PT Hire Limited Filleted Financial Statements 31 December 2021

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2021

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Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2021

		2021	2020
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	6	14,514,911	13,424,405
Current assets			
Stocks		26,971	2,987
Debtors	7	728,840	730,328
Cash at bank and in hand		97,321	317,012
		853,132	1,050,327
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	5,630,811	4,895,972
Net current liabilities		4,777,679	3,845,645
Total assets less current liabilities		9,737,232	9,578,760
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	8,128,839	8,172,011
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax		457,508	388,519
Net assets		1,150,885	1,018,230

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

31 December 2021

		2021	2020
	Note	£	£
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		1,150,785	1,018,130
l.			
Shareholders funds		1,150,885	1,018,230

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 September 2022, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr S G Dytham

Director

Company registration number: 07311394

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2021

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Units 3 & 4, Kiln Way Industrial Estate, Swadlincote, DE11 8ED.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the opinion of management, there are no areas of judgement or key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant effect on the financial statements.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received for services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period provided that the outcome can be reliably estimated. When the outcome cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that it is probable the expenses recognised will be recovered.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises as a result of including items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the company's accounts. Deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences which result in an obligation to pay more (or less) tax at a future date, at the average tax rates that are expected to apply when the timing differences reverse, based on current tax rates and laws.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Short leasehold property - 33% straight line

Trucks and trailers - 4 to 10 years straight line, residual values 17.5%-25%

Plant and Equipment - 5 years straight line

Motor Vehicles - 4 years straight line, residual value 20%

Office Equipment - 5 years straight line

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

4. Government grants

Income from Government grants are in respect of the Business Bounce Back Loan Scheme.

5. Employees

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 12 (2020: 10).

	Land and buildings	Truck and trailers	Plant and Equipment £	Motor vehicles	Office Equipment £	Total £
Cost						
At 1 Jan 2021	7,074	17,791,419	95,318	53,892	24,022	17,971,725
Additions	7,857	5,183,488	_	_	580	5,191,925
Disposals	_	(2,181,873)	_	_	_	(2,181,873)
At 31 Dec 2021	14,931	20,793,034	95,318	53,892	24,602	20,981,777
Depreciation						
At 1 Jan 2021	751	4,453,843	51,065	24,601	17,060	4,547,320
Charge for the						
year	1,876	2,790,091	12,215	8,880	2,848	2,815,910
Disposals	_	(896,364)	_	_	_	(896,364)
At 31 Dec 2021	2,627	6,347,570	63,280	33,481	19,908	6,466,866
Carrying amount						
At 31 Dec 2021	12,304	14,445,464	32,038	20,411	4,694	14,514,911
At 31 Dec 2020		13,337,576	44,253	29,291	6,962	13,424,405

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Included within the carrying value of tangible assets are the following amounts relating to assets held under finance leases or hire purchase agreements:

purchase agreements.	Truck and trailers Me	otor vehicles	Total
	£	£	3
At 31 December 2021	14,315,752	13,787	14,329,539
At 31 December 2020	13,290,387		13,290,387
7. Debtors			
		2021	2020
		£	£
Trade debtors		445,980	479,878
Amounts owed by group undertakings and unde	rtakings in which the		55.000
company has a participating interest Other debtors		-	55,993
Other debtors		282,860	194,457
		728,840	730,328
8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one	year		
		2021	2020
		£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts		20,378	115,300
Trade creditors		622,155	446,277
Amounts owed to group undertakings and under	takings in which the	05 55 <i>4</i>	1 5 4 7
company has a participating interest		25,554 27,050	1,547
Corporation tax Social security and other taxes		27,950 224,477	39.069
Other creditors		4,710,297	,
Other Creditors		+,1 10,291 	4,293,779
		5,630,811	4,895,972

Included within other creditors are hire purchase liabilities, secured upon the relevant asset, of £4,512,246 (2020: £4,107,158).

 2021
 2020

 £
 £

 Other creditors
 8,128,839
 8,172,011

In addition to the security provided in relation to the hire purchase agreements by means of the related assets £8,128,839 (2020: £8,172,601), the holding company, Isomorphous Holdings Ltd, provides supporting guarantees in relation to liabilities amounting to £4,179,833 (2020: £6,857,696).

10. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

2021 2020 £ £ **161,348** 206,376

11. Summary audit opinion

The auditor's report for the year dated 30 September 2022 was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Andrew Throssell, for and on behalf of Hebblethwaites.

12. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years

At year end date and as a result of advances made during the year, the directors were jointly indebted to the company by way of loan in the sum of £86,000 (2020: £Nil).

13. Controlling party

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Isomorphous Holdings Ltd, a company incorporated in England and Wales. Both companies share the same registered office address.

