FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2021 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

PLANT & CO LIMITED

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor 17 Lichfield Street Stone Staffordshire ST15 8NA

WEDNESDAY



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15/12/2021 COMPANIES HOUSE

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COMPANY BUSINESS ADDRESS

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2021

		20	2021
	Notes	£	£
Fixed assets			?
Investment properties	4		2,100,000
Current assets			•
Cash at bank and in hand		32	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(1,492,913)	
Net current liabilities			(1,492,881)
Total assets less current liabilities			607,119
Provisions for liabilities			46,573
Net assets			653,692
Capital and reserves Called up share capital			1
Profit and loss reserves			653,691
Total equity			653,692

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006 all of the members of the company have consented to the preparation of abridged financial statements pursuant to paragraph 1A of Schedule 1 to the Small Companies and Groups (Accounts and Directors' Report) Regulations (S.I. 2008/409)(b).

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

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 by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 6 December 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr G M Hattland FCCA

Director

Company Registration No. 12885725

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Birchfield Property Investments Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 17 Lichfield Street, Stone, Staffordshire, ST15 8NA. The principal place of business is Bridge House, 57 High Street, Wednesfield, UK, WV11 1ST.

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 are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Reporting period

The company was incorporated on 17 September 2020 and has set its first accounting period end to 31 August 2021, hence these financial statements representing less than twelve months.

1.3 Investment properties

Investment property is initially recorded at cost, which includes purchase price and any directly attributable expenditure. Investment property is revalued to its fair value at each reporting date and any changes in fair value are recognised in the statement of income. If a reliable measure of fair value is no longer available without undue cost or effort for an item of investment property, it shall be transferred to tangible assets and treated as such until it is expected that fair value will be reliably measurable on an on-going basis. Fair values are determined by the directors and are based on recent independent valuations where available or the experience of the directors in dealing with similar property. The fair value of investment property at the year end was £2.1m and the movement in fair value during the year was £622,149.

Property rented to a group entity is accounted for at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

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.

1.5 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2021

1 Accounting policies

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.

Classification of financial liabilities

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.

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.

1.6 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.7 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2021

1 Accounting policies

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.

1.8 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

1.9 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2021

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Loans with group companies

The directors have considered the repayment terms of the loan balances with other group companies and believe that they should be treated in the accounts as due for repayment within 12 months. The loans are repayable on demand and are interest free. The net carrying amount owing to other group companies at the year end was £1,486,051.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Fair value of investment properties

The directors make an estimate of the fair value of the investment property at the year end, based on relevant information that they have available, including independent valuation reports. At the year end the fair value exceeded original cost by £622,149.

3 Employees

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

		2021 Number
		Hamber
	Total	_
	1	
4	Investment property	2021
		£
	Fair value	
	At 17 September 2020	-
	Additions	1,477,851
	Revaluations	622,149
	At 31 August 2021	2,100,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2021

4 Investment property

The investment property is stated at its fair value as at 31 March 2021. The directors have assessed the fair value using a relevant independent valuers report undertaken by Vail Williams, Edmund House, 12-22 Newhall Street, Birmingham B3 3EF on 30 July 2020 and based upon their experience in the industry and other group companies having properties revalued recently.

AIB Group (UK) Plc holds a charge dated 15 January 2021 over the freehold property and other assets held by the company, which extends to fixed and floating charges. The funding from AIB Group (UK) Plc is on a variable rate basis and is a rolling facility.

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

2021

£

Trade creditors

Amounts owed to group undertakings

6,862

1,486,051

1,492,913

6 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Mr Peter Plant BA FCA and the auditor was Plant & Co Limited.

7 Related party transactions

During the year, the company was under the ultimate control of the director in the respect of the operating and financial policies of the company.

The company is associated with other companies through the common directorship and control of Mr.G M Hartland FCCA and Mrs. K A Hartland ACCA.

The company has used the exemption granted under FRS 102 section 33.1A, being that related party disclosures do not need to be given of transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member.

8 Parent company

At the year end, the company was a wholly subsidiary of St Philips Educational Holding Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. St Philips Educational Holdings Limited is wholly owned by Bilbrook Limited, a company based in Jersey, Channel Islands.