

Company Registration No. 08326596 (England and Wales)

CATFOSS CABIN HIRE LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

CATFOSS CABIN HIRE LIMITED

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CATFOSS CABIN HIRE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		3,500,420		3,963,148
Current assets					
Debtors	6	183,589		489,828	
Cash at bank and in hand		224,742		28,553	
		<u>408,331</u>		<u>518,381</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(4,226,171)</u>		<u>(1,856,842)</u>	
Net current liabilities			<u>(3,817,840)</u>		<u>(1,338,461)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>(317,420)</u>		<u>2,624,687</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		-		<u>(2,335,604)</u>
Net (liabilities)/assets			<u><u>(317,420)</u></u>		<u><u>289,083</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			2		2
Revaluation reserve	9	613,884		618,815	
Other reserves		650,000		650,000	
Profit and loss reserves		<u>(1,581,306)</u>		<u>(979,734)</u>	
Total equity			<u><u>(317,420)</u></u>		<u><u>289,083</u></u>

The director of the company has 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 31 March 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

B. A. Foreman
Director

Company Registration No. 08326596

CATFOSS CABIN HIRE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Catfoss Cabin Hire Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Rasher House, Catfoss Industrial Estate, Brandesburton, Drifffield, East Yorkshire, YO25 8EJ.

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 leasehold property and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Coronavirus (COVID-19) is affecting all companies at the current time but the director has taken action to mitigate the effects.

After the year end the funder of the ultimate parent company went into liquidation. The parent company has since been acquired by Catfoss Hire Holdings Limited. The director of the new group has confirmed that he and the shareholders will continue to support the company for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the company's financial statements.

1.3 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.

1.4 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:

Leasehold buildings	20% on cost per annum
Plant and equipment	Between 10% and 25% per annum on cost
Computers	20% on cost per annum

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.

CATFOSS CABIN HIRE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting 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).

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the profit and loss account, 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.

1.6 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.

1.7 Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified according to the substance of the financial instrument's contractual obligations, rather than its legal form.

Basic financial assets 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.

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through the profit and loss account, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account. If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Financial liabilities and equity

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 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.

Financial liabilities that are not classified as financial instruments are recorded at transaction cost. All changes to transaction cost are recognised in the profit and loss account.

CATFOSS CABIN HIRE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 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.

1.9 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 is provided in full on all material timing differences which are expected to reverse and result in an obligation to pay more tax. A deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and recognised when it is likely that there will be taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted. Rates applied are consistent with current UK corporation tax legislation.

1.10 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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

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

1.12 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.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

CATFOSS CABIN HIRE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.13 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.14 Related party transactions

Advantage has been taken under FRS 102 section 33.1A of the exemption available to groups of companies not to disclose transactions and balances involving group entities.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Exceptional item

	2020	2019
	£	£
Expenditure		
Hire purchase early repayment penalties	610,510	-

During the year there was a group reorganisation and hire purchase liabilities repaid which resulted in early settlement penalties.

4 Employees

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

	2020	2019
	Number	Number
Total	12	13

CATFOSS CABIN HIRE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold property	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2020	133,872	4,974,391	5,108,263
Additions	-	26,576	26,576
Disposals	-	(215,908)	(215,908)
At 31 December 2020	133,872	4,785,059	4,918,931
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2020	70,935	1,074,180	1,145,115
Depreciation charged in the year	19,867	287,067	306,934
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(33,538)	(33,538)
At 31 December 2020	90,802	1,327,709	1,418,511
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2020	43,070	3,457,350	3,500,420
At 31 December 2019	62,937	3,900,211	3,963,148

In previous years the directors have revalued the cabin refurbishments and the directors believe that this value is still their best estimate of their value.

6 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	134,544	180,776
Other debtors	49,045	309,052
	183,589	489,828

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	53,364	101,836
Amounts owed to group undertakings	3,839,028	1,180,100
Taxation and social security	44,436	72,261
Other creditors	289,343	502,645
	4,226,171	1,856,842

CATFOSS CABIN HIRE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Other creditors	-	2,335,604

9 Revaluation reserve

	2020 £	2019 £
At the beginning of the year	618,815	621,907
Other movements	(4,931)	(3,092)
At the end of the year	613,884	618,815

10 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 Douglas Baker FCCA and the auditor was Dutton Moore.

11 Events after the reporting date

On 14 February 2022 the entire share capital in the immediate holding company Catfoss Hire Limited was purchased by Catfoss Hire Holdings Limited.

12 Ultimate Controlling party

The immediate parent company is Catfoss Hire Limited a company incorporated in England.

The ultimate parent company and the parent company of the largest and smallest group to include the company and its immediate parent company in its consolidated financial statements is CHBG Limited, a company incorporated in England.

The company is controlled by B. A. Foreman.

After the year end a group restructure took place. The company continues to be a subsidiary of Catfoss Hire Limited and the ultimate parent company is Catfoss Hire Holdings Limited. The ultimate parent company is controlled by B. A. Foreman.

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.