

Company registration number 02764812 (England and Wales)

**BRENT SCAFFOLD BOARDS LIMITED**  
**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

# BRENT SCAFFOLD BOARDS LIMITED

## COMPANY INFORMATION

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<b>Directors</b>	Mr D Appleby Mrs M L Appleby Mr O J Appleby Mr J Appleby
<b>Company number</b>	02764812
<b>Registered office</b>	Brighton Airfield Bubwith Selby North Yorkshire YO8 6DJ
<b>Auditor</b>	Fawley Judge & Easton Chartered Certified Accountants 1 Parliament Street Hull East Yorkshire HU1 2AS

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# **BRENT SCAFFOLD BOARDS LIMITED**

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# **BRENT SCAFFOLD BOARDS LIMITED**

## **STRATEGIC REPORT**

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022***

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The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2022.

### **Fair review of the business**

The principal activity of the company during the period was the manufacturer scaffold boards.

The year again saw the business continue to grow sales in line with targeted plans. Overall sales demand & profitability was in line with expectation.

### **Principal risks and uncertainties**

The year has continued to see ongoing high levels of raw material price inflation. The business has continued to focus resources on increased capacity. This has allowed the business to continue to grow whilst maintaining targeted profitability.

### **Development and performance**

The Directors are forecasting another healthy increase in demand for 2021 as a result of securing further new contracts from a failed competitor.

### **Key performance indicators**

The pre-eminent KPI for the business is the order book (future prospects) and the management of capacity to meet demand. This is monitored on an ongoing basis and capacity adjusted accordingly.

In addition, we closely monitor our performance in relation to customer on-time delivery & quality performance.

Other key ratios include Gross Margin %, Net Profit %, Liquidity and Working Capital.

We continue to closely monitor the working environment of our employees in order to minimise the risk of work and environmental hazards.

On behalf of the board

Mrs M L Appleby

**Director**

29 July 2022

# **BRENT SCAFFOLD BOARDS LIMITED**

## **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022***

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The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022.

### **Principal activities**

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of manufacturing of scaffold boards.

### **Results and dividends**

The results for the year are set out on page 7.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £1,000,000. The directors do not recommend payment of a further dividend.

### **Directors**

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr D Appleby  
Mrs M L Appleby  
Mr O J Appleby  
Mr J Appleby

### **Auditor**

Fawley Judge & Easton were appointed as auditor to the company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

### **Statement of disclosure to auditor**

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

Mrs M L Appleby  
**Director**

29 July 2022

## **BRENT SCAFFOLD BOARDS LIMITED**

### **DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT**

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022***

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The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

# BRENT SCAFFOLD BOARDS LIMITED

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### TO THE MEMBERS OF BRENT SCAFFOLD BOARDS LIMITED

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#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Brent Scaffold Boards Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2022 which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows 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 Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### 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 report. We are independent of the company 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 directors' 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 company'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 directors 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 auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, 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.

## **BRENT SCAFFOLD BOARDS LIMITED**

### **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)**

#### **TO THE MEMBERS OF BRENT SCAFFOLD BOARDS LIMITED**

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##### **Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

##### **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report. We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

##### **Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are 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 directors determine 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 directors are responsible for assessing the company'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 directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

##### **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.

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

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.



## **BRENT SCAFFOLD BOARDS LIMITED**

### **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)**

#### **TO THE MEMBERS OF BRENT SCAFFOLD BOARDS LIMITED**

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We considered the nature of the company's industry and its control environment, and reviewed the company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the company operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. These included UK Companies Act and tax legislation; and
- do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty.

We discussed among the audit engagement team regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud; and
- enquiring of management concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

**Jonathan Leathley (Senior Statutory Auditor)**

**For and on behalf of Fawley Judge & Easton**

**Chartered Certified Accountants**

**Statutory Auditor**

1 Parliament Street

Hull

East Yorkshire

HU1 2AS

29 July 2022

## BRENT SCAFFOLD BOARDS LIMITED

### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover	3	17,323,043	12,787,882
Cost of sales		(14,170,689)	(10,486,431)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>3,152,354</b>	<b>2,301,451</b>
Distribution costs		(338,787)	(360,500)
Administrative expenses		(850,078)	(883,325)
<b>Operating profit</b>	4	<b>1,963,489</b>	<b>1,057,626</b>
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	(48,516)	(39,576)
<b>Profit before taxation</b>		<b>1,914,973</b>	<b>1,018,050</b>
Tax on profit	8	(382,288)	(175,291)
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>		<b>1,532,685</b>	<b>842,759</b>

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

# BRENT SCAFFOLD BOARDS LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

*FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022*

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	2022 £	2021 £
Profit for the year	1,532,685	842,759
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>1,532,685</u>	<u>842,759</u>

# BRENT SCAFFOLD BOARDS LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	10		198,013		268,422
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks	12	695,056		392,478	
Debtors	13	4,454,720		3,758,703	
Cash at bank and in hand		80,090		56,524	
		<u>5,229,866</u>		<u>4,207,705</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	14	<u>(4,094,878)</u>		<u>(3,626,447)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			1,134,988		581,258
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>1,333,001</u>		<u>849,680</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	15		(172,728)		(227,273)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>					
Deferred tax liability	17	18,451		13,270	
		<u>(18,451)</u>		<u>(13,270)</u>	
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>1,141,822</u>		<u>609,137</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	19	40,000		40,000	
Profit and loss reserves		1,101,822		569,137	
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>1,141,822</u>		<u>609,137</u>	

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 July 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr D Appleby  
Director

Company Registration No. 02764812

# BRENT SCAFFOLD BOARDS LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

		Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£
<b>Balance at 1 April 2020</b>		40,000	526,378	566,378
<b>Year ended 31 March 2021:</b>				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	842,759	842,759
Dividends	9	-	(800,000)	(800,000)
<b>Balance at 31 March 2021</b>		40,000	569,137	609,137
<b>Year ended 31 March 2022:</b>				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	1,532,685	1,532,685
Dividends	9	-	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
<b>Balance at 31 March 2022</b>		40,000	1,101,822	1,141,822

# BRENT SCAFFOLD BOARDS LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>					
Cash generated from operations	23	714,929		951,338	
Interest paid		(48,516)		(39,576)	
Income taxes paid		(176,671)		(45,353)	
<b>Net cash inflow from operating activities</b>		489,742		866,409	
<b>Investing activities</b>					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(37,675)		(149,114)	
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets		5,000		66,000	
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		(32,675)		(83,114)	
<b>Financing activities</b>					
Repayment of bank loans		(54,545)		281,818	
Dividends paid		(1,000,000)		(800,000)	
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>		(1,054,545)		(518,182)	
<b>Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		(597,478)		265,113	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		(1,306,702)		(1,571,815)	
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>		(1,904,180)		(1,306,702)	
<b>Relating to:</b>					
Cash at bank and in hand		80,090		56,524	
Bank overdrafts included in creditors payable within one year		(1,984,270)		(1,363,226)	

# BRENT SCAFFOLD BOARDS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Brent Scaffold Boards Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Brighton Airfield, Bubwith, Selby, North Yorkshire, YO8 6DJ.

#### 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.

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 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

#### 1.3 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. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

#### 1.4 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:

Plant and equipment	16-25% on a straight line basis
Motor vehicles	25% on a straight line basis

# BRENT SCAFFOLD BOARDS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

#### 1.5 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 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.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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.

#### 1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.



# BRENT SCAFFOLD BOARDS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

##### **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.

##### **Other financial assets**

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

##### **Impairment of financial assets**

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

##### **Derecognition of financial assets**

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

##### **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.

# BRENT SCAFFOLD BOARDS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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### 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.

#### **Other financial liabilities**

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

#### **Derecognition of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

### 1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

### 1.10 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

### 1.11 Taxation

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

# BRENT SCAFFOLD BOARDS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **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.

#### **1.12 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.

#### **1.13 Retirement benefits**

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

#### **1.14 Leases**

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

#### **1.15 Foreign exchange**

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

# BRENT SCAFFOLD BOARDS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

### 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 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
<b>Turnover analysed by class of business</b>		
	17,323,043	12,787,882
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	2022	2021
	£	£
<b>Turnover analysed by geographical market</b>		
UK	17,050,363	12,502,367
EU	220,010	232,845
Rest of World	52,670	52,670
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	17,323,043	12,787,882
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

### 4 Operating profit

	2022	2021
	£	£
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	6,000	6,000
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	108,084	97,944
Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(5,000)	(23,490)
Operating lease charges	81,268	66,551
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

### 5 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

2022	2021
Number	Number
26	29
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

# BRENT SCAFFOLD BOARDS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

<b>5</b>	<b>Employees</b>	<b>(Continued)</b>	
	Their aggregate remuneration comprised:		
		<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	Wages and salaries	845,145	925,140
	Social security costs	81,319	86,269
	Pension costs	97,912	97,181
		<u>1,024,376</u>	<u>1,108,590</u>
<b>6</b>	<b>Directors' remuneration</b>		
		<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	Remuneration for qualifying services	252,000	348,716
	Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	84,000	84,000
		<u>336,000</u>	<u>432,716</u>
	Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:		
		<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	Remuneration for qualifying services	<u>78,000</u>	<u>78,000</u>
<b>7</b>	<b>Interest payable and similar expenses</b>		
		<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	<b>Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:</b>		
	Interest on invoice finance arrangements	<u>48,516</u>	<u>39,576</u>
<b>8</b>	<b>Taxation</b>		
		<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	<b>Current tax</b>		
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	<u>377,107</u>	<u>176,671</u>
	<b>Deferred tax</b>		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	<u>5,181</u>	<u>(1,380)</u>
	Total tax charge	<u>382,288</u>	<u>175,291</u>

# BRENT SCAFFOLD BOARDS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

### 8 Taxation

(Continued)

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Profit before taxation	1,914,973	1,018,050
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2021: 19.00%)	363,845	193,430
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	13,262	(16,759)
Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	5,181	(1,380)
Taxation charge for the year	382,288	175,291

### 9 Dividends

	2022 £	2021 £
Final paid	1,000,000	800,000

### 10 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 April 2021	932,768	218,012	1,150,780
Additions	37,675	-	37,675
Disposals	(20,000)	-	(20,000)
At 31 March 2022	950,443	218,012	1,168,455
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 April 2021	833,381	48,977	882,358
Depreciation charged in the year	53,580	54,504	108,084
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(20,000)	-	(20,000)
At 31 March 2022	866,961	103,481	970,442
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 March 2022	83,482	114,531	198,013
At 31 March 2021	99,387	169,035	268,422

# BRENT SCAFFOLD BOARDS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

### 11 Financial instruments

2022  
£

2021  
£

### 12 Stocks

2022  
£

2021  
£

Raw materials and consumables

695,056 392,478

### 13 Debtors

2022  
£

2021  
£

Amounts falling due within one year:

Trade debtors

4,269,247 3,578,409

Amounts owed by group undertakings

161,428 161,428

Prepayments and accrued income

24,045 18,866

4,454,720 3,758,703

### 14 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

Notes 2022  
£

2021  
£

Bank loans and overdrafts

16 2,038,815 1,417,771

Trade creditors

1,079,134 1,296,700

Corporation tax

377,107 176,671

Other taxation and social security

552,349 676,319

Other creditors

16,850 19,829

Accruals and deferred income

30,623 39,157

4,094,878 3,626,447

### 15 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

Notes 2022  
£

2021  
£

Bank loans and overdrafts

16 172,728 227,273

# BRENT SCAFFOLD BOARDS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

### 16 Loans and overdrafts

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans	227,273	281,818
Bank overdrafts	1,984,270	1,363,226
	<u>2,211,543</u>	<u>1,645,044</u>
Payable within one year	2,038,815	1,417,771
Payable after one year	<u>172,728</u>	<u>227,273</u>

The long-term loans are unsecured as they are a CBIL loan which is a government backed scheme.

The loan is repayable over 6 years end date 26 May 2026 and the rate of interest charged is 3.95%.

### 17 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Liabilities 2022 £	Liabilities 2021 £
<b>Balances:</b>		
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>18,451</u>	<u>13,270</u>
<b>Movements in the year:</b>		2022 £
Liability at 1 April 2021		13,270
Charge to profit or loss		<u>5,181</u>
Liability at 31 March 2022		<u>18,451</u>

The deferred tax liability set out above is expected to reverse within [12 months] and relates to accelerated capital allowances that are expected to mature within the same period.

### 18 Retirement benefit schemes

	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Defined contribution schemes</b>		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	<u>97,912</u>	<u>97,181</u>

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.



# BRENT SCAFFOLD BOARDS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

### 19 Share capital

	2022 Number	2021 Number	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid</b>				
Ordinary of £1 each	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000

### 20 Operating lease commitments

#### Lessee

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for its property. Leases are negotiated for an average term of 10 years and rentals are fixed for an average of 10 years.

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Within one year	81,268	81,268
Between two and five years	243,804	243,804
In over five years	325,072	406,340
	<u>650,144</u>	<u>731,412</u>

### 21 Related party transactions

#### Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	<b>Dividends paid</b>	
	2022 £	2021 £
Brent Scaffold Boards (Holdings) Ltd	1,000,000	800,000

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Amounts due to related parties</b>		
Brent Scaffold Boards (Holdings) Ltd	161,428	161,428

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

# BRENT SCAFFOLD BOARDS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

### 22 Ultimate controlling party

The parent company of Brent Scaffold Boards Limited is Brent Scaffold Boards (Holding) Limited and its registered office is Brighton Airfield, Brighton, Selby, North Yorkshire, YO8 6DJ.

Mr D A Appleby and Mrs M L Appleby are the ultimate controlling party.

### 23 Cash generated from operations

	2022 £	2021 £
Profit for the year after tax	1,532,685	842,759
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
Taxation charged	382,288	175,291
Finance costs	48,516	39,576
Gain on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(5,000)	(23,490)
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	108,084	97,946
<b>Movements in working capital:</b>		
(Increase)/decrease in stocks	(302,578)	541,547
Increase in debtors	(696,017)	(1,207,430)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(353,049)	485,141
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	<b>714,929</b>	<b>951,340</b>

### 24 Analysis of changes in net debt

	1 April 2021 £	Cash flows £	31 March 2022 £
Cash at bank and in hand	56,524	23,566	80,090
Bank overdrafts	(1,363,226)	(621,044)	(1,984,270)
	(1,306,702)	(597,478)	(1,904,180)
Borrowings excluding overdrafts	(281,818)	54,545	(227,273)
	(1,588,520)	(542,933)	(2,131,453)

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.