

Company registration number 05153320 (England and Wales)

HEWASWATER SCAFFOLDING LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

HEWASWATER SCAFFOLDING LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	MEF James	
	E James	(Appointed 1 February 2023)
	N White	(Appointed 1 January 2023)
Company number	05153320	
Registered office	Hewaswater St. Austell Cornwall United Kingdom PL26 7JF	
Accountants	Azets Woodlands Court Truro Business Park Truro Cornwall United Kingdom TR4 9NH	

HEWASWATER SCAFFOLDING LIMITED

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HEWASWATER SCAFFOLDING LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

	Notes	2023 £	£	2022 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		593,411		750,225
Current assets					
Debtors	5	278,474		406,523	
Cash at bank and in hand		103,479		17,590	
		<u>381,953</u>		<u>424,113</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(470,433)</u>		<u>(414,304)</u>	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			<u>(88,480)</u>		<u>9,809</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			504,931		760,034
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(98,516)</u>		<u>(123,118)</u>
Net assets			<u>406,415</u>		<u>636,916</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		1		170,001
Profit and loss reserves			<u>406,414</u>		<u>466,915</u>
Total equity			<u>406,415</u>		<u>636,916</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 March 2023 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 member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 19 December 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

MEF James
Director

Company Registration No. 05153320

HEWASWATER SCAFFOLDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Hewaswater Scaffolding Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Hewaswater, St. Austell, Cornwall, United Kingdom, PL26 7JF.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest pound.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

After making enquiries and having considered the company's business, its financial plans and the facilities available to finance the business, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Specifically, amounts due to group undertakings of £345,793 are not required to be paid until the company has sufficient available funds. Accordingly the going concern basis of accounting continues to be applied.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents the total invoice value, excluding value added tax, of sales made during the year and is recognised as services are performed.

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, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and equipment	10% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	25% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% straight line

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.

HEWASWATER SCAFFOLDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 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.

1.7 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, 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.

HEWASWATER SCAFFOLDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, and loans from fellow group companies, 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.

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.

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

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

HEWASWATER SCAFFOLDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.12 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the 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.

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.

1.13 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.

1.14 Long term contracts

Amounts recoverable on long term contracts, which are included in debtors, are stated at the net sales value of the work done after provisions for contingencies and anticipated future losses on contracts, less amounts received as progress payments on account. Excess progress payments are included in creditors as payments received on accounts.

2 Exceptional item

	2023	2022
	£	£
Income		
HMRC trust settlement	-	63,538
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

During the prior year the company reached a repayment settlement with HMRC in respect of its historic use of disguised remuneration arrangements. This is included in other operating income.

3 Employees

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

	2023	2022
	Number	Number
Total	22	34
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

HEWASWATER SCAFFOLDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and equipment £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 April 2022	2,006,018	31,209	241,195	2,278,422
Additions	-	-	38,250	38,250
Disposals	-	-	(33,709)	(33,709)
At 31 March 2023	2,006,018	31,209	245,736	2,282,963
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 April 2022	1,302,335	31,209	194,653	1,528,197
Depreciation charged in the year	170,520	-	24,086	194,606
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	(33,251)	(33,251)
At 31 March 2023	1,472,855	31,209	185,488	1,689,552
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2023	533,163	-	60,248	593,411
At 31 March 2022	703,683	-	46,542	750,225

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts.

	2023 £	2022 £
Plant and equipment	-	80,157
Motor vehicles	21,778	33,140
	21,778	113,297

5 Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	271,522	301,925
Other debtors	6,952	104,598
	278,474	406,523

HEWASWATER SCAFFOLDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade creditors	64,653	41,476
Amounts owed to group undertakings	345,793	320,293
Taxation and social security	29,060	20,086
Other creditors	30,927	32,449
	<u>470,433</u>	<u>414,304</u>

7 Hire purchase obligations

	2023	2022
	£	£
Future minimum payments due under hire contracts:		
Within one year	<u>12,415</u>	<u>28,134</u>

The hire purchase contracts are secured over the assets to which they relate.

8 Deferred taxation

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

	Liabilities 2023	Liabilities 2022
	£	£
Balances:		
Accelerated capital allowances	98,516	124,288
Tax losses	-	(1,170)
	<u>98,516</u>	<u>123,118</u>
		2023
		£
Movements in the year:		
Liability at 1 April 2022		123,118
Credit to profit or loss		(24,602)
Liability at 31 March 2023		<u>98,516</u>

HEWASWATER SCAFFOLDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

9 Called up share capital

	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary share capital				
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary of £1 each	1	1	1	1
'A' redeemable of £1 each	-	170,000	-	170,000
	<u>1</u>	<u>170,001</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>170,001</u>
	<u><u>1</u></u>	<u><u>170,001</u></u>	<u><u>1</u></u>	<u><u>170,001</u></u>

The A redeemable shares were redeemed at par during the year

11 Ultimate controlling party

The immediate parent entity is Hewaswater Engineering Limited.

The ultimate controlling party is MEF James.

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.