# CULLODEN BUILDERS LIMITED
## UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
## FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022
## PAGES FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

**CULLODEN BUILDERS LIMITED**
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**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

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**CULLODEN BUILDERS LIMITED**
**BALANCE SHEET**
**AS AT 31 MARCH 2022**

| | Note | 2022 | 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | £ |
| **Fixed assets** | | | |
| Tangible assets | 3 | 269 | 817 |
| Investment property | 4 | 1,625,000 | 1,625,000 |
| Investments | 5 | 566,603 | 561,102 |
| | | **2,191,872** | **2,186,919** |
| **Current assets** | | | |
| Debtors | 6 | 145,709 | 332,275 |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 169,035 | 23,088 |
| | | **314,744** | **355,363** |
| **Creditors** | | | |
| Amounts falling due within one year | 7 | ( 47,183) | ( 57,378) |
| **Net current assets** | | **267,561** | **297,985** |
| **Total assets less current liabilities** | | **2,459,433** | **2,484,904** |
| Provision for liabilities | | ( 201,581) | ( 151,476) |
| **Net assets** | | **2,257,852** | **2,333,428** |
| **Capital and reserves** | | | |
| Called-up share capital | 8 | 900 | 900 |
| Revaluation reserve | | 952,220 | 988,911 |
| Capital redemption reserve | | 100 | 100 |
| Profit and loss account | | 1,304,632 | 1,343,517 |
| **Total shareholder's funds** | | **2,257,852** | **2,333,428** |

For the financial year ending 31 March 2022 the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The member has not required the Company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the financial year in accordance with section 476;
- The director acknowledges their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements; and
- These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and a copy of the Profit and Loss Account has not been delivered.

The financial statements of Culloden Builders Limited (registered number: SC080236) were approved and authorised for issue by the Director on 09 January 2023. They were signed on its behalf by:

Shani Urquhart
Director

## 1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the financial year and to the preceding financial year, unless otherwise stated.

### General information and basis of accounting

Culloden Builders Limited (the Company) is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in Scotland. The address of the Company's registered office is Pollensa, Blackpark, Inverness, United Kingdom.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued by the Financial Reporting Council and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

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

### Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the Balance Sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date.

Exchange differences are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account in the period in which they arise except for exchange differences arising on gains or losses on non-monetary items which are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

### 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 and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Turnover is recognised when the significant risks and rewards are considered to have been transferred to the customer.

### Employee benefits

*Short term benefits*
The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

**Taxation**

*Current tax*
Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recoverable) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

*Deferred tax*
Deferred tax arises as a result of including items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the Company's financial statements. Deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences which result in an obligation to pay more or less tax at a future date, at the average tax rates that are expected to apply when the timing differences reverse, based on current tax rates and laws. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

**Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than investment property and freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line or reducing balance basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fixtures and fittings | 5 years straight line |
| Computer equipment | 3 years straight line |

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

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.

**Impairment of assets**

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each Balance Sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account as described below.

*Non-financial assets*
At each balance sheet date, the company reviews its tangible and intangible 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). The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its 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.

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. 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.

**Investment property**

Investment property is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at each reporting date with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Deferred taxation is provided on these gains at the rate expected to apply when the property is sold.

**Fixed asset investments**

Investments are recognised initially at fair value which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value through profit or loss if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably. Other investments are measured at cost less impairment.

**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 creditors: amounts falling due within one year.

**Financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the Balance Sheet when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either 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.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, or the Company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or the Company, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

*Basic financial liabilities*
Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans, 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.

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

*Equity instruments*
Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the fair value of cash or other resources received or receivable, net of direct issue costs. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the Company.

**Dividends**

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

**2. Employees**

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| | Number | Number |
| Monthly average number of persons employed by the Company during the year, including the director | 2 | 2 |

**3. Tangible assets**

| | Fixtures and fittings | Computer equipment | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| **Cost** | | | |
| At 01 April 2021 | 657 | 1,645 | 2,302 |
| **At 31 March 2022** | **657** | **1,645** | **2,302** |
| **Accumulated depreciation** | | | |
| At 01 April 2021 | 657 | 828 | 1,485 |
| Charge for the financial year | 0 | 548 | 548 |
| **At 31 March 2022** | **657** | **1,376** | **2,033** |
| **Net book value** | | | |
| **At 31 March 2022** | **0** | **269** | **269** |
| At 31 March 2021 | 0 | 817 | 817 |

## 4. Investment property

| | Investment property |
|---|---|
| | £ |
| **Valuation** | |
| As at 01 April 2021 | **1,625,000** |
| **As at 31 March 2022** | **1,625,000** |

**Valuation**

On 3 May 2018 the company's investment properties were valued by Graham & Sibbald Chartered Surveyors at an open market value of £1,625,000. The director believes that the value of £1,625,000 is an appropriate valuation as at 31 March 2022.

## 5. Fixed asset investments

| | Listed investments | Total |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| **Carrying value before impairment** | | |
| At 01 April 2021 | 561,102 | 561,102 |
| Additions | 7,387 | 7,387 |
| Disposals | ( 1,286) | ( 1,286) |
| Movement in fair value | ( 600) | ( 600) |
| **At 31 March 2022** | **566,603** | **566,603** |
| **Provisions for impairment** | | |
| At 01 April 2021 | 0 | 0 |
| **At 31 March 2022** | **0** | **0** |
| **Carrying value at 31 March 2022** | **566,603** | **566,603** |
| Carrying value at 31 March 2021 | 561,102 | 561,102 |

## 6. Debtors

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| Trade debtors | 7,814 | 4,800 |
| Corporation tax | 76,538 | 76,538 |
| Other debtors | 61,357 | 250,937 |
| | **145,709** | **332,275** |

## 7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| Trade creditors | 405 | 4,383 |
| Corporation tax | 15,671 | 26,090 |
| Other taxation and social security | 2,755 | 1,046 |
| Other creditors | 28,352 | 25,859 |
| | **47,183** | **57,378** |

Included within other creditors is a secured loan of £2,693 (2021 - £2,326) that has security over the equity investments it relates to.

## 8. Called-up share capital

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| **Allotted, called-up and fully-paid** | | |
| 900 Ordinary shares of £ 1.00 each | 900 | 900 |

## 9. Related party transactions

### Transactions with the entity's director

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| Director | 60,734 | 213,252 |

At the beginning of the year the director owed the business £213,252. During the year £86,171 was advanced and £238,689 was repaid resulting in a closing balance of £60,734 being owed to the business by the director.

This loan is unsecured, interest free and has no fixed terms of repayment.

### Other related party transactions

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| Amounts due from other related parties | 0 | 37,062 |

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