Company registration number SC642821 (Scotland)

S & G BAYNES CONTRACTING LTD

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

S & G BAYNES CONTRACTING LTD

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 8

S & G BAYNES CONTRACTING LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2025

	Notes	2025		2024	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	**4**		760,153		625,973
Current assets					
Stocks		6,000		4,000	
Debtors	**5**	150,267		97,007	
Cash at bank and in hand		55,777		28,177	
		212,044		129,184	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**6**	(284,993)		(319,984)	
Net current liabilities			(72,949)		(190,800)
Total assets less current liabilities			687,204		435,173
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**7**		(259,526)		(174,511)
Provisions for liabilities			(168,465)		(119,913)
Net assets			259,213		140,749
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	**10**		10		10
Profit and loss reserves			259,203		140,739
Total equity			259,213		140,749

S & G BAYNES CONTRACTING LTD

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 APRIL 2025

For the financial year ended 30 April 2025 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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.

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.

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

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 16 January 2026

Mr S Baynes
Director

Company registration number SC642821 (Scotland)

1 Accounting policies

Company information

S & G Baynes Contracting Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 5 Whitefriars Crescent, Perth, United Kingdom, PH2 0PA.

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 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.

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 contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Plant and equipment	15% on reducing balance
Computers	33.3% on cost
Motor vehicles	20% on 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.

1.4 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

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 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 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 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account 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 profit and loss account, 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 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

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

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

1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.12 Leases

As lessee

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 balance sheet 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.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

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:

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Total	7	7

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and equipment	Computers	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 May 2024	711,812	544	183,105	895,461
Additions	307,011	-	59,495	366,506
Disposals	(194,617)	-	(41,817)	(236,434)
At 30 April 2025	824,206	544	200,783	1,025,533
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 May 2024	215,489	434	53,565	269,488
Depreciation charged in the year	70,585	87	29,575	100,247
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(82,702)	-	(21,653)	(104,355)
At 30 April 2025	203,372	521	61,487	265,380
Carrying amount				
At 30 April 2025	620,834	23	139,296	760,153
At 30 April 2024	496,323	110	129,540	625,973

5 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2025 £	2024 £
Trade debtors	141,844	65,123
Other debtors	7,535	1,412
Prepayments and accrued income	888	30,472
	150,267	97,007

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

		2025 £	2024 £
Obligations under finance leases	8	174,031	132,937
Other borrowings		45,818	86,715
Trade creditors		25,147	29,426
Taxation and social security		25,232	61,878
Other creditors		-	4,060
Accruals and deferred income		14,765	4,968
		284,993	319,984

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2025 £	2024 £
Bank loans and overdrafts		27,847	33,230
Obligations under finance leases	8	231,679	141,281
		259,526	174,511

8 Finance lease obligations

Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:	2025 £	2024 £
Within one year	174,031	132,937
In two to five years	231,679	141,281
	405,710	274,218

9 Secured debts

The hire purchase and finance lease liabilities of £405,711 (2024 - £274,218) are secured over the assets to which they relate to.

10 Called up share capital

Ordinary share capital	2025 Number	2024 Number	2025 £	2024 £
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of 10p each	100	100	10	10

11 Directors' transactions

Advances or credits have been granted by the company to its directors as follows:

Description	% Rate	Opening balance £	Amounts advanced £	Interest charged £	Amounts repaid £	Closing balance £
Mr S Baynes -	2.25	(4,060)	41,444	151	(30,000)	7,535
		(4,060)	41,444	151	(30,000)	7,535

12 Ultimate controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is Mr S Baynes.

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.