

**ROBERT KIRKLAND (BLYTH) LIMITED**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023**

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 31 MAY 2023**

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	4	151,037	124,461
Investments	5	12,497	53,494
Investment property	6	485,000	629,500
		<u>648,534</u>	<u>807,455</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		10,722	34,367
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	480,497	331,862
Cash at bank and in hand	8	160,355	304,577
		<u>651,574</u>	<u>670,806</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(730,253)	(833,828)
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		<u>(78,679)</u>	<u>(163,022)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>569,855</u>	<u>644,433</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	(41,036)	(32,852)
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>528,819</u></u>	<u><u>611,581</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		3,505	3,505
Fair value reserve		132,671	109,371
Capital redemption reserve		3,506	3,506
Profit and loss account		389,137	495,199
		<u><u>528,819</u></u>	<u><u>611,581</u></u>

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**  
**AS AT 31 MAY 2023**

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.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income 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 on 28 February 2024.

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**C J McGlen**  
Director

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**P A McGlen**  
Director

The notes on pages 4 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

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**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023**


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	Called up share capital £	Capital redemption reserve £	Fair value reserve £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
<b>At 1 June 2021</b>	<b>3,505</b>	<b>3,506</b>	<b>109,371</b>	<b>818,673</b>	<b>935,055</b>
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(323,474)	(323,474)
<b>At 1 June 2022</b>	<b>3,505</b>	<b>3,506</b>	<b>109,371</b>	<b>495,199</b>	<b>611,581</b>
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(82,762)	(82,762)
Transfer to/from profit and loss account	-	-	23,300	-	23,300
Transfer to/from fair value reserve	-	-	-	(23,300)	(23,300)
<b>At 31 May 2023</b>	<b>3,505</b>	<b>3,506</b>	<b>132,671</b>	<b>389,137</b>	<b>528,819</b>

The notes on pages 4 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023**

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**1. General information**

Robert Kirkland (Blyth) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales, registered number 01138871. The registered office is 62-66 Bridge Street, Blyth, Northumberland, NE24 2AP.

**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 Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

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 following principal accounting policies have been applied:

**2.2 Going concern**

The Company had net assets of £528,819 as at 31 May 2023 (2022: £611,581), including cash at bank of £160,355 (2022: £304,577) and fixed assets of £648,534 (2022: £807,455), with only £63,503 (2022: £49,561) of secured debts and generated a loss before tax for the year of £82,762 (2022: £323,474).

Whilst the directors do not prepare formal cash flow forecasts, the company has a full order book and it is expected that the Company will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least the next 12 months from the approval of these financial statements.

The company is primarily financed by profits retained within the business and loans from the directors. The only external finance outstanding is hire purchase contracts (secured on the assets to which they relate) and a Bounceback loan which was drawn down in 2021.

Consequently, the directors are confident they will have sufficient funds to continue to meet liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and therefore have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.3 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.

**Rendering of services**

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

**2.4 Operating leases: the Company as lessee**

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

**2.5 Government grants**

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the same period as the related expenditure.

**2.6 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.7 Borrowing costs**

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

**2.8 Pensions**

**Defined contribution pension plan**

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

**2.9 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.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line and reducing balance methods.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property	- 2% straight line
Motor vehicles	- 25% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	- 10%/20% straight line

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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.10 Revaluation of tangible fixed assets**

Individual freehold and leasehold properties are carried at current year value at fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are undertaken with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the balance sheet date.

Fair values are determined from market based evidence normally undertaken by professionally qualified valuers.

Revaluation gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income unless losses exceed the previously recognised gains or reflect a clear consumption of economic benefits, in which case the excess losses are recognised in profit or loss.

**2.11 Investment property**

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by the directors 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.

**2.12 Valuation of investments**

Fixed asset investments are initially measured at transaction price excluding transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss. Transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

**2.13 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.

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.

Work in progress is valued at the lower of cost, including direct costs of materials and labour plus an element of profit, less invoiced cash received on account, and net realisable value. Direct costs of materials are at actual invoice cost.

**2.14 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.



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.15 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.

**2.16 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.

**2.17 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.

The Company has elected to apply the recognition and measurement provisions of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (as adopted by the UK Endorsement Board) with the disclosure requirements of Sections 11 and 12 and the other presentation requirements of FRS 102.

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 receivables, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price including transaction costs 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 receivables due with the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

**Other financial assets**

Other financial assets, which includes investments in equity instruments which are not classified as subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the recognised transaction price. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with the changes in fair value being recognised in the profit or loss. Where other financial assets are not publicly traded, hence their fair value cannot be measured reliably, they are measured at cost less impairment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

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2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.17 Financial instruments (continued)

**Impairment of financial assets**

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date.

Financial assets are impaired when events, subsequent to their initial recognition, indicate the estimated future cash flows derived from the financial asset(s) have been adversely impacted. The impairment loss will be the difference between the current carrying amount and the present value of the future cash flows at the asset(s) original effective interest rate.

If there is a favourable change in relation to the events surrounding the impairment loss then the impairment can be reviewed for possible reversal. The reversal will not cause the current carrying amount to exceed the original carrying amount had the impairment not been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the profit or loss.

**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 payables, bank loans and other loans are initially measured at their transaction price after transaction costs. When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument 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.

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

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year. If not, they represent non-current liabilities. Trade payables 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 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 26 (2022 - 31).

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

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## 4. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>				
At 1 June 2022	30,977	216,326	11,716	259,019
Additions	-	67,749	2,210	69,959
Disposals	-	(39,985)	(8,186)	(48,171)
At 31 May 2023	30,977	244,090	5,740	280,807
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At 1 June 2022	20,474	103,604	10,480	134,558
Charge for the year on owned assets	620	27,696	621	28,937
Charge for the year on financed assets	-	4,172	-	4,172
Disposals	-	(29,711)	(8,186)	(37,897)
At 31 May 2023	21,094	105,761	2,915	129,770
<b>Net book value</b>				
At 31 May 2023	9,883	138,329	2,825	151,037
<b>At 31 May 2022</b>	10,503	112,722	1,236	124,461

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

	2023 £	2022 £
Motor vehicles	54,108	61,329
	<u>54,108</u>	<u>61,329</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

5. Fixed asset investments

	Listed investments £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>	
At 1 June 2022	53,494
Additions	12,000
Disposals	(52,286)
Revaluations	(711)
	<hr/>
At 31 May 2023	<u>12,497</u>

6. Investment property

	Freehold investment property £
<b>Valuation</b>	
At 1 June 2022	629,500
Deficit on revaluation	(144,500)
	<hr/>
<b>At 31 May 2023</b>	<u><b>485,000</b></u>

The 2023 valuations were made by the directors, on an open market value for existing use basis.

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

	2023 £	2022 £
Historic cost	351,523	351,523
Accumulated depreciation and impairments	(137,607)	(130,540)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<u><b>213,916</b></u>	<u><b>220,983</b></u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

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7. Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	446,447	215,050
Prepayments and accrued income	34,050	116,812
	<u>480,497</u>	<u>331,862</u>

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2023 £	2022 £
Cash at bank and in hand	160,355	304,577
	<u>160,355</u>	<u>304,577</u>

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023**

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**9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank loans	<b>10,000</b>	10,000
Trade creditors	<b>308,457</b>	500,036
Other taxation and social security	<b>160,154</b>	131,166
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	<b>12,467</b>	14,351
Other creditors	<b>220,409</b>	150,409
Accruals and deferred income	<b>18,766</b>	27,866
	<b><u>730,253</u></b>	<b><u>833,828</u></b>

The following liabilities were secured:

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	<b>12,467</b>	14,351
Bank loans	<b>10,000</b>	10,000
	<b><u>22,467</u></b>	<b><u>24,351</u></b>

Details of security provided:

Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts are secured against the assets to which they relate.

Bank loans are secured by way of fixed charges over the Company's properties as well as a fixed and floating charge over all property and assets present and future.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

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

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans	20,748	30,494
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	20,288	2,358
	<u>41,036</u>	<u>32,852</u>

The following liabilities were secured:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	20,288	2,358
Bank loans	20,748	30,494
	<u>41,036</u>	<u>32,852</u>

Details of security provided:

Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts are secured against the assets to which they relate.

Bank loans are secured by way of fixed charges over the Company's properties as well as a fixed and floating charge over all property and assets present and future.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

11. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2023 £	2022 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year</b>		
Bank loans	10,000	10,000
	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>
<b>Amounts falling due 1-2 years</b>		
Bank loans	10,000	10,000
	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>
<b>Amounts falling due 2-5 years</b>		
Bank loans	10,748	20,494
	<u>10,748</u>	<u>20,494</u>
	<u>30,748</u>	<u>40,494</u>

12. Hire purchase and finance leases

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Within one year	12,467	14,351
Between 1-5 years	20,288	2,358
	<u>32,755</u>	<u>16,709</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023**

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**13. Reserves**

**Fair value reserve**

This reserve represents the cumulative total of previous fair value adjustments to investment property and listed investments.

**Capital redemption reserve**

The capital redemption reserve comprises the cumulative nominal value of shares repurchased and cancelled by the company.

**Profit and loss account**

This reserve represents accumulated historic profits and losses.

**14. Pension commitments**

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £104,174 (2022 - £113,298). Contributions totalling £1,573 (2022 - £1,987) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

**15. Auditors' information**

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2023 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 28 February 2024 by Jon Routledge (Senior Statutory Auditor) on behalf of Ryecroft Glenton.

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.