

**THE SOCIETY OF CONSTRUCTION LAW**

**ANNUAL REPORT**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

**THE SOCIETY OF CONSTRUCTION LAW**  
**OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS**

**COUNCIL MEMBERS**

Rebecca Shorter (Chair)  
Christopher Sunderland (Vice Chair)  
Andrea Stauber (Secretary)  
David Falkenstern (Treasurer)  
Murray Armes  
Amy Armitage  
Lizzie Barry  
Katherine Butler  
Arran Dowling Hussey  
Louise Forster  
Sean Gibbs  
Sue Kim  
Anna Laney KC – appointed 8 May 2025  
Michael Levenstein  
Jessica Neuberger  
Lucy Pearson  
Matthew Taylor  
Khaleda Wheeler  
Jessica Tresham – resigned 8 May 2025

**ACCOUNTANTS**

McKenzies ATS Limited  
Chartered Accountants  
2 Station Road West  
Oxted  
Surrey  
RH8 9EP

**AUDITORS**

SHAW GIBBS (AUDIT) LIMITED, STATUTORY AUDITOR  
Eagle House  
28 Billing Road  
Northampton  
Northamptonshire  
NN1 5AJ

**THE SOCIETY OF CONSTRUCTION LAW**  
**REPORT OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL**

The Council have pleasure in submitting the report and accounts of the Society of Construction Law for the year ended 31 December 2025.

The Society of Construction Law was established to promote for the public benefit, education, study and research in the field of construction law and related subjects both in the UK and overseas. An elected council comprising of 18 members runs the society; there are 4 officers who are also members of the council. The Society is governed by its written constitution which was last amended and adopted on 4 May 2023.

**TREASURER'S REVIEW**

In 2025, the Society generated a total surplus of £52,692 from the 13 events held during the year, representing an increase compared to the prior year of £16,147. Membership income for the year amounted to £298,569, reflecting a decrease compared to 2024 (£313,094). Expenditure remained well controlled, with total costs of £596,644 in 2025, compared to £652,847 in 2024.

The Society continues to maintain a strong financial position. As at the end of 2025, net assets stood at £1,256,226 (2024: £1,093,215). These accounts reflect the Society's financial position at the year end.

The principal surplus-generating events during the year were the London, Manchester, and Leeds lunches, together with the Leeds conference. The London lunch and Leeds conference generating surpluses in excess of £10,000. The surpluses generated by these events enabled the Society to fund activities that are not designed to be surplus-making, including the London conference and the advocacy training course. Overall, the Society remains financially robust and is well positioned to continue its activities throughout 2026.

The Council records its sincere thanks to the members of the Council sub-committees, in particular the Social Committee and the Regional Management Team, whose continued efforts, together with those of the regional representatives, have significantly enhanced the Society's programme of events and member engagement. The Council also wishes to acknowledge the invaluable support provided by Jill Ward, Frances Whitehead, Joanna Howard (Editor of Papers), and Edward Peters (Webmaster). Finally, thanks are extended to the Society's President, Lord Justice Peter Coulson, as well as to McKenzies (Accountants) and Shaw Gibbs (Auditors), for their continued support.

**DONATIONS**

No donations were made during the year (2024: Nil).

**STATEMENT OF THE COUNCIL'S RESPONSIBILITIES**

The Council is required under the constitution of the Society to have financial statements prepared for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Society as at the end of the financial year, the surplus or deficiency for that period, and that in the preparation of these financial statements;

- it has followed United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law),
- appropriate accounting policies have been used and applied consistently,
- the going concern basis has been applied,
- reasonable and prudent accounting judgements and estimates have been made.

The Council is responsible for maintaining adequate accounting records, for safeguarding the assets of the Society and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities.

**By order of the Council**

  
Rebecca Shorter  
Chair

11 May 2026

## **NON-STATUTORY INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY OF CONSTRUCTION LAW**

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of The Society of Construction Law (the 'society') for the year ended 31 December 2025 which comprise the Income Statement, the Statement of Financial Position and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the society's affairs as at 31 December 2025 and of its surplus for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards.

### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our non-statutory report. We are independent of the society in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### **Conclusions relating to going concern**

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the council's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the society's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the council with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

### **Other information**

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our non-statutory auditor's report thereon. The council is responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our non-statutory opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

### **Responsibilities of the council**

As explained more fully in the council's responsibilities, set out on page 2, the council is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the council determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the council is responsible for assessing the society's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the council either intends to liquidate the society or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

## **NON-STATUTORY INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY OF CONSTRUCTION LAW**

### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

### **The extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud**

Irregularities are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. The objectives of our audit are to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding compliance with laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, to perform audit procedures to help identify instances of non-compliance with other laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements, and to respond appropriately to identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations identified during the audit.

In relation to fraud, the objectives of our audit are to identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud, to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud through designing and implementing appropriate responses and to respond appropriately to fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit.

However, it is the primary responsibility of management, with the oversight of those charged with governance, to ensure that the entity's operations are conducted in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations and for the prevention and detection of fraud.

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud, the audit engagement team:

- obtained an understanding of the nature of the industry and sector, including the legal and regulatory framework that the society operates in and how the society is complying with the legal and regulatory framework;
- inquired of management, and those charged with governance, about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, including any known actual, suspected or alleged instances of fraud;
- discussed matters about non-compliance with laws and regulations and how fraud might occur including assessment of how and where the financial statements may be susceptible to fraud.

As a result of these procedures, we consider the most significant laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements are FRS 102 and tax compliance regulations. We performed audit procedures to detect non-compliances which may have a material impact on the financial statements which included reviewing financial statement disclosures and evaluating advice from external tax advisers.

There were no significant laws and regulations that have an indirect impact on the financial statements.

The audit engagement team identified the risk of understatement of income and management override of controls as the area where the financial statements were most susceptible to material misstatement due to fraud. Audit procedures performed included but were not limited to testing manual journal entries and other adjustments and evaluating the business rationale in relation to any significant, unusual transactions and transactions entered into outside the normal course of business, and detailed substantive testing on the completeness of income.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations. These inherent limitations are particularly significant in the case of misstatement resulting from fraud as this may involve sophisticated schemes designed to avoid detection, including deliberate failure to record transactions, collusion or the provision of intentional misrepresentations.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

## **NON-STATUTORY INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY OF CONSTRUCTION LAW**

### **Use of our report**

This non-statutory report is made solely to the society's members, for their confidential use, in accordance with our engagement letter dated 4 February 2025. Our non-statutory audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the society's members those matters we are engaged to state to them in a non-statutory auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the society and the society's members as a body, for our non-statutory audit work, for this non-statutory report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Shaw Gibbs (Audit) Limited, Statutory Auditor  
Eagle House  
28 Billing Road  
Northampton  
Northamptonshire  
NN1 5AJ  
Date: 11 May 2026

**THE SOCIETY OF CONSTRUCTION LAW**  
**INCOME STATEMENT**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

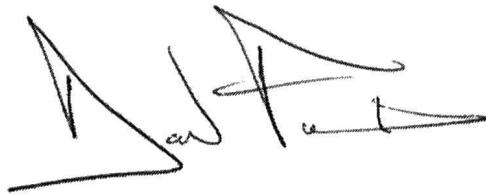
	Notes	2025 £	2024 £
<b>Income</b>			
Subscriptions		298,569	313,094
Sale of papers		603	1,118
Meetings	10	441,184	382,051
ESCL book contributions		250	80
Interest	2	11,632	12,547
Sundry income		7,417	1,032
		<u>759,655</u>	<u>709,922</u>
<b>Expenditure</b>			
Newsletter, membership directory and publication of papers		21,556	33,025
Grants and awards		6,596	11,664
Hudson and King's prizes		4,000	6,179
ESCL book contributions		-	(356)
Lecture programme		17,975	19,073
Advocacy training		2,783	-
Overseas societies		1,583	-
SCL Consultant expenses	3	106,596	108,584
Bank charges		60	53
Reimbursed expenses		-	1,558
IT and Website		20,343	21,705
Audit		12,500	12,500
Subscriptions		-	725
Amortisation		675	8,047
Accountancy		17,561	14,674
Legal fees		-	10,200
Italian VAT and penalties		-	124
Regions		-	13,210
Foreign exchange differences		(16,591)	9,831
Irrecoverable VAT		10,305	13,764
Meetings	10	388,492	365,904
		<u>594,434</u>	<u>650,464</u>
<b>Excess of income over expenditure before taxation</b>		165,221	59,458
Taxation	4	2,210	2,383
<b>Excess of income over expenditure after taxation</b>		<u>163,011</u>	<u>57,075</u>

**THE SOCIETY OF CONSTRUCTION LAW**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**AT 31 DECEMBER 2025**

	Notes	2025		2024	
		£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Intangible assets	5		1,350		2,025
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	6	107,333		127,409	
Cash and cash equivalents	7	1,492,737		1,316,430	
		—————	1,600,070	—————	1,443,839
<b>Current liabilities</b>					
Creditors: Amounts due in less than one year	8	(345,194)		(352,649)	
		—————	(345,194)	—————	(352,649)
<b>Net current assets</b>			1,254,876		1,091,190
			=====		=====
<b>Net assets</b>			1,256,226		1,093,215
			=====		=====
<b>Accumulated funds</b>					
<b>Income and expenditure account</b>					
Surplus brought forward			1,093,215		1,036,140
Surplus for the year			163,011		57,075
<b>Income and expenditure account</b>			1,256,226		1,093,215
			=====		=====

The financial statements on pages 6 to 12 were approved and authorised for issue by the Council on 7 May 2026 and were signed on its behalf by:

**D Falkenstern**  
Treasurer



**R Shorter**  
Chair



**THE SOCIETY OF CONSTRUCTION LAW**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

1. **Accounting policies**

***General Information***

The Society of Construction Law (“the Society”) is a society governed by its constitution.

***Basis of Accounting***

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”) under the historical cost convention. 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 Society. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

***Going Concern***

The council confirm that, at the time of approving the financial statements, there is a reasonable expectation that the Society has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The council have considered forecast results to 31 May 2027 in which the society remains profitable with surplus cash reserves and for this reason, the going concern basis continues to be adopted in the preparation of the Society’s financial statements.

***Income***

***Subscriptions***

Membership fees are included in income on a receivable basis but excluding amounts considered doubtful of collection. The subscription period runs from 1 January to 31 December. Subscriptions received after 30 September are treated as deferred income for the following year.

***Meetings***

Meeting income is included on accruals basis. Meeting income received in advance is deferred to the year that the event will take place.

***Other Income***

All other income is recognised when receivable. Income is shown net of Value Added Tax.

***Expenditure***

Expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to make a payment to a third party, it is probable that settlement will be required and the amount of the obligation can be reliably measured. Irrecoverable VAT is charged directly to the Income and Expenditure account when the expenditure is recognised.

***Foreign Currencies***

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Any differences are taken to the income and expenditure account.

***Intangible assets***

Intangible assets are recognized at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Amortisation is recognized so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following basis.

Software	Over 4 years
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**THE SOCIETY OF CONSTRUCTION LAW**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

**Financial Instruments**

The Society only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value. Financial instruments are recognised when the Society becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are only offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts.

**Financial Assets**

Trade and other debtors are recognised at the settlement amount due after any trade discount offered. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any discounts due.

A provision for impairment of trade debtors is recognised when there is evidence that the amounts due will not be collected in accordance with the original terms. Impairment losses are recognised in the Income and expenditure account.

**Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash and short-term investments.

**Financial liabilities**

Trade creditors and accruals are recognised when the Society has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors are recognised at their settlement amount after allowing for any trade discounts due.

**Funds held on behalf of Overseas Societies**

Cash received on behalf of overseas societies is recorded in the Balance Sheet as a credit balance until it is repaid.

2. **Interest**

The interest earned in the year comprises:

	2025 £	2024 £
Interest on National Westminster Bank Accounts	8,505	9,438
Interest on National Savings Investment Account	3,127	3,104
VAT supplement	-	5
	-----	-----
	11,632	12,547
	=====	=====

3. **SCL Consultant Expenses**

There were no persons employed by the society in 2025 (2024: nil).

	2025 £	2024 £
During the year consultant fees were paid in respect of:		
S Hogg	-	1,690
E Peters	25,059	25,124
J Ward	38,817	38,453
F Whitehead	33,243	34,607
J Howard	9,477	8,710
	-----	-----
	106,596	108,584
	=====	=====

**THE SOCIETY OF CONSTRUCTION LAW**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

<b>4. Taxation</b>	<b>2025</b> £	<b>2024</b> £
The taxation charge for the year comprises:		
Current year tax due on National Westminster Bank and National Savings Investment Accounts interest at 19.00% (2024: 19.00%)	2,210	2,383
	—	—
	<u>2,210</u>	<u>2,383</u>
	<u>=====</u>	<u>=====</u>
<b>5. Intangible fixed assets</b>		<b>Software</b> £
<b>Cost</b>		
At 1 January 2025		46,935
Additions		-
		<u>-----</u>
At 31 December 2025		<u>46,935</u>
		<u>=====</u>
<b>Amortisation</b>		
At 1 January 2025		44,910
Amortisation charged for the year		675
		<u>-----</u>
At 31 December 2025		<u>45,585</u>
		<u>=====</u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>		
At 31 December 2025		<u>1,350</u>
		<u>=====</u>
At 31 December 2024		<u>2,025</u>
		<u>=====</u>
<b>6. Debtors</b>	<b>2025</b> £	<b>2024</b> £
Trade debtors	8,775	15,556
Other debtors	6,787	3,455
Prepayments and accrued income	91,771	108,398
	<u>-----</u>	<u>-----</u>
	<u>107,333</u>	<u>127,409</u>
	<u>=====</u>	<u>=====</u>
<b>7. Cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>2025</b> £	<b>2024</b> £
Cash at Bank	1,180,073	1,006,871
National Savings Investment account	312,664	309,559
	<u>-----</u>	<u>-----</u>
	<u>1,492,737</u>	<u>1,316,430</u>
	<u>=====</u>	<u>=====</u>

**THE SOCIETY OF CONSTRUCTION LAW**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

8.	<b>Creditors: Amounts falling due in less than one year</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	Trade creditors	84	28,318
	Deferred income	290,300	272,379
	Accruals	30,849	28,136
	Corporation tax	2,210	2,383
	Other taxation	21,751	21,245
	Other Creditors	-	188
		<u>345,194</u>	<u>352,649</u>

9. **Related party transactions**

Owing to the nature of the Society's operations and the composition of the Council, transactions may take place with organisations in which a council member has an interest. All transactions involving such organisations are conducted on an arm's length basis and in accordance with the Societies constitution.

No council member was remunerated during 2025 (2024: Nil).

**THE SOCIETY OF CONSTRUCTION LAW**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

10. **Meeting and Event Income and Expenditure**

**Year to 31 December 2025**

	<b>Income</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>Gross Surplus/ (deficit)</b>
SCL Events – AGM and Annual Dinner	33,300	(34,029)	(729)
SCL Events – London Lunch	154,640	(122,136)	32,504
SCL Events – Scottish Lunch	18,557	(20,126)	(1,569)
SCL Events – Leeds Lunch	28,416	(21,816)	6,600
SCL Events – Dublin Lunch	59,587	(61,796)	(2,209)
SCL Events – Bristol Lunch	22,200	(17,113)	5,087
SCL Events – Manchester Lunch	25,233	(17,046)	8,187
SCL Events – Cambridge lunch	-	-	-
SCL Events – Birmingham lunch	30,260	(27,988)	2,272
Dublin Conference	11,747	(6,078)	5,669
Annual Conference – Leeds	20,875	(5,428)	15,447
SCL Junior Events	6,885	(6,748)	137
Annual Conference – London	28,992	(29,666)	(674)
Other Events	492	(18,522)	(18,030)
	<u>441,184</u>	<u>(388,492)</u>	<u>52,692</u>

**Year to 31 December 2024**

	<b>Income</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>Gross Surplus/ (deficit)</b>
SCL Events – AGM and Annual Dinner	29,000	(35,979)	(6,979)
SCL Events – London Lunch	139,794	(123,310)	16,484
SCL Events – Scottish Lunch	16,400	(19,190)	(2,790)
SCL Events – Leeds Lunch	23,217	(16,012)	7,205
SCL Events – Dublin Lunch	56,244	(38,708)	17,536
SCL Events – Bristol Lunch	16,513	(15,384)	1,129
SCL Events – Manchester Lunch	23,633	(31,024)	(7,391)
SCL Events – Cambridge lunch	7,544	(7,769)	(225)
SCL Events – Birmingham lunch	21,600	(24,499)	(2,899)
Dublin Conference	7,356	(7,569)	(213)
Annual Conference – Leeds	24,250	(6,650)	17,600
SCL Junior Events	16,500	(24,352)	(7,852)
Other Events	-	(15,458)	(15,458)
	<u>382,051</u>	<u>(365,904)</u>	<u>16,147</u>