

Company Registration No. 07248944 (England and Wales)

TRACTOR HIRE UK (2010) LIMITED

Unaudited financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

Pages for filing with registrar

TRACTOR HIRE UK (2010) LIMITED

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TRACTOR HIRE UK (2010) LIMITED

Balance sheet

As at 31 March 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		3,057,107		2,534,485
Current assets					
Stocks		45,460		39,225	
Debtors	4	385,905		177,889	
Cash at bank and in hand		221,131		146,094	
		<u>652,496</u>		<u>363,208</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(1,196,405)</u>		<u>(814,338)</u>	
Net current liabilities			<u>(543,909)</u>		<u>(451,130)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			2,513,198		2,083,355
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(1,531,578)		(1,443,704)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(240,777)</u>		<u>(160,237)</u>
Net assets			<u>740,843</u>		<u>479,414</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			<u>740,743</u>		<u>479,314</u>
Total equity			<u>740,843</u>		<u>479,414</u>

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 31 March 2022 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.

TRACTOR HIRE UK (2010) LIMITED

Balance sheet (continued)

As at 31 March 2022

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 16 September 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr A J Annandale
Director

Company Registration No. 07248944

TRACTOR HIRE UK (2010) LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Tractor Hire UK (2010) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Stoke Manor Farm, Stoke on Tern, Market Drayton, Shropshire, TF9 2DU.

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.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements the directors have considered the impact of COVID 19 and are satisfied that the company has adequate resources available to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Therefore the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the 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. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

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:

Tractors and diggers	10% straight line
Other plant and equipment	25% 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.

1.5 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.

TRACTOR HIRE UK (2010) LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 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 cost and replacement 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.

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

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.

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.

TRACTOR HIRE UK (2010) LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 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.

1.10 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 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.

1.11 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.

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.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

TRACTOR HIRE UK (2010) LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2022

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.

2 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	3	3

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Tractors and diggers £
Cost	
At 1 April 2021	3,061,237
Additions	906,053
Disposals	(93,350)
At 31 March 2022	3,873,940
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2021	526,752
Depreciation charged in the year	350,327
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(60,246)
At 31 March 2022	816,833
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2022	3,057,107
At 31 March 2021	2,534,485

TRACTOR HIRE UK (2010) LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2022

4 Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	381,440	173,940
Other debtors	-	929
Prepayments and accrued income	4,465	3,020
	<u>385,905</u>	<u>177,889</u>

Trade debtors disclosed above are measured at amortised cost.

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans	9,568	8,333
Obligations under finance leases	636,024	472,638
Other loan	-	84,629
Trade creditors and accruals	241,253	81,054
Taxation and social security	12,552	-
Directors loan	283,254	140,374
Accruals and deferred income	13,754	27,310
	<u>1,196,405</u>	<u>814,338</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Notes		
Bank loans and overdrafts	32,526	41,667
Obligations under finance leases	1,499,052	1,402,037
	<u>1,531,578</u>	<u>1,443,704</u>

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.