Company registration number SC277511 (Scotland)

UPKEEP SHETTLESTON COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

UPKEEP SHETTLESTON COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Anthony Teasdale	
	Brian Barclay	
	Elizabeth Battersby	
	Eddie Robertson	
	Donna McGill	
	Elizabeth Pithie	(Appointed 13 August 2024)
	Maureen Mulgrew	(Appointed 5 February 2025)
	Alan McGillivray	(Appointed 5 February 2025)
	Stephen Duffy	(Appointed 5 February 2025)
	Ed Vorsterman	(Appointed 5 February 2025)
Company number	SC277511	
Registered office	Helen McGregor House 65 Pettigrew Street Glasgow United Kingdom G32 7XR	
Auditor	Azets Audit Services Titanium 1 Kings Inch Place Renfrew United Kingdom PA4 8WF	

UPKEEP SHETTLESTON COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES LIMITED

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UPKEEP SHETTLESTON COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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

Principal activities
The principal activities and core business of the company continued to be that of the provision of property maintenance and estate caretaker service. The seven core activities within this are property maintenance, close cleaning, window cleaning, graffiti removal, void clearances, environmental maintenance and void hygiene cleans.

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

Anthony Teasdale	
Brian Barclay	
Elizabeth Battersby	
Eddie Robertson	
Hugh McIntosh	(Resigned 6 May 2025)
Donna McGill	
Elizabeth Pithie	(Appointed 13 August 2024)
Maureen Mulgrew	(Appointed 5 February 2025)
Alan McGillivray	(Appointed 5 February 2025)
Stephen Duffy	(Appointed 5 February 2025)
Ed Vorsterman	(Appointed 5 February 2025)

Auditor
The appointed auditor, Azets Audit Services, have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditor and will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of disclosure to the 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.

Small companies' exemption
This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies' exemption.

On behalf of the board

....
Brian Barclay
Director

Date: 26 August 2025

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF UPKEEP SHETTLESTON COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Upkeep Shettleston Community Enterprises Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2025 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and the notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 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 directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has 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 directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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 and take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF UPKEEP SHETTLESTON COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES LIMITED

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 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, as a body, 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.

Azets Audit Services

Jennifer Spence
Senior Statutory Auditor
For and on behalf of Azets Audit Services

Date: 26 August 2025

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Titanium 1
Kings Inch Place
Renfrew
United Kingdom
PA4 8WF

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Notes	2025 £	2024 £
Turnover		2,739,891	2,580,076
Cost of sales		(2,417,133)	(2,256,501)
Gross profit		322,758	323,575
Administrative expenses		(237,862)	(213,986)
Other operating income		27,888	20,894
Operating profit		112,784	130,483
Interest payable and similar expenses		(996)	(3,331)
Profit before taxation		111,788	127,152
Tax on profit	**4**	(39)	29,680
Profit for the financial year		111,749	156,832

The notes on pages 9 to 18 form an integral part of these financial statements.

UPKEEP SHETTLESTON COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

	Notes	2025 £	2025 £	2024 £	2024 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	**5**		85,761		87,067
Current assets					
Stocks	**6**	145,025		55,859	
Debtors	**7**	315,339		382,317	
Cash at bank and in hand		204,495		251,752	
		664,859		689,928	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**8**	(202,031)		(177,521)	
Net current assets			462,828		512,407
Total assets less current liabilities			548,589		599,474
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**9**		-		(8,696)
Provisions for liabilities			(19,246)		(19,207)
Net assets			529,343		571,571
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1		1
Profit and loss reserves			529,342		571,570
Total equity			529,343		571,571

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26 August 25 and are signed on its behalf by:

Brian Barclay
Director

Company Registration No. SC277511

The notes on pages 9 to 18 form an integral part of these financial statements.

UPKEEP SHETTLESTON COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Notes	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 April 2023		1	506,634	506,635
Year ended 31 March 2024:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	156,832	156,832
Distributions to parent charity under gift aid		-	(91,896)	(91,896)
Balance at 31 March 2024		1	571,570	571,571
Year ended 31 March 2025:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	111,749	111,749
Distributions to parent charity under gift aid		-	(153,977)	(153,977)
Balance at 31 March 2025		1	529,342	529,343

The notes on pages 9 to 18 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Upkeep Shettleston Community Enterprises Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Helen McGregor House, 65 Pettigrew Street, Glasgow, United Kingdom, G32 7XR.

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.

1.2 Going concern

The directors anticipate that a profit will be generated in the years ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2027 and for the foreseeable future and the directors are satisfied that there are sufficient resources in place to continue operating for the foreseeable future. Thus, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of preparing the annual financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

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

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Equipment, fixtures and fittings	20-33% on cost
Computer equipment	33% on cost
Motor vehicles	25% on cost

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

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

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

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

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.8 Financial instruments

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

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

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

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.

1.9 Equity instruments

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

1.10 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.11 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.

1.12 Retirement benefits

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

1.13 Leases

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

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

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

1.14 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.

3 Employees

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

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Total	47	49

4 Taxation

	2025 £	2024 £
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	39	(6,706)
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	-	(22,974)
Total deferred tax	39	(29,680)

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Equipment, fixtures and fittings	Computer equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 April 2024	151,210	15,514	241,792	408,516
Additions	6,715	2,106	62,758	71,579
Disposals	(30,000)	-	(32,340)	(62,340)
At 31 March 2025	127,925	17,620	272,210	417,755
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 April 2024	141,661	14,133	165,655	321,449
Depreciation charged in the year	5,382	2,082	47,315	54,779
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(30,000)	-	(14,234)	(44,234)
At 31 March 2025	117,043	16,215	198,736	331,994
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2025	10,882	1,405	73,474	85,761
At 31 March 2024	9,549	1,381	76,137	87,067

6 Stocks

	2025	2024
	£	£
Work in progress	115,930	26,395
Finished goods and goods for resale	29,095	29,464
	145,025	55,859

7 Debtors

	2025	2024
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	17,904	16,201
Amounts owed by group undertakings	246,373	321,371
Other debtors	75	-
Prepayments and accrued income	50,987	44,745
	315,339	382,317

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	£	£
Obligations under finance leases	-	10,147
Trade creditors	89,135	86,925
Amounts owed to group undertakings	42,274	33,654
Taxation and social security	25,714	21,844
Other creditors	15,249	14,531
Accruals and deferred income	29,659	10,420
	202,031	177,521

9 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2025	2024
	£	£
Obligations under finance leases	-	8,696

10 Deferred taxation

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

	Liabilities 2025	Liabilities 2024
Balances:	£	£
Fixed asset timing differences	19,246	19,207

	2025
Movements in the year:	£
Liability at 1 April 2024	19,207
Charge to profit or loss	39
Liability at 31 March 2025	19,246

11 Retirement benefit schemes

	2025	2024
Defined contribution schemes	£	£
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	35,465	34,770

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.

12 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
	£	£
Land and buildings < 1 year	-	10,250

13 Related party transactions

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

Shettleston Housing Association Limited
Shettleston Housing Association Limited, a company registered under the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014, owns 1 ordinary £1 share in Upkeep Shettleston Community Enterprises Limited. This represents a 100% shareholding in Upkeep Shettleston Community Enterprises Limited. Shettleston Housing Association Limited is therefore its ultimate parent company.

Shettleston Housing Association Limited charged Upkeep Shettleston Community Enterprises Limited £10,248 (2024: £10,248) for the rental of a commercial office property and the use of a yard. Shettleston Housing Association Limited also charged a management charge of £102,713 (2024: £93,391) to Upkeep Shettleston Community Enterprises Limited. There were other expenses throughout the year totalling £100,928 (2024: £69,955) paid to Shettleston Housing Association Limited relating to various admin expenses.

Upkeep Shettleston Community Enterprises Limited provided services of £2,585,127 (2024: £2,355,611) in the year to Shettleston Housing Association Limited. These services included close and backcourt cleaning, void property clearance, reactive repairs and environmental works.

The balance due from the Association to Upkeep Shettleston Community Enterprises Limited at 31 March 2025 was £245,302 (2024: £321,255) and is included within debtors.

The amount owed to the Association from Upkeep Shettleson Community Enterprises Limited at 31 March 2025 was £42,247 (2024: £33,654) and is included within creditors.

The company made a gift aid payment to its parent, Shettleston Housing Association Limited, of £153,977 (2024: £91,896) during the year.

The company will make a gift aid payment to its parent, Shettleston Housing Association Limited, of £111,715 within 9 months of the 31 March 2025.

East End Housing Developments Company Limited
Shettleston Housing Association is also the parent of East End Housing Development Company Limited as it owns 100% of the issued share capital.

There were sales of £34,868 (2024: £122,154) to East End Housing Development Company Limited from Upkeep Shettleston Community Enterprises Limited in the year.

The total amount owed from East End Housing Development Company Limited at the year end was £1,071 (2024: £146) and is included within debtors.

14 Parent company

The ultimate parent company is Shettleston Housing Association Limited, a Co-operative and Community Benefit Society registered in the United Kingdom and estabilished under the Co-operative and Community Benefit Society Act 2014. The registered office of Shettleston Housing Association Limited is Helen McGregor House, 65 Pettigrew Street, Glasgow, United Kingdom, G32 7XR.

There is no ultimate controlling party.

UPKEEP SHETTLESTON COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES LIMITED

DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	2025		2024	
	£	£	£	£
Turnover				
Sales		2,739,891		2,580,076
Cost of sales				
Purchases and other direct costs				
Finished goods purchases	869,288		833,201	
Direct costs	89,891		76,404	
Wages and salaries	1,275,478		1,168,191	
Social security costs	99,696		91,374	
Staff pension costs defined contribution	35,465		34,770	
Depreciation	47,315		52,561	
Total purchases and other direct costs	2,417,133		2,256,501	
Total cost of sales		(2,417,133)		(2,256,501)
Gross profit	11.78%	322,758	12.54%	323,575
Other operating income				
Government grants receivable and released		27,888		20,894
Administrative expenses				
Staff training	12,906		10,545	
Management charge	102,713		93,391	
Rent re operating leases	10,248		10,248	
Rates	2,909		3,400	
Power, light and heat	6,433		15,170	
Property repairs and maintenance	55,612		37,652	
Travelling expenses	85		38	
Legal and professional fees	4,133		1,952	
Audit fees	10,225		9,816	
Bank charges	615		466	
Bad and doubtful debts	689		577	
Printing and stationery	9,173		9,551	
Advertising	895		480	
Sundry expenses	5,849		4,341	
Depreciation	7,467		7,117	
Profit or loss on sale of tangible assets (non exceptional)	(2,401)		(800)	
Protective clothing	10,311		10,042	
		(237,862)		(213,986)
Operating profit		112,784		130,483
Interest payable and similar expenses				
Hire purchase interest payable		(996)		(3,331)
Profit before taxation	4.08%	111,788	4.93%	127,152