

Suttons Transport Group Limited

Company Number 03246133

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements - 30 April 2022

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Suttons Transport Group Limited
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Suttons Transport Group Limited
Corporate directory
30 April 2022

Directors	J M Sutton K Broom M P Cundy R A Sutton
Company secretary	N Wignall Jennings
Registered office	Gorse Lane Widnes Cheshire WA8 0GG
Bankers	HSBC Bank plc 99-101 Lord Street Liverpool Merseyside L2 6PG

Suttons Transport Group Limited
Directors' report
30 April 2022

The Directors present their report, together with the unaudited financial statements, on the Company for the year ended 30 April 2022.

Directors

The following persons were Directors of Suttons Transport Group Limited during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

J M Sutton
K Broom
M P Cundy
R A Sutton

Going concern

At the time of approving these financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company, and its subsidiaries, has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing these financial statements.

This is on the basis that, whilst the company showed a Total comprehensive loss in the year of £2,094,000 (2021: loss of £1,320,000), the net asset position remains strong at £3,289,000 (2021: £5,383,000). The company will also continue to receive financial support from its parent company.

The Company has remodelled its forecasts to December 2023 which indicates that there is access to sufficient cash and facility headroom.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company continued to be of a holding Company. The principle activities of its subsidiaries are the provision of bulk logistics services, within the UK and internationally, to the chemical, petroleum, gas and food markets, including transport, warehousing, shipping and drumming.

Most of the Group's central overhead cost centres operate under the Company. The revenue generated is a result of the time spent by management and key staff across the other group subsidiaries.

Dividends

There were no interim dividends paid during the current or prior financial year.

There were no dividends declared but not yet paid in both 2022 and 2021.

Review of operations

The loss for the Company after providing for income tax amounted to £2,094,000 (30 April 2021: loss of £1,320,000).

No interim dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2021: £nil).

Equal opportunities

The Company has clear policies to promote equal employment opportunities to every candidate regardless of their background. Appointments will be made based upon the candidates ability to meet the requirements of the job, not their background. Opportunities for training and development are available, in equal measure, to all employees.

Employee engagement

The Company recognises that the engagement of all colleagues is key to the future development of a successful and profitable business and as a result the board has implemented a process to measure and improve engagement. Regular communication with colleagues throughout the business is key to developing an effective business culture. All possible means, from face to face briefings by directors, CEO video briefings, to regular newsletters are employed to ensure that colleagues understand Group performance, the challenges and opportunities we face and clearly communicate direction, strategy and objectives.

Covid 19 has meant that the Company has had to adapt the way it communicates with all colleagues due to restrictions on face to face meetings. The use of social media has increased with the introduction of an employee Facebook page, along with regular video briefings and blogs. The Company quarterly magazine, Teamtalk, has been made available as an online as well as physical publication and more regular engagement with union representatives has been implemented to ensure engagement and communication is maintained.

Suttons Transport Group Limited
Directors' report
30 April 2022

The Board acknowledges and thanks employees for the efforts they have made to keep the business operating effectively and delivering excellent customer service throughout the pandemic. Our drivers, technical and operational staff have continued to work on the front line in very difficult working conditions, in many cases moving products which have been essential to efforts to control the pandemic or to keep the wider community supplied with essential products. The Board also thanks those employees in management, clerical and support functions who have adapted to working from home to ensure that the front line operations had the support required to continue to deliver for our customers.

Indemnity of Directors

The Company has indemnified the Directors of the Company for costs incurred, in their capacity as a Director, for which they may be held personally liable, except where there is a lack of good faith.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and the profit or loss of the Company for that year.

In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' has been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of Directors.

On behalf of the Directors



K Broom
Director

12th January 2023

Suttons Transport Group Limited
Statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 April 2022

	Note	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Revenue			
Turnover	4	3,392	3,392
Expenses			
Administrative expenses		(5,435)	(5,102)
Operating loss	5	(2,043)	(1,710)
Other interest receivable and similar income	8	296	420
Loss before tax on loss		(1,747)	(1,290)
Tax on loss	9	(347)	(30)
Loss after tax on loss for the year		(2,094)	(1,320)
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		<u>(2,094)</u>	<u>(1,320)</u>

The above statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Suttons Transport Group Limited
Balance sheet
As at 30 April 2022

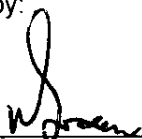
	Note	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	10	-	497
Investments	11	30	30
Total fixed assets		<u>30</u>	<u>527</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	12	1,547	6,369
Cash and cash equivalents	13	1,730	2
Total current assets		<u>3,277</u>	<u>6,371</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	18	1,515
Net current assets		<u>3,259</u>	<u>4,856</u>
Net assets		<u>3,289</u>	<u>5,383</u>
Equity			
Called up share capital	15	1	1
Retained earnings		<u>3,288</u>	<u>5,382</u>
Total equity		<u>3,289</u>	<u>5,383</u>

For the financial year ending 30 April 2022 the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The Directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The financial statements on page 5 to 19 were approved by the Board of Directors on 12th January 2023 and signed on its behalf by:



K Broom
Director

12th January 2023

The above balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Suttons Transport Group Limited
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 April 2022

	Called up share capital £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total equity £'000
Balance at 1 May 2020	1	6,702	6,703
Loss after tax on loss for the year	-	(1,320)	(1,320)
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	-	(1,320)	(1,320)
Balance at 30 April 2021	<u>1</u>	<u>5,382</u>	<u>5,383</u>
	Called up share capital £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total equity £'000
Balance at 1 May 2021	1	5,382	5,383
Loss after tax on loss for the year	-	(2,094)	(2,094)
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	-	(2,094)	(2,094)
Balance at 30 April 2022	<u>1</u>	<u>3,288</u>	<u>3,289</u>

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Suttons Transport Group Limited
Notes to the financial statements
30 April 2022

1. General information

The financial statements cover Suttons Transport Group Limited as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in Pound sterling, which is Suttons Transport Group Limited's functional and presentation currency.

Suttons Transport Group Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

Gorse Lane, Widnes, Cheshire WA8 0GG

A description of the nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are included in the Directors' report, which is not part of the financial statements.

2. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Going concern

The directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements based on the continued support of its parent company.

Basis of preparation

These unaudited financial statements were prepared in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for, where applicable, the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, investment properties, certain classes of tangible assets and derivative financial instruments.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 3.

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 FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of section 4 'Statement of Financial Position' paragraph 4.12(a)(iv);
- the requirements of section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows';
- the requirements of section 3 'Financial Statement Presentation' paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of section 11 'Financial Instruments' paragraphs 11.41(b), 11.41(c), 11.41(e), 11.41(f), 11.42, 11.44, 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 11.26, 11.27, 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 Thomas Cradley Group Holdings Limited as at 30 April 2022 and these financial statements may be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

Exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements

The financial statements contain information about Suttons Transport Group Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group. The Company is exempt under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements as it and its subsidiary undertakings are included by full consolidation in the consolidated financial statements of its ultimate parent company. Further details are included in note 21.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Turnover

Turnover is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the consolidated entity and it can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the provision of services provided before the balance sheet date, net of discounts, rebates, VAT and other sales taxes. The following criteria must be met before turnover is recognised:

- the amount of turnover 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.

Interest income

Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Income tax

The income tax expense or benefit for the period is the tax payable on that period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction, adjusted by the changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences, unused tax losses and the adjustment recognised for prior periods, where applicable.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences at the tax rates expected to be applied when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled, based on those tax rates that are enacted or substantively enacted, except for:

- When the deferred income tax asset or liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting nor taxable profits; or
- When the taxable temporary difference is associated with interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, and the timing of the reversal can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

The carrying amount of recognised and unrecognised deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date. Deferred tax assets recognised are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that future taxable profits will be available for the carrying amount to be recovered. Previously unrecognised deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that there are future taxable profits available to recover the asset.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only where there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets against deferred tax liabilities; and they relate to the same taxable authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend to settle simultaneously.

Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are presented in the balance sheet based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the Company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Debtors

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any impairment.

Investments and other financial assets

Investments and other financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs are included as part of the initial measurement, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Such assets are subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value depending on their classification. Classification is determined based on both the business model within which such assets are held and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset unless an accounting mismatch is being avoided.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. When there is no reasonable expectation of recovering part or all of a financial asset, its carrying value is written off.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income include equity investments which the Company intends to hold for the foreseeable future and has irrevocably elected to classify them as such upon initial recognition.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets which are either measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. The measurement of the loss allowance depends upon the Company's assessment at the end of each reporting period as to whether the financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, based on reasonable and supportable information that is available, without undue cost or effort to obtain.

Where there has not been a significant increase in exposure to credit risk since initial recognition, a 12-month expected credit loss allowance is estimated. This represents a portion of the asset's lifetime expected credit losses that is attributable to a default event that is possible within the next 12 months. Where a financial asset has become credit impaired or where it is determined that credit risk has increased significantly, the loss allowance is based on the asset's lifetime expected credit losses. The amount of expected credit loss recognised is measured on the basis of the probability weighted present value of anticipated cash shortfalls over the life of the instrument discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income with a corresponding expense through profit or loss. In all other cases, the loss allowance reduces the asset's carrying value with a corresponding expense through profit or loss.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items, including in bringing the asset into location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

The Company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the Company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the period in which they are incurred.

Suttons Transport Group Limited
Notes to the financial statements
30 April 2022

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the net cost of each item of tangible assets (excluding land) over their expected useful lives as follows:

Plant and equipment	10% - 33% per annum straight line basis
Fixtures and Fittings	20% per annum straight line basis
Motor vehicles	5.6% - 33% per annum straight line basis

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

An item of tangible assets is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the Company. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss.

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting end date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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 assets belong.

The carrying amount of the investments accounted for using the equity method is tested for impairment as a single asset. Any goodwill included in the carrying amount of the investment is not tested separately for impairment.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. The value-in-use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows relating to the asset using a pre-tax discount rate specific to the asset or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Assets that do not have independent cash flows are grouped together to form a cash-generating unit.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

Creditors

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the consolidated entity prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted.

Borrowings

Loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial Instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtor and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at fair value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate that is not a market rate, or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an 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.

Finance costs

Finance costs attributable to qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the asset. All other finance costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave, long service leave and accumulating sick leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Non-accumulating sick leave is expensed to profit or loss when incurred.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognised when a detailed plan of termination has been communicated to affected employees. They are measured as short-term employee benefits when expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date or as long-term benefits when not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date.

Defined contribution pension expense

The Company operates a defined contribution scheme for the benefit of its employees. Contributions are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except where deferred in Other Comprehensive Income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'other operating income'.

Fair value measurement

When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date; and assumes that the transaction will take place either: in the principal market; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Called up share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Value-Added Tax ('VAT') and other similar taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated VAT, unless the VAT incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of VAT receivable or payable. The net amount of VAT recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority is included in other receivables or other payables in the balance sheet.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of VAT recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority.

Rounding of amounts

Amounts in this report have been rounded off to the nearest thousand pounds, or in certain cases, the nearest pound.

Exceptional items

Exceptional items are transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the Company but are presented separately due to their size or incidence.

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted

Accounting Standards that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the Company for the annual reporting period ended 30 April 2022. The Company has not yet assessed the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations.

3. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. There are no critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions that are likely to affect the current or future financial years

Suttons Transport Group Limited
Notes to the financial statements
30 April 2022

4. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by type of business is as follows:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Intercompany recharge of management services	<u>3,392</u>	<u>3,392</u>

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

5. Operating loss

Operating loss is stated after charging:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Depreciation of tangible assets	255	241
Operating lease charges	2	30

6. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2022	2021
Other	<u>24</u>	<u>26</u>

Staff costs, including Directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Wages and salaries	2,002	2,123
Social security costs	234	225
Other pension costs	<u>70</u>	<u>87</u>
Total employee benefits expense	<u>2,306</u>	<u>2,435</u>

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 £70k (2021: £87k).

7. Directors' remuneration

The emoluments below are those paid to directors in respect of qualifying services to the Company. Some of the directors are directors of other group companies and are remunerated through those companies, where their emoluments are disclosed. No recharge is made to this company and they did not receive any remuneration in respect of qualifying services to this company.

Suttons Transport Group Limited
Notes to the financial statements
30 April 2022

7. Directors' remuneration (continued)

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Aggregate Directors' remuneration	1,241	1,208
Aggregate amounts of contributions to defined contribution pension schemes in respect of qualifying services	10	20
Highest paid Director - aggregate remuneration	547	419
Highest paid director - Company contributions to defined pension scheme	6	8

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 2 Directors (2021: 3) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

8. Other interest receivable and similar income

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Interest on bank deposits	<u>296</u>	<u>420</u>

9. Taxation

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
<i>Corporation and deferred tax</i>		
Current corporation tax	-	-
Origination and reversal of timing differences	568	20
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(115)	10
Change to tax rates	(106)	-
Losses	-	-
Aggregate tax on loss	<u>347</u>	<u>30</u>
<i>Factors affecting tax charge/(credit) for the year</i>		
The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2021: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2021: 19.00%). The differences are explained below:		
Loss before tax on loss	<u>(1,747)</u>	<u>(1,290)</u>
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 19%	(332)	(245)
Tax effect amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	70	-
Income not taxable	-	-
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(115)	10
Tax rate changes	(106)	-
Effect of group relief	830	265
Taxation	<u>347</u>	<u>30</u>

The corporation tax is calculated at 19% (2021: 19%) of the estimated assessable profit for the year.

The UK government announced on 3 March 2021 that they are intending to increase the corporation tax rate from 19% to 25% from April 2023. As this rate was substantively enacted at the Statement of Balance Sheet date it has been used to calculate the deferred tax balances.

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10. Tangible assets

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Plant and equipment - cost	-	2,882
Less: Accumulated depreciation	-	(2,595)
	-	287
Fixtures and fittings - cost	-	52
Less: Accumulated depreciation	-	(23)
	-	29
Motor vehicles	-	250
Less: Accumulated depreciation	-	(69)
	-	181
	-	497

Reconciliations

Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

	Plant and machinery £'000	Fixtures and fittings £'000	Vehicles, tanks and containers £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 1 May 2020	368	17	122	507
Additions	95	20	140	255
Disposals	-	-	(24)	(24)
Depreciation expense	(176)	(8)	(57)	(241)
Balance at 30 April 2021	287	29	181	497
Additions	1	6	-	7
Disposals	(133)	(27)	(89)	(249)
Depreciation expense	(155)	(8)	(92)	(255)
Balance at 30 April 2022	-	-	-	-

11. Investments

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Investments in subsidiary companies	30	30

A full listing of subsidiary undertakings is included in note 20.

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12. Debtors

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	862	4,452
Prepayments and accrued income	22	790
Deferred tax	442	635
Other debtors	221	492
	<u>1,547</u>	<u>6,369</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

* A number of balance at 30 April 2021 were reclassified within debtors there was no adjustment to profit and loss as a result of these changes which are detailed in note 17.

13. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Cash at bank	<u>1,730</u>	<u>2</u>

14. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Trade creditors	14	76
Bank overdraft	-	855
Accruals and deferred income	4	511
Other taxation and social security	-	73
	<u>18</u>	<u>1,515</u>

15. Called up share capital

	2022 Shares	2021 Shares	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Ordinary shares £1.00 each - fully paid	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

16. Reserves

Retained earnings

The Retained earnings contains all current and prior year retained profit and loss, net of any distribution to owners.

17. Restated prior year balances

The company has reformatted the balance sheet which has resulted in the restatement of deferred tax assets which were previously shown on the face of the balance sheet under 'fixed assets' and are now included within 'Debtors - amounts falling due within one year', as referenced in note 12.

18. Commitments

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
<i>Lease commitments – operating</i>		
Committed at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities, payable:		
Within one year	-	27
One to five years	-	38
	<u>-</u>	<u>65</u>

Operating lease commitments represents leases with third parties. The leases are negotiated over various terms and rentals are fixed for the lease term. All leases include a provision for five-yearly upward rent reviews according to prevailing market conditions. There are no options in place for either party to extend the lease terms. During the year, all operating lease commitments were novated to other group companies.

19. Related party transactions

The Company is exempt from disclosing related party transactions with other companies that are wholly owned within the Group and, under FRS 102, is exempt from disclosing the compensation of key management personnel. There are no other related party transactions requiring disclosure.

20. Interests in subsidiaries

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company (all shares ordinary class):

Name	Registered Office	Principal activity	Holding %
Sutton & Son (St Helens) Limited	Gorse Lane, Widnes, Cheshire, WA8 0GG	Warehousing and Drumming	100%
Suttons Tankers Limited	Gorse Lane, Widnes, Cheshire, WA8 0GG	Road Haulage	100%
Imperial Tankers Limited	Gorse Lane, Widnes, Cheshire, WA8 0GG	Dormant	100%
Suttons International Limited	Gorse Lane, Widnes, Cheshire, WA8 0GG	International Freight Forwarding	100%
Suttons International N.V. (Belgium)	North Trading Building, Noorderlaan, Antwerp, Belgium B 2030	Shipping and forwarding agents	100%
Suttons International (NA) INC	Bell Works Building 4, Floor 2, Suite 200, 101 Crawford Corner Road, Holmdel, New Jersey 07733 USA	Shipping and forwarding agents	100%
Suttons International GMBH	Speyerer Str. 56b, 67227, Frankenthal, Ludwigshafen, Germany	Shipping and forwarding agents	100%
Suttons Missionline Do Brasil LTDA	Avenida Rudolf Dafferner, 400, Sala 209 Bloco Sao Paulo, Boa Vista, Sorocaba – SP, 18085-005	Shipping and forwarding agents	51%
Suttons International (Japan) KK	Room 203, Saito Bldg, 14-6 Kyobushi 3-chrome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan 104-003	Shipping and forwarding agents	51%
Suttons International PTE Ltd	456 Alexandria Road, 24-03 Fragrance Empire Building, Singapore 119962	Shipping and forwarding agents	100%
Suttons Tank Container Cleaning (Shanghai Ltd)	Unit D, 16th Floor Long Life Mansion, 1566 Yan An West Road, Shanghai 200052, China	Depot services	100%
Suttons International Freight Forwarding (Shanghai) Ltd	Unit D, 16th Floor Long Life Mansion, 1566 Yan An West Road, Shanghai 200052, China	Shipping and forwarding agents	100%
Hanchi Logistics Ltd	Unit D, 16th Floor Long Life Mansion, 1566 Yan An West Road, Shanghai 200052, China	Road Haulage	100%

21. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The immediate parent company is Thomas Cradley Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

The Company is ultimately wholly owned by Thomas Cradley Group Holdings Limited, a Company registered in England Wales, which itself is owned by a series of trusts, with no single trust having a controlling interest. Members of the Sutton and Broadhurst families have beneficial interests through the trusts but no one family member has a controlling interest.

Thomas Cradley Group Holdings Limited prepares consolidated group financial statements, and is the smallest and largest company in the group to do so. Copies can be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff CF14 3UZ.