Company No: 04804500 (England and Wales)

BALDWIN SKIP HIRE LIMITED
Unaudited Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 30 November 2022
Pages for filing with the registrar

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# BALDWIN SKIP HIRE LIMITED COMPANY INFORMATION For the financial year ended 30 November 2022

**DIRECTOR** Robert Baldwin

**REGISTERED OFFICE**Walnut Tree Farm Silver Street

Besthorpe Attleborough

Norwich

NR17 2LF

United Kingdom

COMPANY NUMBER 04804500 (England and Wales)

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS Gascoynes

Gascoyne House

Moseleys Farm Business Centre

Fornham All Saints

Bury St Edmunds

Suffolk

IP28 6JY

## BALDWIN SKIP HIRE LIMITED BALANCE SHEET As at 30 November 2022

	Note	2022	2021
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	3	250	500
Tangible assets	4	540,644	497,814
		540,894	498,314
Current assets			
Stocks	5	25,328	18,678
Debtors	6	121,744	115,482
Cash at bank and in hand		193,086	127,503
		340,158	261,663
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	( 435,879)	( 347,826)
Net current liabilities		(95,721)	(86,163)
Total assets less current liabilities		445,173	412,151
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	( 62,263)	( 72,390)
Net assets		382,910	339,761
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	9	100	100
Profit and loss account		382,810	339,661
Total shareholders' funds		382,910	339,761

For the financial year ending 30 November 2022 the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

## Director's responsibilities:

- The members have not required the Company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the financial year in accordance with section 476;
- The director acknowledges their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements; and
- These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and a copy of the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings has not been delivered.

The financial statements of Baldwin Skip Hire Limited (registered number: 04804500) were approved and authorised for issue by the Director on 12 May 2023. They were signed on its behalf by:

Robert Baldwin Director

### 1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the financial year and to the preceding financial year, unless otherwise stated.

#### General information and basis of accounting

Baldwin Skip Hire Limited (the Company) is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the Company's registered office is Walnut Tree Farm Silver Street, Besthorpe Attleborough, Norwich, NR17 2LF, United Kingdom.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued by the Financial Reporting Council and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling which is the functional currency of the Company and rounded to the nearest  $\pounds$ .

#### Going concern

The director has assessed the Balance Sheet and likely future cash flows at the date of approving these financial statements. The director has a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and to meet its financial obligations as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

#### 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.

Turnover is recognised when the significant risks and rewards are considered to have been transferred to the customer.

#### **Taxation**

#### Current tax

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recoverable) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

### Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises as a result of including items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the Company's financial statements. Deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences which result in an obligation to pay more or less tax at a future date, at the average tax rates that are expected to apply when the timing differences reverse, based on current tax rates and laws. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

#### Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of amortisation and any provision for impairment. Amortisation is provided on all intangible assets at rates to write off the cost or valuation of each asset over its expected useful life as follows:

Goodwill

10 years straight line

#### Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than investment property and freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line or reducing balance basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Land and buildings 10 % reducing balance

Plant and machinery etc. 15 - 25 % reducing balance

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

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.

#### Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each Balance Sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings as described below.

#### Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to sell, which is equivalent to the net realisable value. Cost includes materials, direct labour and an attributable proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal levels of activity. Cost is calculated using the FIFO (first-in, first-out) method. Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving or defective items where appropriate.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

### **Financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements 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.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the Balance Sheet when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### 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.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, or the Company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or the Company, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

#### 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 the 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 cost, using the effective interest rate 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.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

#### Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the fair value of cash or other resources received or receivable, net of direct issue costs. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the Company.

### 2. Employees

	2022	2021
	Number	Number
Monthly average number of persons employed by the Company during the year, including the director	10	12

### 3. Intangible assets

	Goodwill	Total
	£	£
Cost		
At 01 December 2021	5,000	5,000
At 30 November 2022	5,000	5,000
Accumulated amortisation		
At 01 December 2021	4,500	4,500
Charge for the financial year	250	250
At 30 November 2022	4,750	4,750
Net book value		
At 30 November 2022	250	250
At 30 November 2021	500	500

## 4. Tangible assets

4. Tangible assets			
	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc.	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 01 December 2021	7,336	1,095,692	1,103,028
Additions	0	141,865	141,865
Disposals	0	( 28,000)	( 28,000)
At 30 November 2022	7,336	1,209,557	1,216,893
Accumulated depreciation			
At 01 December 2021	<b>5</b> 50	604,664	605,214
Charge for the financial year	0	90,176	90,176
Disposals	0	( 19,141)	( 19,141)
At 30 November 2022	550	675,699	676,249
Net book value			
At 30 November 2022	6,786	533,858	540,644
At 30 November 2021	6,786	491,028	497,814
5. Stocks			
J. J. G. C.		2022	2021
		£	£
Stocks		15,068	8,418
Work in progress		10,260	10,260
		25,328	18,678
Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.			
6. Debtors			
		2022	2021
Too do debesos		£	£
Trade debtors		120,626	115,482
Other debtors		1,118	0
		121,744	115,482

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

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans	34,167	44,412
Trade creditors	65,889	50,764
Corporation tax	0	8,191
Other taxation and social security	44,082	36,395
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	59,465	40,107
Other creditors	232,276	167,957
	435,879	347,826
8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
	2022	2021
	£	£
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	62,263	72,390

There are no amounts included above in respect of which any security has been given by the small entity.

## 9. Called-up share capital

	2022	2021
	£	£
Allotted, called-up and fully-paid		
50 A ordinary shares of £ 1.00 each	50	50
25 B ordinary shares of £ 1.00 each	25	25
25 C ordinary shares of £ 1.00 each	25	25
	100	100

### 10. Related party transactions

## Transactions with the entity's director

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts owed to the Directors	121,393	72,557

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.