

Company registration number SC212435 (Scotland)

COLLIER QUARRYING AND RECYCLING LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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 2023 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://icas.com/icas-framework-preparation-of-accounts>

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 31 May 2021. 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://icas.com/icas-framework-preparation-of-accounts>. 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.

Condle & Co Limited

21 November 2023

Chartered Accountants

10 Abbey Park Place
Dunfermline
Fife
KY12 7NZ

COLLIER QUARRYING AND RECYCLING LIMITED

Statement Of Financial Position

As At 31 May 2023

		2023	2022
	Notes	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	4,880,363	5,330,096
Current assets			
Stocks		49,761	122,830
Debtors	5	2,943,170	3,157,444
Cash at bank and in hand		3,066,886	3,787,657
		6,059,817	7,067,931
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(5,720,511)	(5,369,358)
Net current assets		339,306	1,698,573
Total assets less current liabilities		5,219,669	7,028,669
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7	-	(40,368)
Provisions for liabilities		(331,626)	(468,204)
Net assets		4,888,043	6,520,097
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	9	90	90
Capital redemption reserve		(653,250)	(653,240)
Profit and loss reserves		5,541,203	7,173,247
Total equity		4,888,043	6,520,097

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 2023 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 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.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 21 November 2023

Mr D A Collier

Director

Company Registration No. SC212435

COLLIER QUARRYING AND RECYCLING LIMITED

Notes To The Financial Statements

For The Year Ended 31 May 2023

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.

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	25% p.a. straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% p.a. 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.

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.

COLLIER QUARRYING AND RECYCLING LIMITED

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 31 May 2023

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.

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 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.

1.7 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.

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.

COLLIER QUARRYING AND RECYCLING LIMITED

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 31 May 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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 transaction 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.

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 profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

COLLIER QUARRYING AND RECYCLING LIMITED

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 31 May 2023

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is 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.

3 Employees

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

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	-	-

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings Freehold £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures, fittings & equipment £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 June 2022	3,495,422	5,520,301	29,121	9,044,844
Additions	150,285	350,379	43,043	543,707
Disposals	-	-	(22,911)	(22,911)
At 31 May 2023	3,645,707	5,870,680	49,253	9,565,640
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 June 2022	528,357	3,157,389	29,002	3,714,748
Depreciation charged in the year	71,459	920,803	1,178	993,440
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	(22,911)	(22,911)
At 31 May 2023	599,816	4,078,192	7,269	4,685,277
Carrying amount				
At 31 May 2023	3,045,891	1,792,488	41,984	4,880,363
At 31 May 2022	2,967,065	2,362,912	119	5,330,096

Tangible fixed assets with a net book value of £4,880,363 (2022 - £5,330,096) have been pledged as security in favour of The Royal Bank of Scotland Plc.

COLLIER QUARRYING AND RECYCLING LIMITED

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 31 May 2023

5 Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	2,390,274	2,952,900
Amounts owed by group undertakings	90	-
Other debtors	81,904	3,849
Prepayments and accrued income	470,902	200,695
	<u>2,943,170</u>	<u>3,157,444</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Obligations under finance leases	28,907	56,542
Trade creditors	783,244	333,971
Corporation tax	653,748	146,858
Other taxation and social security	-	29,296
Other creditors	4,094,284	4,604,470
Accruals and deferred income	160,328	198,221
	<u>5,720,511</u>	<u>5,369,358</u>

The Royal Bank of Scotland Plc hold a fixed charge dated 27 December 2018 and standard security dated 14 December 2010 and 27 July 2010 over all of the assets of the company as security.

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Obligations under finance leases	-	40,368
	<u>-</u>	<u>40,368</u>

The Royal Bank of Scotland Plc hold a fixed charge dated 27 December 2018 and standard security dated 14 December 2010 and 27 July 2010 over all of the assets of the company as security.

8 Provisions for liabilities

	2023	2022
	£	£
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>331,626</u>	<u>468,204</u>

COLLIER QUARRYING AND RECYCLING LIMITED

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 31 May 2023

9 Called up share capital

	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	90	90	90	90
	<u>90</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>90</u>

10 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.

11 Directors' transactions

The balance due from the director included in other debtors, is interest free and repayable on demand.

Description	% Rate	Opening balance £	Amounts advanced £	Closing balance £
Mr D Collier	-	-	122	122
		<u>-</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>122</u>
		<u>-</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>122</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.