Company registration number: 2986708

S M C Design and Draughting Services Limited

Unaudited filleted financial statements

30 November 2021

S M C Design and Draughting Services Limited

Contents

Statement of financial position

Statement of changes in equity

Notes to the financial statements

S M C Design and Draughting Services Limited

Statement of financial position

30 November 2021

	Note	2021 £	£	2020 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	**5**	185,543		83,944	
			185,543		83,944
Current assets					
Debtors	**6**	803,056		2,257,259	
Cash at bank and in hand		21,870,751		17,697,305	
		22,673,807		19,954,564	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**7**	(2,305,631)		(2,514,372)	
Net current assets			20,368,176		17,440,192
Total assets less current liabilities			20,553,719		17,524,136
Net assets			20,553,719		17,524,136
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			2		2
Profit and loss account			20,553,717		17,524,134
Shareholders funds			20,553,719		17,524,136

For the year ending 30 November 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;

- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 September 2022 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr Steven McBallantine Mrs Diane McBallantine

Director Director

Company registration number: 2986708

S M C Design and Draughting Services Limited

Statement of changes in equity

Year ended 30 November 2021

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	**Total**
	£	£	**£**
At 1 December 2019	2	15,182,203	15,182,205
Profit for the year		2,341,931	2,341,931
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	2,341,931	2,341,931
At 30 November 2020 and 1 December 2020	2	17,524,134	17,524,136
Profit for the year		3,029,583	3,029,583
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	3,029,583	3,029,583
At 30 November 2021	2	20,553,717	20,553,719

S M C Design and Draughting Services Limited

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended 30 November 2021

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England & Wales. The address of the registered office is Unit 6 Colwick Quays Business Park, Road No 2, Colwick, Nottingham, NG24 2JY.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Tangible assets

tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets or either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 25 (2020: 25).

5. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Bicycles	**Total**
	£	£	£	£	**£**
Cost					
At 1 December 2020	220,982	159,778	184,793	6,054	571,607
Additions	-	2,724	174,450	5,048	182,222
Disposals	-	-	(84,950)	-	(84,950)
At 30 November 2021	220,982	162,502	274,293	11,102	668,879
Depreciation					
At 1 December 2020	220,586	157,073	103,950	6,054	487,663
Charge for the year	396	2,269	55,457	1,262	59,384
Disposals	-	-	(63,711)	-	(63,711)
At 30 November 2021	220,982	159,342	95,696	7,316	483,336
Carrying amount					
At 30 November 2021	-	3,160	178,597	3,786	185,543
At 30 November 2020	396	2,705	80,843	-	83,944

6. Debtors

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade debtors	732,257	2,082,421
Other debtors	70,799	174,838
	803,056	2,257,259

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Corporation tax	538,486	383,881
Social security and other taxes	332,468	242,599
Other creditors	1,434,677	1,887,892
	2,305,631	2,514,372

8. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

2021

	Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the directors	Balance o/standing
	£	**£**	**£**
Mr Steven McBallantine	(94,986)	113,491	18,505

2020

	Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the directors	Balance o/standing
	£	£	£
Mr Steven McBallantine	(355,026)	260,040	(94,986)

9. Controlling party

The controlling interest is held by Mr S and Mrs D McBallantine by viture of their holding of 100% of the ordinary share capital.

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.