

**Company registration number: 10441544**

**A & C Coning Haulage Limited**

**Unaudited filleted financial statements**

**29 March 2023**

# **A & C Coning Haulage Limited**

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## **A & C Coning Haulage Limited**

### **Directors and other information**

<b>Directors</b>	Mr A J Coning Mrs C N Coning
<b>Company number</b>	10441544
<b>Registered office</b>	24 High street Pateley Bridge North Yorkshire HG3 5JU
<b>Accountants</b>	The Barker Partnership Limited 22 Victoria Avenue Harrogate North Yorkshire HG1 5PR

## **A & C Coning Haulage Limited**

### **Chartered accountants report to the board of directors on the preparation of the unaudited statutory financial statements of A & C Coning Haulage Limited**

**Year ended 29 March 2023**

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of A & C Coning Haulage Limited for the year ended 29 March 2023 which comprise the statement of financial position and related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at <http://www.icaew.com/en/members/regulations-standards-and-guidance/>.

This report is made solely to the board of directors of A & C Coning Haulage Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 18 July 2023. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of A & C Coning Haulage Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the board of directors of A & C Coning Haulage Limited as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than A & C Coning Haulage Limited and its board of directors as a body for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that A & C Coning Haulage Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of A & C Coning Haulage Limited. You consider that A & C Coning Haulage Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of A & C Coning Haulage Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

The Barker Partnership Limited

22 Victoria Avenue

Harrogate

North Yorkshire

HG1 5PR

31 August 2023

# A & C Coning Haulage Limited

## Statement of financial position

29 March 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	5	10,800	13,500
Tangible assets	6	413,775	346,933
		<u>424,575</u>	<u>360,433</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	7	225,625	215,293
Cash at bank and in hand		448	5,190
		<u>226,073</u>	<u>220,483</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	8	( 381,959)	( 411,662)
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		<u>( 155,886)</u>	<u>( 191,179)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>268,689</u>	<u>169,254</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	9	( 135,244)	( 64,134)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>		( 36,082)	( 28,055)
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>97,363</u>	<u>77,065</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		97,263	76,965
<b>Shareholders funds</b>		<u>97,363</u>	<u>77,065</u>

For the year ending 29 March 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

### Directors responsibilities:

- 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;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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 income statement has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 31 August 2023 ,  
and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr A J Coning

Director

Company registration number: 10441544

# **A & C Coning Haulage Limited**

## **Notes to the financial statements**

**Year ended 29 March 2023**

### **1. General information**

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England & Wales. The address of the registered office is 24 High street, Pateley Bridge, North Yorkshire, HG3 5JU.

### **2. Statement of compliance**

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

#### **Turnover**

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

#### **Taxation**

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

#### **Goodwill**

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired



business. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

## **Amortisation**

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

## **Tangible assets**

tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are 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. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

## **Depreciation**

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:

Plant and machinery	-	15 % reducing balance
Fittings fixtures and equipment	-	33.3 % straight line
Motor vehicles	-	25 % reducing balance

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

## **Impairment**

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. 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. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

## **Government grants**

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 when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does 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. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

## **Financial instruments**

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

## **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. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

## **4. Employee numbers**

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 9 (2022: Nil).

## 5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>		
<b>At 30 March 2022 and 29 March 2023</b>	27,000	27,000
<b>Amortisation</b>		
At 30 March 2022	13,500	13,500
Charge for the year	2,700	2,700
<b>At 29 March 2023</b>	16,200	16,200
<b>Carrying amount</b>		
<b>At 29 March 2023</b>	10,800	10,800
At 29 March 2022	13,500	13,500

## 6. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>				
At 30 March 2022	123,017	4,593	490,196	617,806
Additions	92,450	3,405	132,000	227,855
Disposals	( 10,000)	-	( 65,476)	( 75,476)
<b>At 29 March 2023</b>	205,467	7,998	556,720	770,185
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At 30 March 2022	70,369	3,880	196,624	270,873
Charge for the year	20,265	1,440	100,506	122,211
Disposals	-	-	( 36,674)	( 36,674)
<b>At 29 March 2023</b>	90,634	5,320	260,456	356,410
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
<b>At 29 March 2023</b>	114,833	2,678	296,264	413,775
At 29 March 2022	52,648	713	293,572	346,933

## 7. Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade debtors	175,444	174,572
Other debtors	50,181	40,721
	<u>225,625</u>	<u>215,293</u>

## 8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	40,345	10,000
Trade creditors	226,732	162,357
Social security and other taxes	64,267	138,725
Other creditors	50,615	100,580
	<u>381,959</u>	<u>411,662</u>

## 9. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	22,500	32,500
Other creditors	112,744	31,634
	<u>135,244</u>	<u>64,134</u>

## 10. Financial Instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

## **11. Financial instruments at fair value**

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

## **12. Controlling party**

The company is controlled by the directors who own 100% of the called up share capital.

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.