Company Registration No. 01481063 (England and Wales)

DERRY BUILDING SERVICES LIMITED

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 AUGUST 2021

DERRY BUILDING SERVICES LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	M G Townsend G Matthews R B Hughes
Secretary	M A Mucklestone
Company number	01481063
Registered office	The Old Hospital London Road Newark Nottinghamshire NG24 1JP
Auditor	RSM UK Audit LLP Chartered Accountants Suite A 7th Floor, East West Building 2 Tollhouse Hill Nottingham NG1 5FS

DERRY BUILDING SERVICES LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2021

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 August 2021.

Fair review of the business
The directors are pleased to report that 2021 has been another successful year for the company. Despite a challenging year which has seen the company continue to positively adapt working practices as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, turnover in the year has increased by 28.6% to £77.6m (2020: £60.3m), with the resultant profit before tax being £3.6m (2020: £2.9m).

The statement of financial position further strengthened in the year with net assets of £19.4m at 31st August 2021 (2020: £17.4m), an 11.6% increase on the previous year.

The company continues to maintain a healthy cash at bank position, with a balance of £34.0m (2020: £24.7m) at the year-end.

Apprenticeships and training continue to be a major part of the success of the business, with 5 apprentices having been employed in 2021 and a total of 37 employees being enrolled on College / University courses during the year.

We continue to work hard developing our Health & Safety culture and have again received recognition for this with the company being awarded the RoSPA Order of Distinction, our 18th consecutive Gold Award.

The continual focus within the business of delivering total client satisfaction has enabled it to maintain and build relationships with existing clients, whilst at the same time strengthening the client base.

The company has had a strong start to the new financial year and the directors are confident that the business is well placed to achieve its forecast for 2022.

Principal risks and uncertainties and financial instruments
Financial
The company's principal financial instruments comprise the operational bank account. The main purpose of this financial instrument is to manage the company's funding and liquidity requirements. The company has other financial assets and liabilities such as trade debtors and trade creditors, which arise directly from its operations. The Directors consider that the company's exposure to credit risk, liquidity risk and cash-flow risk is not material for the assessment of the assets, liabilities, financial position and the profit or loss of the company.

Human Resource
The company recognises that a key component to its success and to enable it to meet the challenges that it faces is the ability to attract, retain and develop the best people it can. The company has an excellent history in retaining its employees and will strive to continue to do this by ensuring staff development and training is encouraged at all levels by creating a work culture and environment that enables this to flourish. The average monthly number of persons directly employed during the year was 242 (2020: 243), with very low staff turnover recorded.

Supply Chain
An important facet of the business is the company's supply chain for products and materials. The company has long standing and synergistic relationships with its key suppliers. Our procurement department works closely with all suppliers in order to ensure we achieve the best quality and price whilst minimising risk by ensuring that we are not over reliant upon any particular supplier. Recognising the importance of the supply chain, the company continues to hold an annual supply chain awards, with awards being issued for Quality, Health & Safety, Best Sub-Contractor and Best Supplier.

Health & Safety
The health and safety of all employees and customers is of vital importance to the company. The company has in place processes and procedures that it believes will mitigate health and safety risks. These policies and procedures are regularly reviewed to ensure all are up to date and meet the needs of all concerned.

Covid-19

Throughout the pandemic, the company has continued to constantly adapt to ensure the delivery of its services, and has implemented plans aimed at protecting the interests of the company, our customers and wider stakeholders whilst prioritising the need to keep our workplaces as safe as possible for our people, supply chain partners and clients. The Directors believe that they have been successful in adapting to the challenges faced during the pandemic and the actions taken means that they are confident that the company has sufficient working capital to maintain operations.

Section 172 statement

The directors consider, both individually and collectively, that in the decisions taken during the financial year they have satisfied the requirements of section 172 of the Companies Act 2006 ("s172") in performing their duties, to promote the success of the company for the benefit of its members, as a whole, and in doing so having regard to the stakeholders and matters outlined in that section which will have an impact on the long-term success of the company.

The directors recognise that they have an important role in assessing and monitoring that the desired culture is embedded in the values, attitudes and behaviours that the company demonstrates, including our activities and stakeholder relationships.

When making decisions, each director ensures that they consider, in good faith, what would most likely promote the company's success for the benefit of its members as a whole, and in doing so have regard (amongst other matters) to:

- *the likely consequences of any decision in the long term*, by setting the regular process of budgeting and forecasting over the short term in the context of the longer-term strategic plan.
- *the interests of the company's employees*, as the directors recognise that employees are fundamental and core to our business and the delivery of our strategic ambitions. The success of our business is dependent upon attracting, retaining and motivating employees and ensuring that we remain a responsible employer, from pay and benefits to our health, safety and workplace environment. The directors factor the implications of decisions on employees and the wider workforce, where relevant and feasible.
- *the need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others*, to develop strong, mutually beneficial relationships to deliver our strategy.
- *the impacts of the company's operations on the community and the environment*, the directors seek to recognise the effects of their long-term decisions, and the ongoing operational activities in the context of the communities in which it operates, as well as the environment in general.
- *the desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct*, and in recognising that the company needs to provide its solutions and services in ways which are economically, environmentally and socially responsible and seeks to make its long-term decisions and undertake its daily operations in that context.
- *the need to act fairly between members of the company*, and after consideration of all the relevant factors as outlined above, the directors consider which course of action best enables the delivery of their strategy through the long-term, taking into consideration the impact on stakeholders.

By order of the board

M A Mucklestone

M A Mucklestone

Secretary

Date: 17/5/22

DERRY BUILDING SERVICES LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2021

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2021.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of mechanical services engineering and electrical contracts.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

M G Townsend
G Matthews
R B Hughes

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 9.

Ordinary interim dividends were paid during the year amounting to £950,000 (2020: £930,000). The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Auditor

A resolution to reappoint RSM UK Audit LLP as auditor for the ensuing year will be proposed at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, each director has taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Strategic report

The company has chosen in accordance with Section 414C(11) of the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Report) Regulations 2013 to set out in the company's Strategic Report information required by Schedule 7 of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, and has done so in respect of a review of its principal risks, financial risk management, future developments and a review of its business.

Streamlined Energy and Carbon Report

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Bowmer and Kirkland Limited which includes all relevant carbon reporting disclosures in the consolidated financial statements, which includes the reporting relevant for the company, and as such the company has applied the exemption given in Companies Act 2006 not to present the disclosure in its individual financial statements.

By order of the board

M A Mucklestone
Secretary

Date: 17/5/22

DERRY BUILDING SERVICES LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2021

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DERRY BUILDING SERVICES LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Derry Building Services Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 August 2021 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, the statement of financial position and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 August 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors
As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

The extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud
Irregularities are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. The objectives of our audit are to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding compliance with laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, to perform audit procedures to help identify instances of non-compliance with other laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements, and to respond appropriately to identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations identified during the audit.

In relation to fraud, the objectives of our audit are to identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud, to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud through designing and implementing appropriate responses and to respond appropriately to fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit. However, it is the primary responsibility of management, with the oversight of those charged with governance, to ensure that the entity's operations are conducted in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations and for the prevention and detection of fraud.

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud, the audit engagement team:

- obtained an understanding of the nature of the industry and sector, including the legal and regulatory frameworks that the company operates in and how the company is complying with the legal and regulatory frameworks;
- inquired of management, and those charged with governance, about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, including any known actual, suspected or alleged instances of fraud;
- discussed matters about non-compliance with laws and regulations and how fraud might occur including assessment of how and where the financial statements may be susceptible to fraud.

As a result of these procedures we consider the most significant laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements are FRS 102, the Companies Act 2006 and tax compliance regulations. We performed audit procedures to detect non-compliances which may have a material impact on the financial statements which included reviewing financial statement disclosures, inspecting correspondence with local tax authorities and evaluating advice received from tax advisors.

The most significant laws and regulations that have an indirect impact are compliance with certain Health and Safety regulations and GDPR. We reviewed a sample of Health and Safety reports, made enquiries of appropriate management, reviewed relevant correspondence, made enquiries of those charged with governance, reviewed legal expenditure in the year, and also reviewed the systems and controls which are in place to capture material non-compliance with significant laws and regulations.

The audit engagement team identified the risk of management override of controls and management bias in accounting estimates as the areas where the financial statements were most susceptible to material misstatement due to fraud. Audit procedures performed included but were not limited to testing manual journal entries and other adjustments and evaluating the business rationale in relation to significant, unusual transactions and transactions entered into outside the normal course of business. We evaluated whether there was evidence of bias by management in accounting estimates that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud. We challenged assumptions and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates, in particular in relation to contract accounting, including the expected margin through assessment of post year end performance and stage of completion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's member in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's member those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's member for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

RSM UK Audit LLP

Daniel Varley (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of RSM UK Audit LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
Suite A
7th Floor, East West Building
2 Tollhouse Hill
Nottingham
NG1 5FS
24 May 2022

DERRY BUILDING SERVICES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Turnover	3	77,592,676	60,323,485
Cost of sales		(68,788,442)	(52,356,697)
Gross profit		8,804,234	7,966,788
Administrative expenses		(5,343,149)	(5,394,122)
Other operating income	6	156,750	320,858
Operating profit	6	3,617,835	2,893,524
Interest receivable and similar income	8	10,108	41,439
Profit before taxation		3,627,943	2,934,963
Tax on profit	9	(670,432)	(548,096)
Profit for the financial year		2,957,511	2,386,867
Retained earnings brought forward		17,370,897	15,914,030
Dividends	10	(950,000)	(930,000)
Retained earnings carried forward		19,378,408	17,370,897

Company Registration No. 01481063

DERRY BUILDING SERVICES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 AUGUST 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2021 £	2020 £	2020 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	11		22,311		1,429
Tangible assets	12		211,296		80,265
			233,607		81,694
Current assets					
Debtors	13	7,744,401		11,908,091	
Cash at bank and in hand		33,951,978		24,693,681	
		41,696,379		36,601,772	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(22,541,578)		(19,302,569)	
Net current assets			19,154,801		17,299,203
Total assets less current liabilities			19,388,408		17,380,897
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	17		10,000		10,000
Profit and loss reserves	18		19,378,408		17,370,897
Total equity			19,388,408		17,380,897

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 17-05-22 and are signed on its behalf by:

M G Townsend
Director

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Derry Building Services Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office and principal place of business is The Old Hospital, London Road, Newark, Nottinghamshire, NG24 1JP.

The company's principal activities and nature of its operations are disclosed in the Directors' Report.

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", including the adoption of the amendments issued in December 2017, ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, including the provisions of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Reduced disclosures

In accordance with FRS 102, the company has taken advantage of the exemptions from the following disclosure requirements;

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' – Presentation of a Statement of Cash Flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' & Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' – Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income; and
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' - Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Bowmer and Kirkland Limited. The consolidated financial statements of Bowmer and Kirkland Limited are available from the registered office, High Edge Court, Church Street, Heage, Belper, Derbyshire, DE56 2BW.

Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The directors have prepared forecasts and are confident that the company has sufficient working capital to meet its liabilities as they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. Therefore, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Turnover
Construction contracts
The recognition of turnover from construction contracts is set out in the accounting policy below.

Turnover is shown net of Value Added Tax.

Turnover is recognised in relation to separately identifiable components of a single transaction when necessary to reflect the substance of the arrangement and in relation to two or more linked transactions when necessary to understand the commercial effect.

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.

Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill
Intangible assets, acquired separately from a business combination, are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation 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:

Software	3 years straight line

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

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, at rates calculated to write off the cost of each asset to its estimated residual value on a straight line basis over its expected useful life, as follows:-

Leasehold improvements	10-25 years straight line
Plant and equipment	1-5 years straight line

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 fixed assets
At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible fixed 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.

Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, assets are allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

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.

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Impairment of fixed assets (continued)
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.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments 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.

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 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.

Basic financial assets
Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors, gross amounts owed by contract customers, amounts owed by group undertakings 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 financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Impairment of financial assets
Financial assets 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 estimated future cash 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 asset's 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 occurring after the impairment was recognised, 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 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 transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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 trade creditors, gross amounts owed to contract customers and amounts due to group undertakings, 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.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

Equity instruments
Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of 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.

Taxation
The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

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 Accounting policies (Continued)

Retirement benefits

The company participates in a multi-employer defined benefit scheme, but contributions are recognised in profit or loss in the period to which they relate as there is insufficient information available to use defined benefit accounting.

The company also participates in the group defined contribution scheme. The amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

Government grants

Income from government grants is presented within other operating income. Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

Grants are recognised as income when the associated performance conditions are met.

Construction contracts

When the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably and it is probable that the contract will be profitable, turnover and costs are recognised over the period of the contract.

When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract turnover, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

When the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract turnover is recognised only to the extent of contract costs that are recoverable and the contract costs are expensed as incurred.

The company uses the "percentage of completion method" to determine the appropriate amount to recognise in a given period. The stage of completion is measured by the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date compared to the estimated total contract costs. Costs incurred in the year in connection with future activity on a contract are excluded from contract costs in determining the stage of completion. These costs are presented as stocks, prepayments or other assets, depending on their nature, and provided it is probable they will be recovered.

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 directors believe there are no critical judgements (apart from those involving estimates) that will have a significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

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.

Construction contracts
In determining the revenue and costs to be recognised each year for work done on construction contracts, estimates are made in relation to the final out-turn on each contract. On major construction contracts, it is assessed, based on past experience, that their outcome cannot be estimated reliably during the early stages of the contract, but that costs incurred will be recoverable. Once the outcome can be estimated reliably, estimates of the final out-turn on each contract may include cost contingencies to take account of the specific risks within each contract that have been identified during the early stages of the contract. The cost contingencies are reviewed on a regular basis throughout the contract life and are adjusted where appropriate. However, the nature of the risks on contracts are such that they often cannot be resolved until the end of the project and therefore may not reverse until the end of the project. Management continually review the estimated final out-turn on contracts and make adjustments where necessary. At the year end the gross amount owed by contract customers was £3,350,576 (2020: £7,778,563) and the gross amounts owed to contract customers was £12,940,614 (2020: £6,632,067).

Impairment of trade debtors
Trade debtors are stated at recoverable amounts, after appropriate provision for bad and doubtful debts. Calculation of the bad debt provision requires judgement from the management team, based on the creditworthiness of the debtor, the aged profile of the debtor, and historical experience. The carrying amount of trade debtors at the year end was £1,421,595 (2020: £3,204,850).

3 Turnover

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Construction contracts	77,592,676	60,323,485

	2021	2020
	£	£
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
United Kingdom	77,592,676	60,323,485

4 Employees

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

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Management and administration	149	152
Operatives	93	91
Total	242	243

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2021 £	2020 £
Wages and salaries	11,299,845	11,653,240
Social security costs	1,159,940	1,070,158
Pension costs	706,830	681,654
	13,166,615	13,396,485

5 Directors' remuneration

	2021 £	2020 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	711,098	675,276

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined benefit schemes amounted to 3 (2020 - 3).

Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:

	2021 £	2020 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	408,652	388,316
Accrued pension at the end of the year	46,726	43,931

6 Operating profit

Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	2021 £	2020 £
Government grants	(43,137)	(212,223)
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	66,372	71,184
Amortisation of intangible assets	3,748	1,923
Operating lease charges	529,054	523,064

Government grants relate to monies received in respect of Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme.

7 Auditor's remuneration

Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates:	2021 £	2020 £
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the company	17,556	15,960

Fees payable to the company's auditor for other services have not been disclosed as the relevant information is given in the accounts of Bowmer and Kirkland Limited, the ultimate parent company.

8 Interest receivable and similar income

	2021 £	2020 £
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	-	41,427
Other interest income	10,108	12
Total income	10,108	41,439

9 Taxation

	2021	2020
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	660,624	558,929
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(4,176)	(4,176)
Total current tax	656,448	554,753
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	34,861	337
Changes in tax rates	(20,877)	(6,994)
Total deferred tax	13,984	(6,657)
Total tax charge	670,432	548,096

The total tax charge for the year included in the income statement can be reconciled to the profit before tax multiplied by the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Profit before taxation	3,627,943	2,934,963
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2020: 19.00%)	689,309	557,643
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	519	1,623
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(4,176)	(4,176)
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(6,380)	-
Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates	(8,840)	(6,994)
Taxation charge for the year	670,432	548,096

Factors that may affect future tax charge
Following the March 2021 budget, legislation had been substantively enacted before the year end date for the main rate of corporation tax to increase from 19% to 25% from 1 April 2023. The deferred tax balances within these financial statements have therefore been recalculated to reflect the rate increasing to 25%.

10 Dividends

	2021	2020
	£	£
Interim paid	950,000	930,000

11 Intangible fixed assets

	Software
	£
Cost	
At 1 September 2020	44,747
Additions - separately acquired	24,630
At 31 August 2021	69,377
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 September 2020	43,318
Amortisation charged for the year	3,748
At 31 August 2021	47,066
Carrying amount	
At 31 August 2021	22,311
At 31 August 2020	1,429

The amortisation charge for the year is recognised within administrative expenses.

12 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements	Plant and equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 September 2020	21,107	2,071,575	2,092,682
Additions	85,158	112,245	197,403
At 31 August 2021	106,265	2,183,820	2,290,085
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 September 2020	21,107	1,991,310	2,012,417
Depreciation charged in the year	1,020	65,352	66,372
At 31 August 2021	22,127	2,056,662	2,078,789
Carrying amount			
At 31 August 2021	84,138	127,158	211,296
At 31 August 2020	-	80,265	80,265

13 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2021 £	2020 £
Trade debtors	1,194,218	3,129,389
Gross amounts owed by contract customers	3,350,576	7,778,563
Amounts owed by group undertakings	116,777	144,107
Other debtors	1,105,038	1,821
Prepayments and accrued income	260,262	254,272
	6,026,871	11,308,152
Deferred tax asset (note 15)	52,126	66,110
	6,078,997	11,374,262

Amounts falling due after more than one year:	2021 £	2020 £
Trade debtors	227,377	75,461
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,438,027	458,368
	1,665,404	533,829
Total debtors	7,744,401	11,908,091

14 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Gross amounts owed to contract customers	12,940,614	6,632,067
Trade creditors	5,940,807	7,442,546
Amounts due to group undertakings	1,634,604	964,813
Corporation tax	660,624	558,929
Other taxation and social security	281,357	1,719,572
Accruals and deferred income	1,083,572	1,984,642
	22,541,578	19,302,569

15 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

Balances:	Assets 2021 £	Assets 2020 £
Short term timing differences	15,292	15,581
Decelerated capital allowances	36,834	50,529
	52,126	66,110

Movements in the year:	2021 £
Asset at 1 September 2020	(66,110)
Charge to profit or loss	13,984
Asset at 31 August 2021	(52,126)

The deferred tax asset set out above relates to short term timing differences which are expected to reverse within 12 months, and decelerated capital allowances which will reverse over the life of the assets to which they relate.

16 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes	2021 £	2020 £
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	478,683	403,310

Defined benefit schemes

Certain employees of the company are members of a multi-employer retirement benefit scheme, being the Bowmer & Kirkland Limited Life Assurance Scheme. There is insufficient information to account for the scheme as a defined benefit plan so it is accounted for as a defined contribution plan. The plan surplus at 31 August 2021 was £50,495,000 (2020: £50,795,000). The only specified obligation of the company with respect to the retirement benefit scheme is to make the required contributions. Contributions to the plan in the year were £228,147 (2020: £278,344).

No contributions were outstanding or prepaid at the year end.

17 Share capital

	2021	2020
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
10,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	10,000	10,000

Ordinary share rights
The company's ordinary shares, which carry no right to fixed income, each carry the right to one vote at general meetings of the company.

18 Profit and loss reserves

Profit and loss account
Cumulative profit and loss net of distributions to owners.

19 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The group operates a pooled facility with its bankers. Although the group had a net cash balance of £514,385,430 (2020: £481,542,037) at 31 August 2021, certain subsidiaries had overdrafts amounting to £138,858,114 (2020: £74,717,702) at that date.

Unlimited multilateral bank guarantees have been given by Bowmer & Kirkland Limited, and certain other subsidiary companies, including this company, to secure these overdrafts.

20 Operating lease commitments

Lessee
At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Within one year	60,592	60,592
Between one and five years	50,493	111,085
	111,085	171,677

21 *Related party transactions*

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Sales 2021	2020
	£	£
Other related parties	2,159	2,320

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

Amounts due from related parties	2021 £	2020 £
Other related parties	8,073	930

Other related parties are companies with common shareholders. Sales of goods to related parties were made under the company's normal terms.

22 Parent company and controlling party

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Bowmer and Kirkland Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

Bowmer and Kirkland Limited is the immediate parent, and is the smallest and largest company for which consolidated accounts including Derry Building Services Limited are prepared. The consolidated accounts of Bowmer and Kirkland Limited are available from its registered office, High Edge Court, Church Street, Heage, Belper, Derbyshire, DE56 2BW.

The directors consider the ultimate controlling party to be the Kirkland Family Trusts.