Company registration number 01543721 (England and Wales)

A & B GLASS COMPANY LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2025

A & B GLASS COMPANY LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr P McManus Mr G Street Mr D Richardson Mr D Sowter
Company number	01543721
Registered office	2 Addison Road Sudbury CO10 2YW
Auditor	Ensors Connexions 159 Princes Street Ipswich IP1 1QJ

A & B GLASS COMPANY LIMITED

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A & B GLASS COMPANY LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2025

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 October 2025.

Review of the business

For the second successive financial year, headline turnover dropped slightly. Turnover for the year of £27,599,649 was 7.6% lower than £29,868,586 for the prior year ended 31 October 2024.

Despite the small reduction in turnover, tight control on input costs, ncreased manufacturing efficiencies and the completion of the last few low margin legacy contracts meant that gross margin actually increased slightly from 37.4% to 38.7%.

Throughout the year, the directors worked hard to keep overhead cost increases to a minimum, but a conscious decision to maintain headcount and internal capability for the future meant the reduced turnover resulted in a 23.7% reduction in pre-tax profit from £2,411,626 to £1,600,443.

Business environment

The industry has traditionally been extremely competitive, and the company has always faced price pressure in its various marketplaces.

The specific price pressures that had become apparent towards the end of 2024 FY intensified in the year as weak demand and increasing macro-economic pressures forced customers to adopt a more aggressive approach to their own supply chain. This was particularly apparent in our newbuild division, where weak demand and oversupply forced margins on many new tenders too low for the company to remain competitive.

We do not anticipate these price pressures to change in the short to medium term, so profitability for the 2026 financial year is likely to reduce to 2023 and prior levels.

Strategy

The company has traditionally serviced the newbuild and commercial refurbishment sectors. While the directors have no plans to materially change this strategy, several changes have been made as follows:

Market Strategy

Over the past year, our commercial division has grown in both turnover and profitability terms, and under its management team, will continue to do so. New product and service lines have been introduced and will add further to performance.

Although its contribution to turnover has traditionally been modest, our retail division has always been the public face of the company and we will continue to invest in its success. Shortly after the year end we finalised a long-term lease on a new retail premises in Felixstowe, from where we hope to significantly expand our retail customer base.

Product Strategy

In 2022 the company started a significant capital project to replace old uPVC production machinery and this project was completed in April 2025.

As well as uPVC, the company also sells and instals aluminium products. In early 2025 we made the decision to start an aluminium production facility and this new equipment project is currently ongoing. Manufacturing aluminium products brings two distinct benefits:

1) Enhanced margin from the manufacture, rather than buying-in of product from third parties; and
2) Increasing the product portfolio for both existing and new customers.

As at the date of this report, it is too early to see the full impact of this decision, but initial signs are very encouraging and it is hoped we can capitalise on this early success in the forthcoming year.

People Strategy

Much of our recent success has been down to the skills and efforts of our nationwide manufacturing, installation and administration teams; for which the directors are very grateful. The company is committed to providing both professional and personal development opportunities for all team members, as well as safe and pleasant working environments. It actively supports team members in their charitable work in their local communities and will continue to do so wherever possible.

Future outlook

The macro-economic uncertainty and industry-specific challenges of prior years remain, but the company is optimistic about the future and well-placed to take advantage of current and future market conditions.

Capital investment of over £7m since 2022 (with more planned in the next year or so) has increased efficiencies throughout the business, and with a committed team and the security of a large order book we are cautiously optimistic about the future. With this in mind we have secured our main site at Sudbury site on a new long-term lease, invested in additional solar power, upgraded our fleet to the latest emission standards and will continue to look for opportunities to develop and improve the company.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors have considered the principal risks and uncertainties during the coming year, many of which are driven by factors which cannot be controlled, or which are difficult to predict.

The key business risk affecting the company's financial performance is considered to be the UK economy, and in particular interest rates and the cost & availability of mortgage borrowing. The directors will closely monitor the impact of this and the risk factors below and will take swift strategic action should the need arise.

Price Risk

The company is exposed to significant commodity price risk as a result of its purchasing requirements. The directors continually monitor prices, but the ability to fix prices or engage with alternative suppliers is limited.

Credit Risk

The company has policies that require appropriate health checks on both potential and existing customers. This credit risk is managed on a proactive basis through the sales process from credit check and order to debt collection and recovery. More than 90% of the company's turnover is covered by credit insurance.

Liquidity Cashflow Risk

Cashflow and liquidity risk is managed and minimised by diligent management of the credit control function, and credit terms are strictly enforced. In order to maintain the company's invoice discounting facility, the business maintains a broad spread of customers in all divisions.

Brexit Risk

The company's turnover for the year has been derived from its principal activity wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom. The directors see currency fluctuations as a result of purchasing requirements as the main Brexit risk.

Key performance indicators

The directors consider that the key financial indicators of the business are turnover, gross profit, operating profit, net bank borrowings and short-term liquidity. Directors and senior management continually monitor and report on these financial KPIs and are satisfied with the company's performance in relation to them.

Other performance indicators

An important non-financial KPI is the reportable accidents per employee of which there were none in the current year or prior period.

On behalf of the board

Mr P McManus
Director

4 March 2026

A & B GLASS COMPANY LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2025

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2025.

Principal activities
The company's main activity continues to be the manufacture, instalation and maintenance of UPVC windows, doors and conservatores.

Results and dividends
The results for the year are as follows:

	Year ended 31-Oct 2025 £000	Year ended 31-Oct 2024 £000	Year ended 31-Oct 2023 £000	Year ended 31-Oct 2022 £000	Year ended 31-Oct 2021 £000
Turnover	27,600	29,869	30,938	27,895	22,856
Gross Profit	10,692	11,168	9,028	8,051	6,992
Operating profit/(loss)	1,896	2,641	950	1,106	1,058
Net bank borrowings	-	149	1,290	1,941	1,569

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £1,350,000. 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 P McManus
Mr G Street
Mr D Richardson
Mr D Sowter

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions
Qualifying third party indemnity provision is in place for the benefit of all directors of the company.

Financial instruments
The company's treasury activities are operated within policies and procedures approved by the Board, which include defined controls on the use of financial instruments managing the company's risk. The company's finances its operations by a mixture of retained profits, cash, HP finance and an invoice discounting facility.

Business relationships
The company is reliant on a small number of key suppliers, most of whom are industry-specific. Close working relationships have always been key.

Both the newbuild and commercial divisions of the company operate in a very price-competitive environment and have a relatively small number of large customers. These customers provide the business with long term contract work.

Matters covered in the strategic report
Disclosures required under S416(4) of the Companies Act 2006 are commented upon in the Strategic Report as the directors consider them to be of strategic importance to the group.

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.

Going Concern

The company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the Strategic Report on pages 1 to 2.

The directors have reviewed the company's recent trading performance and its forecasts through to October 2026 to assess the required level of finance. In their consideration of going concern, the directors have reviewed the cash forecasts and revenue projections, which they believe are prudent. Forecasts for the year ended 31 October 2026 show that the company will remain profitable and there is sufficient headroom in the available funding facility to continue as a going concern and meet its liabilities as they fall due.

The company is well-established and has long-standing relationships with both customers and suppliers. The steadily increasing turnover, consistent profitability and positive cash generation over the last three years have all given the directors confidence that the company enjoys a new-found flexibility that will allow it to adapt to challenges to the commercial environment that may arise in the future. For these reasons the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

On behalf of the board

Mr P McManus
Director

4 March 2026

A & B GLASS COMPANY LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2025

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; and
- 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.

A & B GLASS COMPANY LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF A & B GLASS COMPANY LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of A & B Glass Company Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 October 2025 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity 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 October 2025 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.

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 directors' 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.

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.

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.

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud, the audit engagement team:

- obtained an understanding of the nature of the industry and sector, including the legal and regulatory framework that the company operates in and how the company are complying with the legal and regulatory framework;
- inquired of management, and those charged with governance, about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, including any known actual, suspected or alleged instances of fraud;
- audited the risk of management override of controls, including through testing journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness;
- discussed matters about non-compliance with laws and regulations and how fraud might occur including assessment of how and where the financial statements may be susceptible to fraud;
- reviewed and challenged accounting estimates to ensure no indication of management bias.

However, it is the primary responsibility of management, with the oversight of those charged with governance, to ensure that the entity's operations are conducted in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations and for the prevention and detection of fraud.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Barry Gostling (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Ensors, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
Connexions
159 Princes Street
Ipswich
IP1 1QJ
4 March 2026

A & B GLASS COMPANY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2025

	Notes	2025 £	2024 £
Turnover	**3**	27,599,649	29,868,586
Cost of sales		(16,907,465)	(18,700,350)
Gross profit		10,692,184	11,168,236
Administrative expenses		(8,796,578)	(8,526,742)
Operating profit	**4**	1,895,606	2,641,494
Interest receivable and similar income	**7**	14,666	-
Interest payable and similar expenses	**8**	(309,829)	(229,868)
Profit before taxation		1,600,443	2,411,626
Tax on profit	**9**	(218,875)	(570,638)
Profit for the financial year		1,381,568	1,840,988

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

A & B GLASS COMPANY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2025

	Notes	2025 £	2025 £	2024 £	2024 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	**11**		51,201		70,391
Tangible assets	**12**		5,007,420		3,001,180
Investments	**13**		5		5
			5,058,626		3,071,576
Current assets					
Stocks	**15**	1,305,208		969,141	
Debtors	**16**	6,744,487		7,393,815	
Cash at bank and in hand		780,123		1,362,720	
		8,829,818		9,725,676	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**17**	(3,890,669)		(4,714,664)	
Net current assets			4,939,149		5,011,012
Total assets less current liabilities			9,997,775		8,082,588
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**18**		(2,772,486)		(1,405,035)
Provisions for liabilities					
Provisions	**20**	52,426		52,426	
Deferred tax liability	**21**	1,241,816		725,648	
			(1,294,242)		(778,074)
Net assets			5,931,047		5,899,479
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	**23**		74		74
Other reserves			26		26
Profit and loss reserves			5,930,947		5,899,379
Total equity			5,931,047		5,899,479

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions relating to medium-sized companies.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 4 March 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr P McManus
Director

Company registration number 01543721 (England and Wales)

A & B GLASS COMPANY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2025

	Notes	Share capital	Other reserves	Profit and loss reserves	Total
		£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 November 2023		74	26	5,408,391	5,408,491
Year ended 31 October 2024:					
Profit and total comprehensive income		-	-	1,840,988	1,840,988
Dividends	**10**	-	-	(1,350,000)	(1,350,000)
Balance at 31 October 2024		74	26	5,899,379	5,899,479
Year ended 31 October 2025:					
Profit and total comprehensive income		-	-	1,381,568	1,381,568
Dividends	**10**	-	-	(1,350,000)	(1,350,000)
Balance at 31 October 2025		74	26	5,930,947	5,931,047

1 Accounting policies

Company information

A & B Glass Company Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 2 Addison Road, Sudbury, CO10 2YW. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities can be found in the Directors' report.

1.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of A&B Glass Group Limited. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, Addison Road, Chilton Industrial Estate, Sudbury, Suffolk, CO10 2YW.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the group 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 Revenue

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.

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 delivery of the goods and, where applicable installation), 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 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 labour costs 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 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 20 years.

1.5 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Other intangible assets are recognised at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation 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:

Software	25% per annum

1.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

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

Leasehold improvements	5% - 25% straight line or over the years remaining on the lease
Plant and equipment	15 - 25% per annum straight line
Fixtures and fittings	15% - 33% per annum straight line
Motor vehicles	20% - 25% per annum 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.

1.7 Fixed asset investments

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

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

1.8 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

1.11 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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 mpairment 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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

Invoice financing

The Company has an invoice discounting agreement. The amount owed by customers to the Company is included within trade debtors and the amount owed to the invoice discounting company is included within creditors. The amount owed to the invoice discounting company represents the difference between the amounts advanced by the discounting company and the invoices discounted. The interest element of the invoice discounting charges and other related costs are recognised as they accrue and included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within interest payable and similar expenses.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.12 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.

1.13 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

1.14 Provisions

Provisions is made for liabilities arising in respect of extended warranty claims on warranties provided in conjunction with the sale of goods. Provisions are recognised when the Company has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event which it is probable will result in the transfer of economic benefits and that obligation can be estimated reliably.

The provision is based on expected costs to be incurred over the next 3 :o 10 years based on previous warranty claims.

1.15 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.

1.16 Retirement benefits

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

1.17 Leases

As lessee

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

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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.

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.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty
The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Cost of stock
The cost element of stock carried forward in the statement of financial position at the period end is estimated by the directors based on raw material cost plus an appropriate proportion of labour and overheads. This therefore represents a critical accounting estimate arrived at by the directors based on their experience.

3 Turnover and other revenue

The whole turnover is attributable to the principal business activity.

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

	2025	2024
	£	£
Other significant revenue		
Interest income	14,666	-

4 Operating profit

	2025	2024
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	21,400	24,850
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	1,068,250	719,598
Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(123,240)	(12,056)
Amortisation of intangible assets	23,156	25,715
Operating lease charges	478,168	466,987

5 Employees

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

	2025	2024
	Number	Number
Production and administration	177	176

5 Employees (Continued)

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2025	2024
	£	£
Wages and salaries	5,823,378	5,835,076
Social security costs	652,304	576,078
Pension costs	132,930	116,335
	6,608,612	6,527,489

6 Directors' remuneration

	2025	2024
	£	£
Remuneration for qualifying services	275,419	326,232
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	34,630	17,126
	310,049	343,358

Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:

	2025	2024
	£	£
Remuneration for qualifying services	125,313	121,389
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	13,463	12,848

7 Interest receivable and similar income

	2025	2024
	£	£
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	14,666	-

8 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2025	2024
	£	£
Interest on invoice finance arrangements	20,370	31,329
Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	289,459	198,539
	309,829	229,868

9 Taxation

	2025	2024
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	(297,293)	278,936
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	(1,557)
Total current tax	(297,293)	277,379
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	516,168	293,259
Total tax charge	218,875	570,638

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:

	2025	2024
	£	£
Profit before taxation	1,600,443	2,411,626
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25.00% (2024: 25.00%)	400,111	602,907
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	1,636	(1,949)
Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	272,837	186,328
Other differences	(12,890)	(12,255)
Fixed asset timing differences	(749,987)	(497,652)
Timing differences	516,169	293,259
Group relief	88,292	-
Research and development credits	(297,293)	-
Taxation charge for the year	218,875	570,638

10 Dividends

	2025	2024
	£	£
Final paid	1,350,000	1,350,000

11 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill	Software	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 November 2024	1,202,947	138,985	1,341,932
Additions	-	3,966	3,966
At 31 October 2025	1,202,947	142,951	1,345,898
Amortisation and impairment			
At 1 November 2024	1,202,947	68,594	1,271,541
Amortisation charged for the year	-	23,156	23,156
At 31 October 2025	1,202,947	91,750	1,294,697
Carrying amount			
At 31 October 2025	-	51,201	51,201
At 31 October 2024	-	70,391	70,391

12 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements	Plant and equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 November 2024	244,224	5,323,312	437,227	1,548,880	7,553,643
Additions	187,887	2,526,198	59,635	302,530	3,076,250
Disposals	-	(522,367)	-	(204,103)	(726,470)
At 31 October 2025	432,111	7,327,143	496,862	1,647,307	9,903,423
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 November 2024	228,694	3,124,710	404,058	795,001	4,552,463
Depreciation charged in the year	16,085	661,827	29,600	360,738	1,068,250
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(522,347)	-	(202,363)	(724,710)
At 31 October 2025	244,779	3,264,190	433,658	953,376	4,896,003
Carrying amount					
At 31 October 2025	187,332	4,062,953	63,204	693,931	5,007,420
At 31 October 2024	15,530	2,198,602	33,169	753,879	3,001,180

12 Tangible fixed assets **(Continued)**

Included within tangible fixed assets are assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, as follows:

	2025	2024
	£	£
Plant and equipment	3,898,704	2,100,973
Motor vehicles	538,343	624,010
Leasehold improvements	125,288	-
	4,562,335	2,724,983

13 Fixed asset investments

	Notes	2025	2024
		£	£
Investments in subsidiaries	14	5	5

14 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 October 2025 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Class of shares held	% Held Direct
Asset Manufacturing Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100.00
A & B Glass Properties Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100.00
Coastal Windows Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100.00
Coastal Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100.00

All subsidiary undertakings are held directly.

The registered office of all companies is Addison Road, Chilton Industrial Estate, Sudbury, Suffolk, CO10 2YW, England.

All subsidiary undertakings listed above under S394A and S448A of the Companies Act 2006 are exempt from preparing and filing individual accounts. These companies have taken exemption in section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirements in the Act for their individual accounts to be audited.

15 Stocks

	2025	2024
	£	£
Raw materials and consumables	437,551	473,224
Work in progress	168,474	182,978
Finished goods and goods for resale	699,183	312,939
	1,305,208	969,141

16 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2025 £	2024 £
Trade debtors	4,834,849	5,515,819
Other debtors	600,525	505,988
Prepayments and accrued income	417,201	312,877
	5,852,575	6,334,684

Amounts falling due after more than one year:	2025 £	2024 £
Trade debtors	891,912	1,059,131
Total debtors	6,744,487	7,393,815

17 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2025 £	2024 £
Obligations under finance leases	19	1,031,392	841,101
Other borrowings		-	148,872
Trade creditors		2,215,518	2,562,822
Corporation tax		-	278,936
Other taxation and social security		151,966	145,159
Other creditors		73,767	85,724
Accruals and deferred income		418,026	652,050
		3,890,669	4,714,664

At the Balance Sheet date no sums were due under the Company's invoice financing agreement (2024: £148,872). The invoice financing is secured by a fixed and floating charge over the Company's assets and undertakings.

Obligations under hire purchase are secured on the underlying assets.

18 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2025 £	2024 £
Obligations under finance leases	19	2,772,486	1,405,035

19 Finance lease obligations

Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:	2025 £	2024 £
Within one year	1,031,392	841,101
In two to five years	3,368,167	1,853,580
	4,399,559	2,694,681
Less: future finance charges	(595,681)	(448,545)
	3,803,878	2,246,136

20 Provisions for liabilities

	2025 £	2024 £
Warranty provision	52,426	52,426

Movements on provisions:

	Warranty provision £
At 1 November 2024 and 31 October 2025	52,426

The warranty provision relates to potential costs arising under a warranty on products. The provision is based on expected costs to be incurred based on previous warranty claims.

21 Deferred taxation

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

Balances:	Liabilities 2025 £	Liabilities 2024 £
Accelerated capital allowances	1,264,547	723,552
Short term timing differences	(22,731)	2,096
	1,241,816	725,648

21 Deferred taxation (Continued)

Movements in the year:	2025 £
Liability at 1 November 2024	725,648
Charge to profit or loss	516,168
Liability at 31 October 2025	1,241,816

22 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes	2025 £	2024 £
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	132,930	116,335

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.

23 Share capital

Ordinary share capital	2025 Number	2024 Number	2025 £	2024 £
Issued and fully paid				
74 of £1 each	74	74	74	74

The Company's ordinary shares, which carry no right to fixed income, each carry the right to one vote at the annual general meetings of the Company.

24 Operating lease commitments

As lessee

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:

	2025 £	2024 £
Within 1 year	453,322	513,599
Years 2-5	4,343,582	1,046,904
	4,796,904	1,560,503

25 Capital commitments

Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:

	2025	2024
	£	£
Acquisition of tangible fixed assets	-	1,783,500

26 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

The company has taken advantage of exemptions in relation to the disclosure of transactions with 100% owned group companies where consolidated accounts have been preparec.

27 Ultimate controlling party

The company's immediate parent company is A & B Glass Holding Company Limited. The company's ultimate parent company is A&B Glass Group Limited and is the smallest and largest group for which consolidated accounts including A & B Glass Company Limited are prepared. The registered office of both Companies is Addison Road, Chilton Industrial Estate, Sudbury, Suffolk, CO10 2YW. The consolidated accounts for A&B Glass Group Limited are available from Companies House.

P McManus is considered the ultimate controlling party, as a Director and the majority shareholder in A&B Glass Group Limited.

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