

Company Registration No. SC237308 (Scotland)

B & L BUILDERS (ORKNEY) LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

B & L BUILDERS (ORKNEY) LIMITED

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B & L BUILDERS (ORKNEY) LIMITED

REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY ACCOUNTS OF B & L BUILDERS (ORKNEY) LIMITED

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of B & L Builders (Orkney) Limited for the year ended 30 September 2019 which comprise, the balance sheet and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the ICAS we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at <https://www.icas.com/FrameworkforthePreparationofAccounts>.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of B & L Builders (Orkney) Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 13 November 2008. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of B & L Builders (Orkney) Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of B & L Builders (Orkney) Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with the requirements of the ICAS as detailed at <https://www.icas.com/FrameworkforthePreparationofAccounts>. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than B & L Builders (Orkney) Limited and its Board of Directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that B & L Builders (Orkney) Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of B & L Builders (Orkney) Limited. You consider that B & L Builders (Orkney) Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of B & L Builders (Orkney) Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

A J B Scholes Ltd

4 November 2019

Chartered Accountants

8 Albert Street
Kirkwall
Orkney
KW15 1HP

B & L BUILDERS (ORKNEY) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019		2018	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		339,478		356,774
Current assets					
Stocks		447,954		460,000	
Debtors	4	134,092		77,602	
Cash at bank and in hand		94,281		60,857	
		<u>676,327</u>		<u>598,459</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(122,795)</u>		<u>(159,628)</u>	
Net current assets			553,532		438,831
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>893,010</u>		<u>795,605</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(15,775)		(45,753)
Provisions for liabilities	7		(44,963)		(41,556)
Net assets			<u>832,272</u>		<u>708,296</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		500		302
Profit and loss reserves			831,772		707,994
Total equity			<u>832,272</u>		<u>708,296</u>

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

For the financial year ended 30 September 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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.

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

B & L BUILDERS (ORKNEY) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 4 November 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

K L Budge
Director

Company Registration No. SC237308

B & L BUILDERS (ORKNEY) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

B & L Builders (Orkney) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Rohaven, Annfield Crescent, Kirkwall, Orkney, KW15 1NS.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 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.

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

Revenue from contracts for the provision of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

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

Depreciation 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:

Land and buildings Freehold	2% straight line on freehold buildings
Plant and machinery	20% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

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.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

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

B & L BUILDERS (ORKNEY) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

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, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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.

1.6 Construction contracts

Where the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, revenue and costs are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the reporting end date. Variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments are included to the extent that the amount can be measured reliably and its receipt is considered probable.

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

Where the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognised to the extent of contract costs incurred where it is probable that they will be recoverable. Contract costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred. When costs incurred in securing a contract are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred, they are not included in contract costs if the contract is obtained in a subsequent period.

The "percentage of completion method" is used 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.

B & L BUILDERS (ORKNEY) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

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.

1.9 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.

1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

B & L BUILDERS (ORKNEY) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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.

1.11 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.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.13 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

B & L BUILDERS (ORKNEY) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.14 Government grants

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.

Government grants relating to turnover are recognised as income over the periods when the related costs are incurred. Grants relating to an asset are recognised in income systematically over the asset's expected useful life. If part of such a grant is deferred it is recognised as deferred income rather than being deducted from the asset's carrying amount.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 14 (2018 - 12).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 October 2018	100,000	509,248	609,248
Additions	-	87,466	87,466
Disposals	-	(54,390)	(54,390)
	<u>100,000</u>	<u>542,324</u>	<u>642,324</u>
At 30 September 2019	100,000	542,324	642,324
	<u>100,000</u>	<u>542,324</u>	<u>642,324</u>
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 October 2018	6,000	246,474	252,474
Depreciation charged in the year	1,000	66,240	67,240
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(16,868)	(16,868)
	<u>7,000</u>	<u>295,846</u>	<u>302,846</u>
At 30 September 2019	7,000	295,846	302,846
	<u>7,000</u>	<u>295,846</u>	<u>302,846</u>
Carrying amount			
At 30 September 2019	93,000	246,478	339,478
	<u>93,000</u>	<u>246,478</u>	<u>339,478</u>
At 30 September 2018	94,000	262,774	356,774
	<u>94,000</u>	<u>262,774</u>	<u>356,774</u>

4 Debtors

	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	-	335
Other debtors	134,092	77,267
	<u>134,092</u>	<u>77,602</u>
	<u>134,092</u>	<u>77,602</u>

B & L BUILDERS (ORKNEY) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	49,731	94,736
Taxation and social security	47,800	23,978
Other creditors	25,264	40,914
	<u>122,795</u>	<u>159,628</u>

The company operates some plant & machinery on hire purchase terms. Creditors falling due within one year include hire purchase creditors of £21,478 (2018: £37,606).

The company has granted to Bank of Scotland PLC a standard security over land & buildings at Grainshore Drive, Kirkwall, and a bond and floating charge over all assets, as security for bank overdraft and loan facilities.

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2019	2018
	£	£
Other creditors	<u>15,775</u>	<u>45,753</u>

The company operates some plant & machinery on hire purchase terms. Creditors falling due after more than one year include hire purchase creditors of £15,775 (2018: £45,753).

7 Provisions for liabilities	2019	2018
	£	£
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>44,963</u>	<u>41,556</u>

8 Called up share capital	2019	2018
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 (2018: 1) Ordinary A shares of £1 each	100	1
100 (2018: 1) Ordinary B shares of £1 each	100	1
100 Ordinary C shares of £1 each	100	100
100 Ordinary D shares of £1 each	100	100
100 Ordinary E shares of £1 each	100	100
	<u>500</u>	<u>302</u>

B & L BUILDERS (ORKNEY) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

8 Called up share capital (Continued)

		2019 £	2018 £
Reconciliation of movements during the year:			
	Ordinary A shares Number	Ordinary B shares Number	Ordinary C, D and E shares Number
At 1 October 2018	1	1	300
Issue of fully paid shares	99	99	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At 30 September 2019	100	100	300
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

During the year the company allotted and issued 99 Ordinary A shares and 99 Ordinary B shares for cash consideration of £1 per share.

9 Directors' transactions

Interest free loans have been granted by the company to its directors as follows:

Description	% Rate	Opening balance £	Amounts advanced £	Closing balance £
K Budge	-	4,761	10,832	15,593
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		4,761	10,832	15,593
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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.