SEEL PLANT HIRE LTD UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2020

		202	20	2019	
•	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		183,307		123,206
Current assets					
Debtors	4	77,446		57,191	
Cash at bank and in hand		16,121		5,548	
		93,567		62,739	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(139,205)		(93,926)	
•					
Net current liabilities			(45,638)		(31,187)
Total assets less current liabilities		,	137,669		92,019
Creditors: amounts falling due after	_		///==		
more than one year	6		(117,743)		(85,287)
Provisions for liabilities			(17,992)		(6,573)
Mad an and a			4.024		450
Net assets			1,934		159
Capital and reserves	_				
Called up share capital	7		20		20
Capital redemption reserve Profit and loss reserves			10		10
From and loss reserves			1,904		129
Total equity			1,934		159
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The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 November 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 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.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2020

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 16 July 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

H Vaughan Director

Company Registration No. 09160628

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Seel Plant Hire Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Brenig House, Cartrefi Conwy Business Park, Station Road, Mochdre, Conwy, LL28 5EF.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 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.

In forming this conclusion, the directors have fully considered the impact of COVID-19 on the company, its trading operations, and its ability to continue to meet its obligations as they fall due.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for rent 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:

Plant and equipment

10% straight line

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.

1.5 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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. 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. 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 transaction 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

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.

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2019 - 2).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

3	Tangible fixed assets		
			Plant and machinery
			macrimery £
	Cost		_
	At 1 December 2019		266,647
	Additions		70,032
	At 30 November 2020		336,679
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 December 2019		143,441
	Depreciation charged in the year		9,931
	At 30 November 2020	•	153,372
	Carrying amount		
	At 30 November 2020		183,307
	At 30 November 2019		123,206
	The net book value of assets held under hire purchase contracts, included about £121,625). Depreciation for assets held under hire purchase contracts amout £21,750).		
4	Debtors		
-		2020	2019
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	-	20,505
	Other debtors	77,446	36,686
		77,446	57,191

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

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5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one	year		2020	2019
				£	£
	Bank loans			3,900	
	Obligations under hire purchase contracts	,		54,225	62,824
	Trade creditors			3,107	1,460
	Corporation tax			11,872	17,007
	Other taxation and social security			13,782	6,730
	Other creditors			50,319	3,800
	Accruals and deferred income			2,000	2,105
				139,205	93,926
					=====
6	Creditors: amounts falling due after more	than one year		2020 £	2019 £
	Bank loans			35,100	_
	Obligations under hire purchase contracts			82,643	85,287
					
				117,743 ———	85,287 ———
	Obligations under hire purchase contracts ar	e secured over the a	ssets to which t	hey relate.	
7	Called up share capital				
		2020	2019	2020	2019
	Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
	Issued and fully paid				
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	-	20	-	20
	A Ordinary shares of £1 each	5	-	5	-
	B Ordinary shares of £1 each	5	•	5	-
	C Ordinary shares of £1 each	5 ,	±	5	=
	D Ordinary shares of £1 each	5	-	5	-
		20	20	20	20

During the year on 30 January 2020 the company redesignated the remaining 20 Ordinary £1 shares into 5 A Ordinary £1 shares, 5 B Ordinary £1 shares, 5 C Ordinary £1 shares, and 5 D Ordinary £1 shares. The C and D shares hold no rights with respect to voting or capital.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

8 Related party transactions

During the year, the company made advances totalling £74,000 (2019: £nil) to Brenig Construction Limited a company in which M Parry and H Vaughan have a controlling interest, and received repayments totalling £17,013 (2019: £nil). At the balance sheet date amounts due to Seel Plant Hire Limited due in less than one year were £56,987 (2019: nil).

At the balance sheet date amounts totalling £3,800 (2019: £3,800) were owed by Seel Plant Hire Limited a company in which M Parry and H Vaughan have a controlling interest.

9 Directors' transactions

During the year the company made further advances to directors totalling £54,751 and a total repayments amounted to £76,296. These amounts were unsecured and repayable on demand. Interest was charged at 2.5% on these amounts.

The closing balance on the directors' current accounts are £459 disclosed in other debtors and £1,295 disclosed in other creditors.

During the year, dividends were paid to directors of £86,520.