

Company registration number 8487521 (England and Wales)

ABSOLUTE ROOFING SOLUTIONS LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 JUNE 2025
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

ABSOLUTE ROOFING SOLUTIONS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr A McManus Mrs S McManus Mr V A Pepperell Mrs D L Pepperell Mr L Yates Mr M Ross
Company number	8487521
Registered office	Jubilee Works Jubilee Estate Gorse Lane Coleshill West Midlands United Kingdom B46 1JU
Auditor	Folkes Worton LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor 15-17 Church Street Stourbridge West Midlands DY8 1LU

ABSOLUTE ROOFING SOLUTIONS LIMITED

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ABSOLUTE ROOFING SOLUTIONS LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 JUNE 2025

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 29 June 2025.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of commercial roofing contractors.

Absolute Roofing Solutions Ltd specialises in all aspects of roofing refurbishments including asbestos replacement, roof sheeting comprising of built up and composite panel systems, built up felt roofing, gutter maintenance and re lining and reactive roof maintenance. We work with clients from the original survey continuing throughout the project right up to practical completion to ensure that the best possible service is provided at every stage of the process.

Our roofing business has been operating for over 10 years.

Review of the business

We are proud to remain part of a privately owned group and operate our roofing business from Coleshill.

The company has seen continued growth evidenced by a 13% increase in revenue from FY2024 to FY2025.

Trading conditions remain difficult and at times challenging especially across the construction and refurbishment sector. Despite this the group is exceptionally pleased to be able to report growth which has been achieved through the hard work and persistence of all our teams.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors are constantly on-guard monitoring and mitigating business risks which arise from having a widespread product and customer base. The principal risks and uncertainties faced by the business include shortage of skilled labour, raw material prices, the construction sector conditions and financial instruments/interest rate risks.

Shortage of skilled labour: a key risk to productivity is the lack of skilled labour which has been a recurring challenge in recent years. Whilst this appears to have reduced slightly, we continue to invest in our people and management systems to improve the efficiency in both our manufacturing and contract management.

Raw material prices: when raw material prices are volatile the directors believe the key risk is the group's ability to pass increases on to our customers. The group manages this risk by a mix of developing strong supplier relationships and customer communication. The group is committed to operate transparent pricing with our customers and is focused on balancing price increases with maintaining a competitive price.

Construction sector conditions: given the principal activities of the group, both our roofing operation and our manufacturing businesses are all exposed to what has been a volatile construction sector. A slowdown in certain areas of construction impacted on parts of the group. However as the group is active in both new construction and refurbishments this was manageable. This remains a risk to the group and we will continue to identify opportunities of diversification to reduce this further.

Financial instruments/interest rates: the group has and continues to use bank and other borrowings to fund the working capital demand of the business. The business therefore operates under credit, liquidity and interest risks. The main trading entities operate an invoice discounting facility through which a degree of headroom exists. This allows flexibility in funding and allows, to some degree, the interest risk to be managed.

Development and performance

The group's strategy is to grow the business by the provision of a competitively priced, flexible and efficient service for the whole industrial and commercial roofing sector. In addition, the group will look for opportunities to grow both organically and via acquisition, where products and services are complementary or open to new markets. The group continues to investigate new opportunities as they become available.

ABSOLUTE ROOFING SOLUTIONS LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 JUNE 2025

Key performance indicators

The directors believe that the KPIS are those that communicate the financial performance and strength of the company. These are summarised below:

	FY2025	FY2024
Sales (£000)	13,214	11,686
Gross profit margin (%)	26.90	33.06
EBITDA (£000)	576	782
Debtor days	70.5	67.3
Creditor days	57.4	71.9

On behalf of the board

Mr A McManus

Director

29 June 2026

ABSOLUTE ROOFING SOLUTIONS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBER OF ABSOLUTE ROOFING SOLUTIONS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Absolute Roofing Solutions Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 29 June 2025 which comprise , the balance sheet 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 29 June 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.

ABSOLUTE ROOFING SOLUTIONS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBER OF ABSOLUTE ROOFING SOLUTIONS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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 and 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report.

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.

ABSOLUTE ROOFING SOLUTIONS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBER OF ABSOLUTE ROOFING SOLUTIONS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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 and on the Financial Reporting Council's website, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

We obtain and update our understanding of the entity, its activities, its control environment, and likely future developments, including in relation to the legal and regulatory framework applicable and how the entity is complying with that framework. Based on this understanding, we identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. This includes consideration of the risk of acts by the entity that were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, including fraud, we designed procedures which included:

- Enquiry of management and those charged with governance around actual and potential litigation and claims as well as actual, suspected and alleged fraud;
- Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- Assessing the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations considered to have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company through enquiry and inspection;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Performing audit work over the risk of management bias and override of controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business and reviewing accounting estimates for indicators of potential bias.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's member 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 member those matters we are required to state to the member 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 member, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Nigel Meredith FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Folkes Worton LLP, Statutory Auditor.
Chartered Accountants

29 June 2026

ABSOLUTE ROOFING SOLUTIONS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 29 JUNE 2025

		2025	2024
	Notes	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	695,997	681,404
Current assets			
Stocks		115,139	42,988
Debtors	5	3,695,965	3,510,169
Cash at bank and in hand		230,521	148,431
		<u>4,041,625</u>	<u>3,701,588</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(3,420,637)</u>	<u>(3,148,877)</u>
Net current assets		620,988	552,711
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,316,985</u>	<u>1,234,115</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7	(397,423)	(465,292)
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(125,090)</u>	<u>(94,763)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>794,472</u></u>	<u><u>674,060</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss reserves		<u>794,372</u>	<u>673,960</u>
Total equity		<u><u>794,472</u></u>	<u><u>674,060</u></u>

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

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 June 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr A McManus
Director

Mrs S McManus
Director

Mr V A Pepperell
Director

Mrs D L Pepperell
Director

Company registration number 8487521 (England and Wales)

ABSOLUTE ROOFING SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 JUNE 2025

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Absolute Roofing Solutions Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Jubilee Works, Jubilee Estate, Gorsey Lane, Coleshill, West Midlands, United Kingdom, B46 1JU.

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 £.

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

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

Absolute Roofing Solutions Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Absolute Group Holdings Limited.

1.2 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.

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).

Revenue from contracts for roofing 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.

1.3 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	25% Straight Line
Plant and equipment	25% Straight Line
Fixtures and fittings	25% Straight Line
Computers	25% Straight Line
Motor vehicles	25% and 33.33% 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.

ABSOLUTE ROOFING SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 JUNE 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 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.

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.

1.5 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.

1.6 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 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.

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.

ABSOLUTE ROOFING SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 JUNE 2025

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.

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.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

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.

ABSOLUTE ROOFING SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 JUNE 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.12 Leases

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts or finance leases are capitalised in the balance sheet. Those held under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Those held under finance leases are depreciated over their estimated useful lives or the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

The interest element of these obligations is charged to profit or loss over the relevant period. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a 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.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

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.

Government grants relating to turnover are recognised as income over the periods when the related costs are incurred. Grants relating to an asset are recognised in income systematically over the asset's expected useful life. If part of such a grant is deferred it is recognised as deferred income rather than being deducted from the asset's carrying amount.

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.

ABSOLUTE ROOFING SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 JUNE 2025

3 Employees

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

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Total	24	26

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements £	Plant and equipment £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computers £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost						
At 30 June 2024	49,401	192,027	57,663	63,395	1,137,584	1,500,070
Additions	10,711	82,128	928	6,076	159,033	258,876
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(83,601)	(83,601)
At 29 June 2025	60,112	274,155	58,591	69,471	1,213,016	1,675,345
Depreciation and impairment						
At 30 June 2024	41,872	79,782	45,317	47,298	604,397	818,666
Depreciation charged in the year	4,444	47,425	4,212	9,839	156,220	222,140
Eliminated in respect of disposals					(61,458)	(61,458)
At 29 June 2025	46,316	127,207	49,529	57,137	699,159	979,348
Carrying amount						
At 29 June 2025	13,796	146,948	9,062	12,334	513,857	695,997
At 29 June 2024	7,529	112,245	12,346	16,097	533,187	681,404

5 Debtors

	2025 £	2024 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	2,553,434	2,154,432
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	1,008,843	789,569
Other debtors	133,688	566,168
	3,695,965	3,510,169

ABSOLUTE ROOFING SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 JUNE 2025

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025 £	2024 £
Bank loans	10,000	10,000
Trade creditors	1,843,044	1,986,016
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	1,226	55,043
Taxation and social security	290,292	237,777
Other creditors	1,276,075	860,041
	<u>3,420,637</u>	<u>3,148,877</u>

Secured liabilities

Included within other creditors is a secured liability of £513,743 owing to Lloyds Bank Commercial Finance Limited. Lloyds Bank Commercial Finance Limited holds a fixed and floating charge over all the assets of the company in respect of this liability.

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2025 £	2024 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	6,667	16,667
Other creditors	390,756	448,625
	<u>397,423</u>	<u>465,292</u>

8 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

	2025 £	2024 £
Within one year	100,723	8,723
Between two and five years	170,324	240,673
	<u>271,047</u>	<u>249,396</u>

9 Contingent Liabilities

Lloyds Bank Plc have an omnibus guarantee and set-off agreement in place securing all liabilities due to them within each individual company against the assets of all companies within the agreement. The companies included in this agreement are Absolute Group Holdings UK Limited, Absolute Building and Maintenance Limited, Absolute Roof Tiling Limited, Absolute Waterproofing Limited, Absolute Roofing Solutions Limited, Absolute Solare Solutions and Oakham Sheet Metal Company Limited as well as J.P.M. Press Brake Sections Limited.

ABSOLUTE ROOFING SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 JUNE 2025

10 Related party transactions

	2025 £	2024 £
Amounts due to related parties		
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	1,226	55,043

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2025 £	2024 £
Amounts due from related parties		
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	1,772,316	789,569

11 Directors' transactions

Description	% Rate	Opening balance £	Amounts advanced £	Closing balance £
Director	-	-	2,177	2,177
		-	2,177	2,177

12 Parent company

The parent company of Absolute Roofing Solutions Limited is Absolute Group Holdings Limited and its registered office is Jubilee Works, Jubilee Industrial Estate, Gorsey Lane, Coleshill B46 1JU.

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.