

COMPANIES HOUSE  
EDINBURGH

30 AUG 2019

FRONT DESK

# Colorado Homes (Old Bordeaux) Limited

Registered number: SC236850

**Filleted financial statements**

For the period ended 28 February 2019



---

**COLORADO HOMES (OLD BORDEAUX) LIMITED**

---

**COMPANY INFORMATION**

---

<b>Directors</b>	I J P Bownes R R Jordan
<b>Company secretary</b>	A Drain
<b>Registered number</b>	SC236850
<b>Registered office</b>	Colorado House 11 Caputhall Road Deans Industrial Estate Deans Livingston EH54 8AS
<b>Independent auditor</b>	Mazars LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory auditor Apex 2 97 Haymarket Terrace Edinburgh EH12 5HD
<b>Solicitors</b>	Holmes MacKillop 109 Douglas Street Glasgow G2 4HB

---

**COLORADO HOMES (OLD BORDEAUX) LIMITED**

---

**CONTENTS**

---

	Page
<b>Statement of Financial Position</b>	1
<b>Notes to the Financial Statements</b>	2 - 9

---

COLORADO HOMES (OLD BORDEAUX) LIMITED  
REGISTERED NUMBER: SC236850

---

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2019

---

	Note	28 February 2019 £	30 November 2017 £
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	4	-	2,037,941
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	886	-
Cash and cash equivalents	6	6,120	94,459
		<u>7,006</u>	<u>2,132,400</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	-	(729,349)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>7,006</u>	<u>1,403,051</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>7,006</u>	<u>1,403,051</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	-	(1,320,000)
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>7,006</u></u>	<u><u>83,051</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	11	100	100
Profit and loss account	12	6,906	82,951
		<u>7,006</u>	<u>83,051</u>

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 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 on

22/8/19



I J P Bownes  
Director

The notes on pages 2 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

---

**COLORADO HOMES (OLD BORDEAUX) LIMITED**

---

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019**

---

**1. General information**

Colorado Homes (Old Bordeaux) Limited is a private company limited by shares registered in Scotland. The company's registered office and principal place of business is Colorado House, 11 Caputhall Road, Deans Industrial Estate, Deans, Livingston, EH54 8AS.

**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 preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the company's accounting policies.

The company's functional and presentational currency is GBP and is rounded to the nearest £.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

**2.2 Going concern**

In February 2019, the company sold its property development included in stocks and ceased to trade at this time. On this basis the accounts have not been prepared as a going concern. No adjustment to the carrying value of assets or liabilities has been made.

---

**COLORADO HOMES (OLD BORDEAUX) LIMITED**

---

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019**

---

**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 Finance costs**

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings 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.

**2.5 Borrowing costs**

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the period in which they are incurred.

---

**COLORADO HOMES (OLD BORDEAUX) LIMITED**

---

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019**

---

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.6 Taxation**

Tax is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, 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 income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting 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 reporting 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 reporting date.

**2.7 Stocks**

Stocks, which comprise a property development, are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

At each reporting 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 the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

**2.8 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.

**2.9 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.

**2.10 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.

---

## COLORADO HOMES (OLD BORDEAUX) LIMITED

---

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019

---

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

##### 2.11 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is an 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.

##### 2.12 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.

#### 3. Employees

The company has no employees other than the directors, who did not receive any remuneration in the current or prior year.

---

COLORADO HOMES (OLD BORDEAUX) LIMITED

---

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019

---

4. Stocks

	28 February 2019 £	30 November 2017 £
Property development	-	2,037,941

5. Debtors

	28 February 2019 £	30 November 2017 £
Prepayments and accrued income	886	-

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	28 February 2019 £	30 November 2017 £
Cash at bank and in hand	6,120	94,459

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	28 February 2019 £	30 November 2017 £
Bank loan (note 9)	-	30,000
Amounts owed to group undertaking (note 14)	-	696,849
Other creditors	-	2,500
	-	729,349

---

COLORADO HOMES (OLD BORDEAUX) LIMITED

---

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019

---

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

	28 February 2019 £	30 November 2017 £
Bank loan (note 9)	-	1,320,000

9. Bank loan

Analysis of the maturity of the bank loan is given below:

	28 February 2019 £	30 November 2017 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year</b>		
Bank loan	-	30,000
<b>Amounts falling due 1-2 years</b>		
Bank loan	-	30,000
<b>Amounts falling due 2-5 years</b>		
Bank loan	-	1,290,000
	-	1,350,000

The bank loan was secured by a first ranking standard security over the company's property development held in stocks, a mortgage debenture over the assets of the company and a third party guarantee to the value of £300,000 as detailed in note 13. The bank loan was fully repaid in February 2019.

10. Deferred taxation

The company has a deferred tax asset of approximately £nil (2017 - £1,900), based on a tax rate of 17% (2017 - 17%), relating to losses incurred. The deferred tax asset was not included in the prior year financial statements as the amounts involved were not considered to be significant.

---

**COLORADO HOMES (OLD BORDEAUX) LIMITED**

---

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019**

---

**11. Share capital**

	<b>28 February 2019</b>	<b>30 November 2017</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
100 (2017 - 100) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	100	100

**12. Reserves****Profit & loss account**

The profit and loss account includes all current and prior periods' retained profits and losses net of dividends paid.

**13. Director's personal guarantee**

There was a personal guarantee of £300,000 in place from R R Jordan, the controlling party, in relation to the bank loan. The total loan balance at the year end was £nil (2017 - £1,350,000).

**14. Related party transactions**

As a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of Colorado Group Limited, the company has taken advantage of the exemption granted by FRS 102 not to disclose transactions with its parent undertaking or other wholly owned fellow subsidiary undertakings.

**15. Parent undertaking and controlling party**

The company's immediate and ultimate parent undertaking is Colorado Group Limited, a company registered in Scotland, which is the smallest and largest group of companies for which group financial statements are prepared. Colorado Group Limited's registered office and principal place of business is Colorado House, 11 Caputhall Road, Deans Industrial Estate, Deans, Livingston, EH54 8AS. Copies of the financial statements of Colorado Group Limited are available to the public from Companies House, Edinburgh Quay 2, 139 Fountainbridge, Edinburgh, EH3 9FF.

In the opinion of the directors, R R Jordan is the company's controlling party by virtue of his majority shareholding in the parent undertaking.

---

**COLORADO HOMES (OLD BORDEAUX) LIMITED**

---

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019**

---

**16. Auditor's information**

The auditor's report on the financial statements for the period ended 28 February 2019 was unqualified.

In their report, the auditor emphasised that following matter without qualifying their report:

We draw attention to note 2.2 to the financial statements which explains that the company has ceased to trade and the directors do not therefore consider it to be appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. Accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern as described in note 2.2. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

The audit report was signed by Craig Maxwell (Senior Statutory Auditor) on behalf of Mazars LLP, Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor.