

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 13943078

A & A Scaffolding (Pembs) Ltd

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

28 February 2025

A & A Scaffolding (Pembs) Ltd

Financial Statements

Year ended 28 February 2025

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A & A Scaffolding (Pembs) Ltd

Statement of Financial Position

28 February 2025

	Note	2025 £	2024 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	6	21,000	24,000
Tangible assets	7	176,983	158,709
		-----	-----
		197,983	182,709
Current assets			
Debtors	8	50,321	34,331
Cash at bank and in hand		36,851	135,517
		-----	-----
		87,172	169,848
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(68,031)	(81,002)
		-----	-----
Net current assets		19,141	88,846
		-----	-----
Total assets less current liabilities		217,124	271,555
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	(48,704)	(70,498)
Provisions	11	(33,093)	(30,154)
		-----	-----
Net assets		135,327	170,903
		-----	-----
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	13	2	2
Profit and loss account		135,325	170,901
		-----	-----
Shareholders funds		135,327	170,903
		-----	-----

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 28 February 2025 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

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

A & A Scaffolding (Pembs) Ltd

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

28 February 2025

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 25 June 2025 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr L A Finnegan

Director

Mr J N Finnegan

Director

Company registration number: 13943078

A & A Scaffolding (Pembs) Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 28 February 2025

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 15 Springfield Road, Pembroke Dock, SA72 6PZ, United Kingdom.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Going concern

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill - Over 10 years

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and machinery	-	25% reducing balance
Containers	-	10% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25% reducing balance
Equipment	-	25 % reducing balance

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 7 (2024: 6).

5. Tax on profit

Major components of tax expense

	2025	2024
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK current tax expense	2,652	28,938
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	2,939	7,286
	-----	-----
Tax on profit	5,591	36,224
	-----	-----

6. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 March 2024 and 28 February 2025	30,000
Amortisation	
At 1 March 2024	6,000
Charge for the year	3,000
At 28 February 2025	9,000
Carrying amount	
At 28 February 2025	21,000
At 29 February 2024	24,000

7. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery £	Containers £	Motor vehicles £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 March 2024	106,532	11,370	130,549	1,006	249,457
Additions	21,663	–	55,900	1,455	79,018
Disposals	–	–	(6,750)	–	(6,750)
At 28 February 2025	128,195	11,370	179,699	2,461	321,725
Depreciation					
At 1 March 2024	41,956	1,137	47,215	440	90,748
Charge for the year	21,560	1,023	33,859	505	56,947
Disposals	–	–	(2,953)	–	(2,953)
At 28 February 2025	63,516	2,160	78,121	945	144,742
Carrying amount					
At 28 February 2025	64,679	9,210	101,578	1,516	176,983
At 29 February 2024	64,576	10,233	83,334	566	158,709

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Included within the carrying value of tangible assets are the following amounts relating to assets held under finance leases or hire purchase agreements:

	Motor vehicles £
At 28 February 2025	69,647
At 29 February 2024	68,259

8. Debtors

	2025 £	2024 £
Trade debtors	33,540	32,188
Other debtors	16,781	2,143

50,321

34,331

Other debtors include an amount of £Nil (2024: £Nil) falling due after more than one year.

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts (secured)	11,764	11,379
Trade creditors	577	244
Corporation tax	2,652	28,938
Social security and other taxes	2,837	1,398
Hire purchase	16,494	11,090
Other creditors	33,707	27,953
	-----	-----
	68,031	81,002
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DbW Investments (3) Limited hold a fixed and floating charge over all the property and undertaking of the company.

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

	2025	2024
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts (secured)	10,158	21,923
Hire purchase	38,546	40,397
Other creditors	-	8,178
	-----	-----
	48,704	70,498
	-----	-----

11. Provisions

	Deferred tax (note 12) £
At 1 March 2024	30,154
Additions	2,939

At 28 February 2025	33,093

12. Deferred tax

The deferred tax included in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	2025	2024
	£	£
Included in provisions (note 11)	33,093	30,154
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The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

	2025	2024
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	33,093	30,154
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13. Called up share capital**Issued, called up and fully paid**

	2025		2024	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	2	2	2	2
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14. Related party transactions

During the year the company was under the joint control of Mr L A Finnegan and Mr J N Finnegan , the directors, by virtue of their combined interest in 100% of the issued ordinary share capital. During the year the company paid dividends of £53,500 (2024: £33,000) to the shareholders.

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.