BOWMER & KIRKLAND (LONDON) LIMITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2014

Company Registration Number 2301691

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BOWMER & KIRKLAND (LONDON) LIMITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2014

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO BOWMER & KIRKLAND (LONDON) LIMITED

UNDER SECTION 449 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

We have examined the abbreviated accounts set out on pages 2 to 5, together with the financial statements of Bowmer & Kirkland (London) Limited for the year ended 31 August 2014 prepared under Section 396 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report is made solely to the company, in accordance with Section 449 of the Companies Act 2006. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company those matters we are required to state to it in a special 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 for our work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

The directors are responsible for preparing the abbreviated accounts in accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts to the Registrar of Companies and whether the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with the regulations made under that section and to report our opinion to you.

We conducted our work in accordance with Bulletin 2008/4 issued by the Auditing Practices Board. In accordance with that Bulletin we have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts and that the abbreviated accounts are properly prepared.

Opinion

In our opinion the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with Section 444(3) of the Companies Act 2006, and the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with the regulations made under that section.

Rebecca Prime, Senior Statutory Auditor For and on behalf of

Baker Tilly VAvdit CLP

Baker Tilly UK Audit LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants

Suite A, 7th Floor City Gate East

Tollhouse Hill

Nottingham NG1 5FS

21 May 2015

Registered Number 2301691

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31 AUGUST 2014

		2014		2013	
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets Tangible assets	2		-		-
Current assets Debtors Cash at bank and in hand		491,376 9,565,928		510,677 9,848,169	
Creditors: amounts falling due with	in one	10,057,304		10,358,846	
year	·	(1,814,154)		(2,229,525)	0.400.004
Net current assets			8,243,150		8,129,321
Capital and reserves					
Called-up share capital	3		10,000		10,000
Profit and loss account			8,233,150		8,119,321
Shareholders' funds			8,243,150		8,129,321

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

R M Kirkland Director

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The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2014

1. Accounting policies

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

Cash flow statement

The directors have taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard 1 (Revised 1996) from including a cash flow statement in the financial statements on the grounds that the company is wholly owned and its parent publishes a consolidated cash flow statement.

Turnover

Turnover, which is net of value added tax, represents the value of work done in the year.

Where 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 by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the balance sheet date.

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

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

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

Plant and equipment

3-5 years straight line

Tangible fixed assets are stated at original cost less accumulated depreciation. The cost of tangible fixed assets is their purchase price less any incidental costs of acquisition.

Operating leases

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, or a right to receive repayments of tax.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider it more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted. Deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised have not been discounted.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2014

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement.

Financial instruments which are assets are stated at cost less any provision for impairment. Financial liabilities are stated at principal capital amounts outstanding at the period end. Issue costs relating to financial liabilities are deducted from the outstanding balance and are amortised over the period to the due date for repayment of the financial liability.

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. A financial liability is any contractual arrangement for an entity to deliver cash to the holder of the associated financial instrument.

Contract work in progress

Ordinary shares of £1 each

In accordance with Statement of Standard Accounting Practise 9, amounts recoverable on contracts, which are included in debtors, are stated at cost less progress payments receivable plus an appropriate amount of profit in the case of long term contracts.

Provisions are made for losses incurred or anticipated in bringing contracts to completion.

For contracts where progress payments exceed the book value of work done, the excess is included in creditors as payments on account.

2. Fixed assets

3.

			Tangible Assets £
Cost			~
At 1 September 2013 and 31 August 2014			487,474
Depreciation At 1 September 2013			487,474
At 31 August 2014			487,474
Net book value At 31 August 2014			
At 31 August 2013			_
Share capital			
Allotted, called up and fully paid:			
	2014		2013
	No	£	No £

10,000

10,000

10,000

10,000

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2014

4. Ultimate parent company and controlling party

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

The largest and smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Bowmer & Kirkland Limited.

The financial statements of Bowmer & Kirkland Limited can be obtained from Companies House.

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