Company Registration No. 04798607 (England and Wales)

NORTHSTAR TRACTION LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

NORTHSTAR TRACTION LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	Mr M R Hartley
Company number	04798607
Registered office	Ockley Farm Dyche Lane Coal Aston Dronfield Sheffield South Yorkshire S18 3AB
Accountants	Brearley & Co Accountants (Dinnington) Limited 137 Laughton Road Dinnington Sheffield South Yorkshire S25 2PP
Business address	Ockley Farm Dyche Lane Coal Aston Dronfield Sheffield South Yorkshire S18 3AB
Bankers	Natwest Bank Plc 42 High Street Sheffield South Yorkshire S1 2GE

NORTHSTAR TRACTION LIMITED

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NORTHSTAR TRACTION LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Notes	2020 £	2020 £	2019 £	2019 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	**3**		18,318		24,424
Current assets					
Debtors	**4**	7,141		22,424	
Cash at bank and in hand		69,881		53,182	
		77,022		75,606	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**5**	(19,047)		(24,658)	
Net current assets			57,975		50,948
Total assets less current liabilities			76,293		75,372
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**6**		(35,000)		(40,000)
Provisions for liabilities			(3,047)		(4,230)
Net assets			38,246		31,142
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	**7**		2		2
Profit and loss reserves			38,244		31,140
Total equity			38,246		31,142

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 23 August 2020

Mr M R Hartley
Director

Company Registration No. 04798607

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Northstar Traction Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Ockley Farm Dyche Lane, Coal Aston, Dronfield, Sheffield, South Yorkshire, S18 3AB.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and equipment	25% RB

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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 asset belongs.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

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 profit or loss, 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 profit or loss, 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.

1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.6 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.7 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.8 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	2	2

3 **Tangible fixed assets**

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020	91,860
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2019	67,436
Depreciation charged in the year	6,106
At 31 March 2020	73,542
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2020	18,318
At 31 March 2019	24,424

4 **Debtors**

Amounts falling due within one year:	**2020** **£**	**2019** **£**
Trade debtors	4,588	20,424
Other debtors	2,553	2,000
	7,141	22,424

Other debtors of £2,553 (2019 - £2,000) includes £2,000 (2019 - £2,000) staff loan due and £553 (2019 - £NIL) prepayments.

5 **Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2020 **£**	**2019** **£**
Trade creditors	2,847	405
Taxation and social security	8,597	10,242
Other creditors	7,603	14,011
	19,047	24,658

Other creditors of £7,603 (2019 - £14,011) is made up of £5,402 (2019 - £12,511) director's loan account and £2,201 (2019 - £1,500) accruals.

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Other creditors	35,000	40,000

Other creditors of £35,000 (2019 - £40,000) is made up of £35,000 (2019 - £40,000) director's loan account.

7 Called up share capital

	2020	2019
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2

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