Registered number: 02123722

GOLLINS CONTRACTORS LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

GOLLINS CONTRACTORS LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 02123722

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 JUNE 2025

	Note		2025 £		*2024* *£*
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		**1,682,010**		*1,601,460*
Investment property	5		**771,573**		*771,573*
			2,453,583		*2,373,033*
Current assets					
Stocks		**6,207**		*9,840*	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	**795,437**		*850,635*	
Cash at bank and in hand	7	**471,495**		*486,208*	
		1,273,139		*1,346,683*	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	**(251,288)**		*(350,194)*	
Net current assets			**1,021,851**		*996,489*
Total assets less current liabilities			**3,475,434**		*3,369,522*
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		**(299,750)**		*(216,500)*
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	10	**(453,164)**		*(404,915)*	
			(453,164)		*(404,915)*
Net assets			**2,722,520**		*2,748,107*
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			**100**		*100*
Profit and loss account			**2,722,420**		*2,748,007*
			2,722,520		*2,748,107*

The director considers that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 JUNE 2025

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

.....
P J Gollins
Director
Date: 9 March 2026

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

1. General information

Gollins Contractors Limited is a company which is limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales within the United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is Chiltern View Farm, 12 Bishopstone, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, United Kingdom, HP17 8SE.

The company's principal activity is that of agricultural activities.

The financial statements are presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest £

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the requirements and the Companies Act 2006. 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 following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

2.3 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.4 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current corporation tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and

Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the below rates.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	-		18-20%
Fixtures & fittings	-	25%	reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.7 Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by external valuers and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.9 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.11 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.12 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are recognised when an event has taken place that gives rise to a legal or constructive obligation, a transfer of economic benefits is probable and a reliable estimate can be made.

Provisions are measured as the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation, taking into account the related risks and uncertainties.

Increases in provisions are generally charged as an expense to profit or loss.

2.13 Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 "Basic Financial Instruments" 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 trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances, are initially

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Financial instruments (continued)

measured at their transaction price (adjusted for transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial assets that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss) and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, 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.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other debtors due with the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

Basic 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 the deduction of all its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other creditors, bank loans and other loans are initially measured at their transaction price (adjusting for transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss). When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest, discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year. If not, they represent non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are initially recognised at their transaction price and subsequently are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Derecognition of financial instruments

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised when their contractual right to future cash flow expire, or are settled, or when the Company transfers the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another party. If significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained after the transfer to another party, then the Company will continue to recognise the value of the portion of the risks and rewards retained.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the Company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 *(2024 - 2)*.

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Other fixed assets	Total
	£	£	£
Cost or valuation			
At 1 July 2024	**46,710**	**3,218,592**	**3,265,302**
Additions	**-**	**896,335**	**896,335**
Disposals	**-**	**(783,890)**	**(783,890)**
At 30 June 2025	**46,710**	**3,331,037**	**3,377,747**
Depreciation			
At 1 July 2024	**-**	**1,663,842**	**1,663,842**
Charge for the year on owned assets	**-**	**337,038**	**337,038**
Disposals	**-**	**(305,143)**	**(305,143)**
At 30 June 2025	**-**	**1,695,737**	**1,695,737**
Net book value			
At 30 June 2025	**46,710**	**1,635,300**	**1,682,010**
At 30 June 2024	*46,710*	*1,554,750*	*1,601,460*

The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:

	2025	*2024*
	£	*£*
Freehold	**46,710**	*46,710*
	46,710	*46,710*

4. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

	2025	*2024*
	£	*£*
Plant and machinery	**1,070,423**	*800,437*
	1,070,423	*800,437*

5. Investment property

	Freehold investment property
	£
Valuation	
At 1 July 2024	**771,573**
At 30 June 2025	**771,573**

The 2025 valuations were made by the director, on an open market value basis.

If the Investment properties had been accounted for under the historic cost accounting rules, the properties would have been measured as follows:

	2025	*2024*
	£	*£*
Historic cost	**478,103**	*478,103*
	478,103	*478,103*

6. Debtors

	2025	2024
	£	£
Trade debtors	**175,620**	*218,398*
Other debtors	**500,083**	*505,876*
Prepayments and accrued income	**119,734**	*126,361*
	795,437	*850,635*

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025	2024
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	**471,495**	*486,208*
	471,495	*486,208*

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	£	£
Trade creditors	**59,232**	*200,675*
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	**159,750**	*133,250*
Accruals and deferred income	**32,306**	*16,269*
	251,288	*350,194*

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2025	2024
	£	£
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	**299,750**	*216,500*
	299,750	*216,500*

10. Deferred taxation

	2025 £
At beginning of year	**(404,915)**
Charged to profit or loss	**(48,249)**
At end of year	**(453,164)**

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2025 £	*2024* *£*
Accelerated capital allowances	**(453,165)**	*(404,915)*
	(453,165)	*(404,915)*

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.