Registered number: 09825868

TIMBERPAK PEARCE LTD

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

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TIMBERPAK PEARCE LTD REGISTERED NUMBER: 09825868

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 APRIL 2022

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	Note		2022 £		2021 £		
Fixed assets							
Tangible assets	4		131,720		338,131		
		-	131,720	-	338,131		
Current assets							
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	171,281		784,489			
Cash at bank and in hand	6	58		178			
		171,339	-	784,667			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(245,384)		(172,604)			
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(74,045)	11.8	612,063		
Total assets less current liabilities Provisions for liabilities		-	57,675	_	950,194		
Deferred tax	8	(20,189)		(44,436)			
			(20,189)		(44,436)		
Net assets		-	37,486		905,758		
Capital and reserves		-		=			
Called up share capital			2		2		
Profit and loss account			37,484		905, 756		
		-	37,486	_	905,758		
				=			

TIMBERPAK PEARCE LTD REGISTERED NUMBER: 09825868

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 30 APRIL 2022

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 income and retained earnings 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 22 December 2022.

A C Berridge Director

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

1. General information

Timberpak Pearce Limited ("the Company") is incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales.

The principal activity of the Company during the year continues to be that of wood recycling.

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 following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis which assumes that the company will continue in operational existence for a period of at least 12 months following the approval of these financial statements

The directors are of the opinion that the company can meet its liabilities as they fall due.

The company's parent companies, Pearce Holdings St. Albans Limited and Timberpak Limited have confirmed they will continue to support the company for a period of at least 12 months from the approval of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

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:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

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.

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.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.5 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 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.

2.7 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.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery - 1 year - 10 years

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.

2.8 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 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.

2.10 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.

2.11 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.

2.12 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 2 (2021 - 2).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

4.	Tangible fixed assets		
			Plant and machinery £
•	Cost or valuation		
	At 1 May 2021		718,449
	Disposals		(316,935)
	At 30 April 2022		401,514
	Depreciation		
	At 1 May 2021		380,318
	Charge for the year on owned assets		71,965
	Disposals		(182,489)
	At 30 April 2022		269,794
	Net book value		
	At 30 April 2022	=	131,720
	At 30 April 2021	=	338,131
5.	Debtors		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Amounts owed by joint ventures	171,281	784,489
		171,281	784,489
6.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	58	178
		58	178

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

7.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Amounts owed to other participating interests	101,822	101,822
	Corporation tax	143,562	70,782
		245,384	172,604
8.	Deferred taxation		
			2022 £
	At beginning of year		(44,436)
	Charged to profit or loss		24,247
	At end of year	_	(20,189)
	The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
	,	2022 £	2021 £
	Accelerated capital allowances	(20,189)	(44,436)
	•	(20,189)	(44,436)

9. Related party transactions

At the year end £101,822 (2021: £101,822) was owed to other related parties and £171,280 (2021: £784,489) was owed by other related parties. Purchases of £54,000 (2021: £54,000) have been made from other related parties.

10. Controlling party

Control of the company is evenly shared between Pearce Recycling Company Limited and Timberpak Limited per the joint venture agreement in place.