Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 November 2019
for
Birmingham Drain Services Ltd

REGISTERED NUMBER: 07344240 (England and Wales)

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Birmingham Drain Services Ltd

Company Information for the Year Ended 30 November 2019

DIRECTORS:A Buchanan
T Buchanan

REGISTERED OFFICE: Unit 66 Birch Road East

Witton Birmingham B6 7DA

REGISTERED NUMBER: 07344240 (England and Wales)

ACCOUNTANTS: Breslins Birmingham Ltd

Chartered Accountants

Crosby Court 28 George Street Birmingham B3 1QG

Balance Sheet 30 November 2019

		30.11.19		30.11.18	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Intangible assets	4		13,000		26,000
Tangible assets	5		425,949		387,769
			438,949		413,769
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stock and WIP		7,146		6,025	
Debtors	6	688,510		488,300	
Cash at bank		28,937		-	
		724,593		494,325	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	7	617,150		488,929	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			107,443_		5,396
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT					
LIABILITIES			546,392		419,165
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(159,607)		(106,269)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			(60,930)		(54,904)
NET ASSETS			325,855		<u>257,992</u>
					
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			2,000		2,000
Share premium			-		120,000
Retained earnings			323,855		135,992
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			325,855		257,992

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 30 November 2019.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2019 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

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Balance Sheet - continued 30 November 2019

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

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 30 September 2020 and were signed on its behalf by:

A Buchanan - Director

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 November 2019

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Birmingham Drain Services Ltd is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable net of Vat and trade discounts. The policies adopted for the recognition of turnover are as follows

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.

Goodwill

Goodwill, being the amount paid in connection with the acquisition of a business in 2010, is being amortised evenly over its estimated useful life of ten years.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life or, if held under a finance lease, over the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

Plant and machinery - 15% on reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings - 15% on reducing balance
Motor vehicles - 25% on reducing balance
Computer equipment - 33% on reducing balance

Stocks

Stock and wip are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30 November 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts or finance leases are capitalised in the balance sheet. Those held under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Those held under finance leases are depreciated over their estimated useful lives or the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

The interest element of these obligations is charged to profit or loss over the relevant period. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability.

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

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

Debtors and creditors receivable/ payable within one year

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit and loss account in the other administrative expenses.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand 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 costs 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 at a discounted at a market rate of interest.

Financial assets are classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30 November 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in the profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimate future eash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the assets original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event accruing after impairment was recognized, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised.

The impairment reversal is recognised in the profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has been transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangement entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised costs using the effective interest method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 49 (2018 - 35).

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30 November 2019

4. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

		Goodwill
	COST	£
	At 1 December 2018	
	and 30 November 2019	130,000
	AMORTISATION	
	At 1 December 2018	104,000
	Charge for year	13,000
	At 30 November 2019	117,000
	NET BOOK VALUE	
	At 30 November 2019	13,000
	At 30 November 2018	26,000
5.	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	
		Plant and
		machinery
		etc
		${f t}$
	COST	
	At 1 December 2018	656,674
	Additions	121,247
	At 30 November 2019	<u>777,921</u>
	DEPRECIATION	
	At 1 December 2018	268,905
	Charge for year	83,067
	At 30 November 2019	351,972
	NET BOOK VALUE	12.5010
	At 30 November 2019	425,949
	At 30 November 2018	<u>387,769</u>

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30 November 2019

5. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS - continued

Fixed assets, included in the above, which are held under hire purchase contracts are as follows:

			Plant and machinery etc £
	COST		3-2
	At 1 December 2018		372,443
	Additions		97,866
	Transfer to ownership		<u>(136,175</u>)
	At 30 November 2019		334,134
	DEPRECIATION		
	At 1 December 2018		115,067
	Charge for year		58,949
	Transfer to ownership		(70,917)
	At 30 November 2019		103,099
	NET BOOK VALUE		
	At 30 November 2019		231,035
	At 30 November 2018		257,376
6.	DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
		30.11.19	30.11.18
		£	£
	Trade debtors	613,694	437,071
	Other debtors	<u>74,816</u>	51,229
		<u>688,510</u>	488,300
7.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
		30.11.19	30.11.18
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	-	32,055
	Hire purchase contracts	86,945	70,084
	Trade creditors	169,793	149,397
	Taxation and social security	269,687	163,334
	Other creditors	90,725	<u>74,059</u>
		<u>617,150</u>	488,929

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30 November 2019

8. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	30.11.19	30.11.18
	£	£
Hire purchase contracts	<u>159,607</u>	106,269

9. PARENT AND ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING

The company's immediate parent is The Drain Group Limited, incorporated in England.

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.