

Company registration number 04239397 (England and Wales)

ARTHURS SKIPS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

ARTHURS SKIPS LIMITED

CONTENTS

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

ARTHURS SKIPS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2025

		2025		2024	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		3,089,258		2,977,639
Investments	5		1,650,000		-
			<u>4,739,258</u>		<u>2,977,639</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	6	2,016,672		1,739,501	
Cash at bank and in hand		644,196		588,983	
		<u>2,660,868</u>		<u>2,328,484</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(2,257,746)</u>		<u>(1,879,009)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>403,122</u>		<u>449,475</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>5,142,380</u>		<u>3,427,114</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		<u>(3,317,334)</u>		<u>(1,918,019)</u>
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(683,703)</u>		<u>(641,268)</u>
Net assets			<u>1,141,343</u>		<u>867,827</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			1,141,243		867,727
Total equity			<u>1,141,343</u>		<u>867,827</u>

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

For the financial year ended 31 August 2025 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.

ARTHURS SKIPS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2025

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 19 December 2025 and are signed on its behalf by:

JS Hartley
Director

Company registration number 04239397 (England and Wales)

ARTHURS SKIPS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Arthurs Skips Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Old Gas Works, Parkwood Road, Sheffield, South Yorkshire, S3 8AG.

1.1 Basis of preparation

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, [modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value]. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Revenue

Revenue comprises sales of goods or services provided to customers net of value added tax and other sales taxes, less an appropriate deduction for actual and expected returns and discounts. Revenue is recognised when performance obligations are satisfied and the control of goods or services is transferred to the buyer. Where the performance obligation is satisfied over time, revenue is recognised in accordance with its progress towards complete satisfaction of that performance obligation.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the promised consideration is adjusted for the effects of the time value of money, which is recognised as interest income.

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:

Leasehold land and buildings	4% - Straight line
Plant and equipment	15% - Reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	15% - Reducing balance
Computers	33% - Reducing balance/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 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

ARTHURS SKIPS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.5 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Financial instruments

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.

ARTHURS SKIPS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.7 Taxation

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

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.

1.8 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.

1.9 Retirement benefits

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

ARTHURS SKIPS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 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.

1.11 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are 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	54	55

ARTHURS SKIPS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 September 2024	-	6,388,262	6,388,262
Additions	40,341	663,772	704,113
Disposals	-	(91,650)	(91,650)
At 31 August 2025	<u>40,341</u>	<u>6,960,384</u>	<u>7,000,725</u>
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 September 2024	-	3,410,622	3,410,622
Depreciation charged in the year	1,615	567,774	569,389
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(68,544)	(68,544)
At 31 August 2025	<u>1,615</u>	<u>3,909,852</u>	<u>3,911,467</u>
Carrying amount			
At 31 August 2025	<u>38,726</u>	<u>3,050,532</u>	<u>3,089,258</u>
At 31 August 2024	<u>-</u>	<u>2,977,639</u>	<u>2,977,639</u>

5 Fixed asset investments

	2025 £	2024 £
Other investments other than loans	1,650,000	-
	<u>1,650,000</u>	<u>-</u>

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Investments £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 September 2024	-
Valuation changes	1,650,000
At 31 August 2025	<u>1,650,000</u>
Carrying amount	
At 31 August 2025	<u>1,650,000</u>
At 31 August 2024	<u>-</u>

ARTHURS SKIPS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

6 Debtors

	2025	2024
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,148,487	912,069
Amounts owed by group undertakings	532,179	532,179
Other debtors	336,006	295,253
	<u>2,016,672</u>	<u>1,739,501</u>

Other debtors consists of Prepayments £76224 (2024 - £84471), Sundry debtor Enil (2024 - £4000) and Connected company account £259782 (2024 - £206782).

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	£	£
Bank loans	131,500	65,750
Trade creditors	971,073	818,900
Taxation and social security	452,453	345,495
Other creditors	702,720	648,864
	<u>2,257,746</u>	<u>1,879,009</u>

Other creditors consists of Directors' current accounts £18856 (2024 - £17898), Other wages deductions £638 (2024 - £545), Accruals £28995 (2024 - £46605), Pension payable £1897 (2024 - £1656), Credit card £1563, Deferred consideration £250000 and Hire purchase £400771 (2024 - £581922).

8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2025	2024
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	2,527,305	1,258,955
Other creditors	790,029	659,064
	<u>3,317,334</u>	<u>1,918,019</u>

Other creditors consists of Hire purchase £772020 (2024 - £635064) and Deferred grant income £18000 (2024 - £24000).

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.