
INDEPENDENT HIRE & SALES LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

INDEPENDENT HIRE & SALES LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 02733405

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 APRIL 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	4,697,403	4,840,764
Investments	5	15,000	15,000
		<u>4,712,403</u>	<u>4,855,764</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	1,262,719	1,164,596
Cash at bank and in hand	7	558,533	392,729
		<u>1,821,252</u>	<u>1,557,325</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(1,716,330)	(1,913,077)
Net current assets/(liabilities)		<u>104,922</u>	<u>(355,752)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>4,817,325</u>	<u>4,500,012</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(1,352,066)	(887,713)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	12	(946,454)	(931,801)
		<u>(946,454)</u>	<u>(931,801)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>2,518,805</u></u>	<u><u>2,680,498</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1,314	1,314
Profit and loss account		2,517,491	2,679,184
		<u><u>2,518,805</u></u>	<u><u>2,680,498</u></u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 21 December 2023.

INDEPENDENT HIRE & SALES LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 02733405

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 APRIL 2023

P Freeman
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

1. General information

Independent Hire & Sales Limited is a private company, limited by shares, domiciled in England and Wales, registration number 02733405. The registered office is Peregrine House, Northbridge Road, Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire, HP4 1EH. The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the hiring of scaffolding and vehicles and general contracting.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The financial statements are presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest £.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Independent Scaffolding Group Limited as at 30 April 2023 and these financial statements may be obtained from Companies House.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Hiring of scaffolding and vehicles and general contracting

Revenue relates to amounts from the hire of scaffolding and vehicles and general contracting. Revenue is recognised in the period in which the services are provided.

2.4 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.5 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.6 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.8 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.9 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using both a reducing balance basis and straight line basis as detailed below.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	-	33%	reducing balance 33% straight line
Motor vehicles	-	25%	reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	-	15%	reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.10 Valuation of investments

Investments held as fixed assets are stated at cost, together with subsequent capital contributions, less any provisions for impairment in value.

2.11 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.13 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

2.15 Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 "Basic Financial Instruments" of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

The Company has elected to apply the recognition and measurement provisions of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (as adopted by the UK Endorsement Board) with the disclosure requirements of Sections 11 and 12 and the other presentation requirements of FRS 102.

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 trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, 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.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables due with the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, which includes investments in equity instruments which are not classified as subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the recognised transaction price. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with the changes in fair value being recognised in the profit or loss. Where other financial assets are not publicly traded, hence their fair value cannot be measured reliably, they are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets are impaired when events, subsequent to their initial recognition, indicate the estimated future cash flows derived from the financial asset(s) have been adversely impacted. The impairment loss will be the difference between the current carrying amount and the present value of the future cash flows at the asset(s) original effective interest rate.

If there is a favourable change in relation to the events surrounding the impairment loss then the impairment can be reviewed for possible reversal. The reversal will not cause the current carrying amount to exceed the original carrying amount had the impairment not been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the profit or loss.

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 the deduction of all its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other payables, bank loans and other loans are initially measured at their transaction price after transaction costs. When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year. If not, they represent non-current liabilities. Trade payables are initially recognised at their transaction price and subsequently are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Other financial instruments

Derivatives, including forward exchange contracts, futures contracts and interest rate swaps, are not classified as basic financial instruments. These are initially recognised at fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into, with costs being charged to the profit or loss. They are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in the profit or loss.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions as set out in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through the profit or loss. This recognition and measurement would also apply to financial instruments where the performance is evaluated on a fair value basis as with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial instruments

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised when their contractual right to future cash flow expire, or are settled, or when the Company transfers the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another party. If significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained after the transfer to another party, then the Company will continue to recognise the value of the portion of the

INDEPENDENT HIRE & SALES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Financial instruments (continued)

risks and rewards retained.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the Company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

2.16 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 16 (2022 - 15).

INDEPENDENT HIRE & SALES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 May 2022	8,220,675	1,461,411	103,261	9,785,347
Additions	269,087	-	6,042	275,129
Disposals	(3,577)	-	-	(3,577)
At 30 April 2023	8,486,185	1,461,411	109,303	10,056,899
Depreciation				
At 1 May 2022	3,991,769	872,167	80,647	4,944,583
Charge for the year on owned assets	262,001	-	3,465	265,466
Charge for the year on financed assets	-	149,447	-	149,447
At 30 April 2023	4,253,770	1,021,614	84,112	5,359,496
Net book value				
At 30 April 2023	4,232,415	439,797	25,191	4,697,403
At 30 April 2022	4,228,906	589,244	22,614	4,840,764

INDEPENDENT HIRE & SALES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023**

5. Fixed asset investments

	Other fixed asset investments £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 May 2022	15,000
	<hr/>
At 30 April 2023	15,000
	<hr/> <hr/>

6. Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	763,910	923,267
Amounts owed by group undertakings	165,400	-
Other debtors	94,778	6,233
Prepayments and accrued income	238,631	235,096
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,262,719	1,164,596
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2023 £	2022 £
Cash at bank and in hand	558,533	392,729
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	558,533	392,729
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INDEPENDENT HIRE & SALES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023**

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Other loans	255,420	284,195
Trade creditors	300,407	393,354
Amounts owed to group undertakings	238,178	238,778
Other taxation and social security	7,913	75,400
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	135,884	157,561
Other creditors	128,415	113,562
Accruals and deferred income	650,113	650,227
	<u>1,716,330</u>	<u>1,913,077</u>

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Bank loans	292,973	369,132
Other loans	856,200	189,186
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	202,893	329,395
	<u>1,352,066</u>	<u>887,713</u>

INDEPENDENT HIRE & SALES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023**

10. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Other loans	255,420	284,195
	<u>255,420</u>	<u>284,195</u>
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans	77,735	76,159
Other loans	198,032	96,447
	<u>275,767</u>	<u>172,606</u>
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	215,237	238,065
Other loans	658,168	92,739
	<u>873,405</u>	<u>330,804</u>
Amounts falling due after more than 5 years		
Bank loans	-	54,908
	<u>-</u>	<u>54,908</u>
	<u><u>1,404,592</u></u>	<u><u>842,513</u></u>

The above bank loan is secured by a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company. In addition there is a cross guarantee and a fixed charge between Independent Hire & Sales Limited, Framework (Specialist Works) Limited, Boundbridge Property Limited, and Independent Scaffolding Group Limited to guarantee payment of the principal of the bank loans.

The above other loan is secured by the plant and machinery of the company.

INDEPENDENT HIRE & SALES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023**

11. Hire purchase and finance leases

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Within one year	135,884	157,561
Between 1-5 years	202,893	329,395
	<u>338,777</u>	<u>486,956</u>

12. Deferred taxation

	2023
	£
At beginning of year	(931,801)
Charged to profit or loss	(14,653)
At end of year	<u>(946,454)</u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	(946,454)	(931,801)
	<u>(946,454)</u>	<u>(931,801)</u>

13. Contingent liabilities

The bank borrowings of Boundbridge Property Limited which at the year end amounted to £1,149,743 are secured by a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company. In addition there is a cross guarantee and a fixed charge between Independent Hire & Sales Limited, Framework (Specialist Works) Limited and Independent Scaffolding Group Limited with Boundbridge Property Limited to guarantee payment of the principal of the bank loan within the financial statements of Boundbridge Property Limited.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

14. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £88,289 (2022: £9,351).

At 30 April 2023, the balance owing to the pension scheme was £1,535 (2022: £1,571).

15. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard 102 from the requirement to disclose transactions with group companies on the grounds that consolidated financial statements are prepared by the ultimate parent company and are publicly available.

16. Controlling party

The ultimate parent company is Independent Scaffolding Group Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

17. Auditors' information

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2023 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 21 December 2023 by Charalambos Patsalides (Senior Statutory Auditor) on behalf of Haslers.

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.