

Company registration number: 04560968

(England and Wales)

PIPELINE ASSOCIATES LIMITED

Unaudited filleted financial statements

for the year ended

28 February 2023

PIPELINE ASSOCIATES LIMITED

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PIPELINE ASSOCIATES LIMITED

Directors and other information

Director	M A Hughes
Secretary	S K Hughes
Company number	04560968
Registered office	4 & 5 The Cedars, Apex 12 Old Ipswich Road Colchester Essex CO7 7QR
Business address	Brooms Barn Little Tey Road Feering Essex CO5 9RS
Accountants	Griffin Chapman 4 & 5 The Cedars, Apex 12 Old Ipswich Road Colchester Essex CO7 7QR

PIPELINE ASSOCIATES LIMITED

Chartered accountants report to the director on the preparation of the unaudited statutory financial statements of PIPELINE ASSOCIATES LIMITED Year ended 28 February 2023

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of PIPELINE ASSOCIATES LIMITED for the year ended 28 February 2023 which comprise the statement of financial position and related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at <http://www.icaew.com/en/members/regulations-standards-and-guidance/>.

This report is made solely to the director of PIPELINE ASSOCIATES LIMITED, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of PIPELINE ASSOCIATES LIMITED and state those matters that we have agreed to state to them, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than PIPELINE ASSOCIATES LIMITED and its director as a body for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that PIPELINE ASSOCIATES LIMITED has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and loss of PIPELINE ASSOCIATES LIMITED. You consider that PIPELINE ASSOCIATES LIMITED is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of PIPELINE ASSOCIATES LIMITED. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Griffin Chapman

Chartered Accountants

4 & 5 The Cedars, Apex 12

Old Ipswich Road

Colchester

Essex

CO7 7QR

17 May 2023

PIPELINE ASSOCIATES LIMITED

Statement of financial position

28 February 2023

	Note	2023 £	£	2022 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5	166,269		234,739	
		<u> </u>	166,269	<u> </u>	234,739
Current assets					
Debtors	6	972,987		1,055,736	
Cash at bank and in hand		11,289		860	
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
		984,276		1,056,596	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(507,694)		(447,851)	
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
Net current assets			476,582		608,745
Total assets less current liabilities			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
			642,851		843,484
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(39,031)		(46,676)
Provisions for liabilities			(16,841)		(42,857)
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Net assets			586,979		753,951
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		200		200
Profit and loss account			586,779		753,751
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Shareholders funds			586,979		753,951
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>

For the year ending 28 February 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's 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 director acknowledges their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 17 May 2023 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

M A Hughes

Director

Company registration number: 04560968

PIPELINE ASSOCIATES LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended 28 February 2023

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 4 & 5 The Cedars, Apex 12, Old Ipswich Road, Colchester, Essex, CO7 7QR.

The principal activity of the company continues to be that of construction activities.

2. Statement of compliance

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

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.

Turnover

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.

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be reliably estimated, revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period.

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that it is probable the expenses recognised will be recovered.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, 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.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Tangible assets

tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are 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. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

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	- 15% straight line
Office equipment and computers	- 15% and 33.3% straight line
Motor vehicles	- 25% straight line

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

Impairment

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. 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 are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

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 and the performance 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. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

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 in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company 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.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 15 (2022: 17).

5. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 March 2022	79,583	46,660	389,675	515,918
Additions	292	1,921	40,505	42,718
Disposals	-	-	(124,791)	(124,791)
At 28 February 2023	79,875	48,581	305,389	433,845
Depreciation				
At 1 March 2022	64,113	25,466	191,600	281,179
Charge for the year	4,334	7,615	68,924	80,873
Disposals	-	-	(94,476)	(94,476)
At 28 February 2023	68,447	33,081	166,048	267,576
Carrying amount				
At 28 February 2023	11,428	15,500	139,341	166,269
At 28 February 2022	15,470	21,194	198,075	234,739

6. Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade debtors	354,002	345,762
Other debtors	618,985	709,974
	972,987	1,055,736

The debtors above include the following amounts falling due after more than one year:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Other debtors	114,361	114,361

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	152,735	109,885
Trade creditors	176,134	197,396
Taxation and social security	42,982	43,562
Other creditors	135,843	97,008
	<u>507,694</u>	<u>447,851</u>

Within other creditors are HP liabilities totalling £43,347 (2022: £50,031), which are secured on the assets being financed.

The bank overdraft is secured by a fixed and floating charge over the assets .

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

	2023	2022
	£	£
Other creditors	39,031	46,676

Within other creditors are HP liabilities totalling £39,031 (2022: £46,676), which are secured on the assets being financed.

9. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2023		2022	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1.00 each	100	100	100	100
Preference shares of £ 1.00 each	100	100	100	100
	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>

10. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the director entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

2023

	Balance brought forward £	Advances /(credits) to the director £	Amounts repaid £	Balance o/standing £
M A Hughes	412,263	84,786	(85,000)	412,049
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

2022

	<i>Balance brought forward £</i>	<i>Advances /(credits) to the director £</i>	<i>Amounts repaid £</i>	<i>Balance o/standing £</i>
M A Hughes	482,788	109,475	(180,000)	412,263
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The above loan is repayable on demand with no interest charged on the balance.

11. Related party transactions

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

	Transaction value 2023 £	2022 £	Balance owed by/(owed to) 2023 £	2022 £
Loans provided by connected company	(138,000)	(137,500)	(152,735)	(62,500)
Loans provided to connected company	27,765	56,600	39,550	59,550
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The director had an interest in the above mentioned companies due to his directorship and his shareholding. The loan is repayable on demand with no interest charged on the balance.

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.