to FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 15.

The company has elected to use the optional exemption available from retrospective restatement at the date of transition for first time adoption as the revalued amounts of the investment and non investment properties at the date of transition are treated as deemed cost and therefore no further adjustments are considered necessary.

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.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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 are recoverable.

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.

1 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:

Land and buildings Freehold	2% Straight line basis
Land and buildings Leasehold	Over the life of the lease
Computer & office equipment	33 1/3% on reducing balance
Office furniture & fittings	15% on 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 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

1.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

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

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.

1.7 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.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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.

1.8 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.9 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

1.10 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.

1.11 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.12 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

1.13 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.

1.14 Retirement benefits

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

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 21 (2016 - 26).

3 Taxation

	2017	2016
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	184,905	179,837
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	1,934,960	-
Total tax charge	2,119,865	179,837

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost or valuation			
At 1 July 2016	27,390,330	120,429	27,510,759
Disposals	(314,135)	(52,083)	(366,218)
Revaluation	1,485,000	-	1,485,000
Transfers	(24,394,488)	-	(24,394,488)
At 30 June 2017	4,166,707	68,346	4,235,053
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 July 2016	457,125	68,291	525,416
Depreciation charged in the year	18,511	7,969	26,480
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(260,183)	(43,368)	(303,551)
At 30 June 2017	215,453	32,892	248,345
Carrying amount			
At 30 June 2017	3,951,254	35,454	3,986,708
At 30 June 2016	26,933,205	52,137	26,985,342

Land and buildings with a carrying amount of £3,925,310 were revalued at 31 December 2016 by Carter Jonas LLP, independent valuers not connected with the company on the basis of market value. The valuation conforms to International Valuation Standards and was based on recent market transactions on arm's length terms for similar properties.

If revalued assets were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the total amounts included would have been as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Cost	340,935	340,935
Accumulated depreciation	(9,690)	-
Carrying value	331,245	340,935

The revaluation surplus is disclosed in note 12.

5 *Investment property*

	2017
	£
Fair value	
At 1 July 2016	-
Transfers	24,394,488
Revaluations	11,355,511
At 30 June 2017	35,749,999

Investment property comprises various freehold properties across various locations in London. The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out at 31 December 2016 by Carter Jonas LLP, independent valuers, who are not connected with the company. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

If investment properties were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the amounts would have been included as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Cost	8,464,881	8,464,881
Accumulated depreciation	-	-
Carrying amount	8,464,881	8,464,881

6 Fixed asset investments

	2017	2016
	£	£
Investments	-	1

6 Fixed asset investments (Continued)

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings and participating interests
	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 July 2016	1
Disposals	(1)
At 30 June 2017	-
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2017	-
At 30 June 2016	1

7 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	161,991	179,805
Other debtors	270,746	286,642
	432,737	466,447

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	80,000
Trade creditors	111,853	294,278
Corporation tax	184,905	179,837
Other taxation and social security	32,470	25,235
Other creditors	670,662	682,092
	999,890	1,261,442

9 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	740,000

10 Provisions for liabilities

	2017	2016
	£	£
Deferred tax liabilities	5,253,985	3,066,575

11 Called up share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1,200 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,200	1,200
	1,200	1,200

12 Revaluation reserve

	2017	2016
	£	£
At beginning of year	17,680,133	18,038,675
Revaluation surplus arising in the year	1,485,000	-
Deferred tax on revaluation of tangible assets	(252,450)	-
Transfer to retained earnings	(15,929,607)	-
Tax on actuarial differences	-	(358,542)
At end of year	2,983,076	17,680,133

13 Profit and loss reserves

	2017	2016
	£	£
At the beginning of the year	5,562,465	8,070,404
Profit for the year	10,326,085	700,095
Dividends declared and paid in the year	(400,000)	(500,000)
Transfer from revaluation reserve	15,929,607	-
Tax on actuarial differences	-	(2,708,034)
At the end of the year	31,418,157	5,562,465

Profit and loss reserves include undistributable reserves in the sum of £27,285,118 relating to revaluation gains on investment properties and will be available for distribution only when the properties are sold.

14 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.
The senior statutory auditor was M D French (FCA)
The auditor was Harrison Hill Castle & Co.

15 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

Reconciliation of equity

		At 1 July 2015			At 30 June 2016		
		Previous UK GAAP	Effect of transition	FRS 102	Previous UK GAAP	Effect of transition	FRS 102
	Notes	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets							
Tangible assets		27,025,249	-	27,025,249	26,985,342	-	26,985,342
Investments		1	-	1	1	-	1
		27,025,250	-	27,025,250	26,985,343	-	26,985,343
Current assets							
Stocks		180,782	-	180,782	201,890	-	201,890
Debtors		431,036	-	431,036	466,447	-	466,447
Bank and cash		755,762	-	755,762	857,636	-	857,636
		1,367,580	-	1,367,580	1,525,973	-	1,525,973
Creditors due within one year							
Loans and overdrafts		(79,813)	-	(79,813)	(80,000)	-	(80,000)
Taxation		(212,450)	-	(212,450)	(205,072)	-	(205,072)
Other creditors		(970,792)	-	(970,792)	(976,370)	-	(976,370)
		(1,263,055)	-	(1,263,055)	(1,261,442)	-	(1,261,442)
Net current assets		104,525	-	104,525	264,531	-	264,531
Total assets less current liabilities		27,129,775	-	27,129,775	27,249,874	-	27,249,874
Creditors due after one year							
Loans and overdrafts		(820,000)	-	(820,000)	(740,000)	-	(740,000)
Provisions for liabilities							
Deferred tax		-	(3,066,575)	(3,066,575)	-	(3,066,575)	(3,066,575)
Net assets		26,309,775	(3,066,575)	23,243,200	26,509,874	(3,066,575)	23,443,299

15 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102 (Continued)

		At 1 July 2015			At 30 June 2016		
		Previous UK GAAP	Effect of transition	FRS 102	Previous UK GAAP	Effect of transition	FRS 102
	Notes	£	£	£	£	£	£
Capital and reserves							
Share capital		1,200	-	1,200	1,200	-	1,200
Share premium		199,500	-	199,500	199,500	-	199,500
Revaluation reserve		18,038,675	(358,541)	17,680,134	18,038,675	(358,541)	17,680,134
Profit and loss		8,070,400	(2,708,034)	5,362,366	8,270,499	(2,708,034)	5,562,465
Total equity		26,309,775	(3,066,575)	23,243,200	26,509,874	(3,066,575)	23,443,299

Reconciliation of profit for the financial period

		Year ended 30 June 2016		
		Previous UK GAAP	Effect of transition	FRS 102
	Notes	£	£	£
Turnover		3,545,773	-	3,545,773
Cost of sales		(890,726)	-	(890,726)
Gross profit		2,655,047	-	2,655,047
Administrative expenses		(1,757,104)	-	(1,757,104)
Income from shares in group undertakings		7,500	-	7,500
Interest payable and similar expenses		(25,511)	-	(25,511)
Profit before taxation		879,932	-	879,932
Taxation		(179,837)	-	(179,837)
Profit for the financial period		700,095	-	700,095

Notes to reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

Deferred tax

Additional deferred tax of £3,066,575 was recognised at 1 July 2015 on revaluation reserve balance to reflect the provisions of FRS 102.