Company Registration N	lo. SC277167 (Scotland)		
	Stan England I	Builders Limited	
		ncial statements	
	for the year end	ed 31 March 2019	
	Pages for filin	g with registrar	

# Chartered Accountants' Report to the board of directors on the preparation of the unaudited statutory financial statements of Stan England Builders Limited

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Stan England Builders Limited for the year ended 31 March 2019 which comprise, the Statement Of Financial Position and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at

http://www.icas.com/technical-resources/framework-for-the-preparation-of-accounts-revised-january-2017.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Stan England Builders Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 21 December 2009. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Stan England Builders Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Stan England Builders Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with the requirements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland as detailed at

http://www.icas.com/technical-resources/framework-for-the-preparation-of-accounts-revised-january-2017. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Stan England Builders Limited and its Board of Directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Stan England Builders Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Stan England Builders Limited. You consider that Stan England Builders Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Stan England Builders Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

#### James Milne

Chartered Accountants Rosewood Raemoir Road Banchory AB31 4ET

18 December 2019

# Statement of financial position at 31 March 2019

Notes	£	<b>2019</b> £	£	<b>2018</b> £
2		70,405		64,570
3		206,858		206,858
		277,263		271,428
	249,689		179,433	
	52,114		90,553	
	70,597		•	
	372,400		269,986	
	(250,789)		(211,276)	
		121,611		58,710
		398,874		330,138
		(647)		(7,779)
		(7,132)		(9,863)
		391,095		312,496
				101
		390,994		312,395
		391,095		312,496
	2	2 3 249,689 52,114 70,597 372,400	Notes £ £  2 70,405 3 206,858 277,263  249,689 52,114 70,597 372,400 (250,789)  121,611 398,874  (647) (7,132) 391,095  101 390,994	Notes £ £ £ £  2 70,405 3 206,858 277,263  249,689 179,433 52,114 90,553 70,597 - 372,400 269,986 (250,789) (211,276)  121,611 398,874  (647) (7,132) 391,095  101 390,994

# Statement of financial position (continued) at 31 March 2019

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006 all of the members of the company have consented to the preparation of abridged financial statements pursuant to paragraph 1A of Schedule 1 to the Small Companies and Groups (Accounts and Directors' Report) Regulations (S.I. 2008/409)(b).

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 17 December 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Stan England Director

Company Registration No. SC277167

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Stan England Builders Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Rosewood, Raemoir Road, Banchory, Kincardineshire, United Kingdom, AB31 4ET.

#### 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.

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.

### 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:

Freehold land and buildings 25 years straight line

Plant and equipment 25% reducing balance & 3 years straight line

Motor vehicles 25% 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 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

### Notes to the financial statements (continued)

#### for the year ended 31 March 2019

### 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.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

#### 1.6 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

#### Current tay

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement 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 income statement, 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.

#### 1.7 Leases

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 statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the income statement so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued)

# for the year ended 31 March 2019

2	Tangible fixed assets	
		Total
		£
	Cost	
	At 1 April 2018	219,982
	Additions	23,971
	Disposals	(23,599)
	At 31 March 2019	220,354
	Depreciation and impairment	
	At 1 April 2018	155,412
	Depreciation charged in the year	17,201
	Eliminated in respect of disposals	(22,664)
	At 31 March 2019	149,949
	Carrying amount	
	At 31 March 2019	70,405
	At 31 March 2018	64,570
3	Investment property	
J	myodinone property	2019
		£
	Fair value	
	At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019	206,858

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2019

### 4 Directors' transactions

During the year the director entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

Description	Opening credit	balance	Amounts advanced	<b>Chosung</b> scredit repaid	balance
		£	£	£	£
Stan England - Directors account		91,232	101,362	(44,738)	147,856
		91,232	101,362	(44,738)	147,856

# 5 Controlling party

Mr Stan England & his wife Linda England, directors, control the company by virtue of their 100% holding of the voting share capital.

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.