Company Registration No. SC212435 (Scotland)

COLLIER QUARRYING AND RECYCLING LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

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COLLIER QUARRYING AND RECYCLING LIMITED

Company Information

Director	Mr D A Collier
Secretary	Mr P Thacker
Company number	SC212435
Registered office	Goathill Quarry Easter Bucklyvie Cowdenbeath Fife KY4 8ES
Accountants	Condie & Co 10 Abbey Park Place Dunfermline Fife KY12 7NZ
Bankers	Royal Bank of Scotland 102 High Street Cowdenbeath Fife KY4 9NF

COLLIER QUARRYING AND RECYCLING LIMITED

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COLLIER QUARRYING AND RECYCLING LIMITED

Report To The Director On The Preparation Of The Unaudited Statutory Accounts Of Collier Quarrying And Recycling 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 Collier Quarrying and Recycling Limited for the year ended 31 May 2017 which comprise, the Statement Of Financial Position 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 Collier Quarrying and Recycling Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 1 February 2018. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Collier Quarrying and Recycling Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Collier Quarrying and Recycling 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 Collier Quarrying and Recycling Limited and its Board of Directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Collier Quarrying and Recycling 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 Collier Quarrying and Recycling Limited. You consider that Collier Quarrying and Recycling 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 Collier Quarrying and Recycling 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.

Condie & Co

Chartered Accountants

2 February 2018

10 Abbey Park Place
Dunfermline
Fife
KY12 7NZ

COLLIER QUARRYING AND RECYCLING LIMITED

Statement Of Financial Position

As At 31 May 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £	2016 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	2		5,388,272		4,886,116
Current assets					
Stocks		5,355		66,629	
Debtors	3	1,843,290		1,505,390	
Cash at bank and in hand		520,176		495,018	
		2,368,821		2,067,037	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(4,166,584)		(3,715,248)	
Net current liabilities			(1,797,763)		(1,648,211)
Total assets less current liabilities			3,590,509		3,237,905
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	5		(447,832)		(714,765)
Provisions for liabilities			(154,012)		(238,144)
Net assets			2,988,665		2,284,996
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			2,988,565		2,284,896
Total equity			2,988,665		2,284,996

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 May 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act 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.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 25 January 2018

Duncan Collier

Mr D A Collier
Director
Company Registration No. SC212435

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Collier Quarrying and Recycling Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Goathill Quarry, Easter Bucklyvie, Cowdenbeath, Fife, KY4 8ES.

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.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2017 are the first financial statements of Collier Quarrying and Recycling Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 June 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

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.

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.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

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

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Land and buildings Freehold	2% p.a. straight line
Plant and machinery	15% p.a. reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	20% p.a. 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 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

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 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.7 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 statement of financial position 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.

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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.

1.8 Equity instruments

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

1.9 Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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 income statement, 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.

1.10 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 statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the income statement so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

2 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings Freehold	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 June 2016	2,266,012	3,760,057	8,181	6,034,250
Additions	329,098	892,215	20,791	1,242,104
Disposals	-	(330,500)	-	(330,500)
At 31 May 2017	2,595,110	4,321,772	28,972	6,945,854
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 June 2016	205,329	940,614	2,191	1,148,134
Depreciation charged in the year	48,348	474,442	4,030	526,820
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(117,372)	-	(117,372)
At 31 May 2017	253,677	1,297,684	6,221	1,557,582
Carrying amount				
At 31 May 2017	2,341,433	3,024,088	22,751	5,388,272
At 31 May 2016	2,060,683	2,819,443	5,990	4,886,116

2 Tangible fixed assets **(Continued)**

Freehold land and buildings with a carrying amount of £5,388,272 (2016 - £4,886,116) have been pledged to secure borrowings of the company. The company is not allowed to pledge these assets as security for other borrowings or to sell them to another entity.

3 Debtors

	2017	2016
Amounts falling due within one year:	**£**	**£**
Trade debtors	1,834,627	1,505,290
Other debtors	8,663	100
	1,843,290	1,505,390

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	**£**
Bank loans and overdrafts	123,098	239,254
Obligations under finance leases	388,878	568,233
Trade creditors	442,521	430,821
Corporation tax	179,930	63,931
Other taxation and social security	36,326	144,466
Other creditors	2,970,696	2,218,022
Accruals and deferred income	25,135	50,521
	4,166,584	3,715,248

The Royal Bank of Scotland PLC holds fixed and floating charges over all of the property and assets of the company for all sums due.

5 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017	2016
	£	**£**
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	220,588
Obligations under finance leases	447,832	494,177
	447,832	714,765

6 Called up share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	100	100

7 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of Section 1AC35 of FRS 102 whereby only material transactions which are not under the normal market conditions need to be disclosed. There are no transactions with any related companies that are not under normal market conditions.