

2024

Annual Report & Financial Statements

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024



Welcome to our Annual Report



I believe Billington is increasingly being seen as the steel work contractor of choice

Billington Holdings Plc (AIM: BILN), one of the UK's leading structural steel and construction safety solutions specialists, is a UK based Group of companies focused on structural steel and engineering activities throughout the UK and European markets. Group companies pride themselves on the provision of high technical and professional standards of service to niche markets with emphasis on building strong, trusted and long-standing partnerships with all of our clients.

<https://billington-holdings.plc.uk>

Billington delivered a

**ROBUST
PERFORMANCE
IN 2024**

with strong trading across the Group, despite a challenging market

Revenue

**reduced by 14.6% to
£113.1 MILLION**

(2023: £132.5 million) reflective of the exceptional year in 2023 and the trading conditions in 2024 with a corresponding reduction in profits

Profits before
tax of

**£10.8
MILLION**

in line with upgraded market expectations (2023: £13.4 million)

Strong cash balance of
£21.7 MILLION
maintained at year end (31 December 2023: £22.1 million)

**AND THE GROUP
IS DEBT FREE**

Average daily gross
cash balance of

**£21.9
MILLION**

during the year
(2023: £9.2 million)

Dividend recommended of
25.0 pence per share,
an increase of **25%** over
the ordinary dividend of
20.0 pence per share

paid in respect of **2023** (as mentioned at the time, an additional exceptional amount
13.0 pence per share was paid in respect of 2023, reflective of the
outstanding performance of the Group in the year)

**Strong level of PRODUCTION HOURS
secured for projects due to be
delivered in 2025 and 2026**

"2024 was a strong performance by Billington, across all its business units, with benefits being seen from the Group's capital investment programme, and our specialist skills and innovative approach, against a very challenging market backdrop, particularly in the second half.

"The Group has a strong level of contracts secured for delivery during 2025 and into 2026, combined with a significant pipeline of opportunities. However, the overall reduction in industry demand is leading to pricing pressure, particularly as competitors look to secure work to contribute to fixed overhead recovery, and the precise timing of certain projects remains uncertain. Despite these challenges Billington remains extremely well positioned within its

industry, with a strong balance sheet, strong product offerings and an ability to weather downturns in a way that many of its peers cannot.

"We are optimistic that the market will see some recovery later in 2025, although the timing and nature of any upturn in economic confidence is uncertain. Billington is very well positioned to take advantage of improved market conditions when they arise and our financial stability and strong orderbook provides cautious optimism for the future."

Mark Smith
Chief Executive Officer

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Chairman's Statement



In 2024 Billington delivered a robust performance

In 2024 Billington delivered a robust performance, with strong trading across the Group. 2023 was an exceptional year for Billington and the 2024 performance should be viewed in this context.

In 2024 revenue reduced by 14.6% to £113.1 million (2023: £132.5 million), reflective of the exceptional year in 2023 and tougher 2024 trading conditions, with a corresponding reduction in profit before tax to £10.8 million (2023: £13.4 million). The 2024 performance was significantly ahead of that achieved by the Group in any year other than 2023 and we continued to enjoy the benefit of improved manufacturing efficiencies and the successful delivery of high-quality contracts. The Basic Earnings Per Share ("EPS") for the year amounted to 66.2 pence compared with 84.4 pence in 2023.

The Group's balance sheet strengthened further with our capital investment programme continuing across all the Group's production facilities. Net assets were £53.0 million at 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: £47.8 million), with a continuing strong gross cash balance of £21.7 million at 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: £22.1 million) and the Group remains debt free.

Billington Structures had a busy year in 2024, albeit the business did encounter some project delays, specifically in the second half of the year, reflective of the uncertainty in the period up to and following the UK General Election, and a general slowdown in the UK economy. During the year the business focused on more complex work, requiring less steel per factory hour, leading to a lower turnover, although generating a better margin than more commoditised structural steelwork projects. The business continues to target sectors such as data centres and energy from waste where demand is buoyant and greater opportunities are being presented.

Peter Marshall Steel Stairs had a successful 2024, continuing the strong performance seen over the past four years, operating at full capacity for much of the year. The company currently enjoys a record order book for the current year and into 2026, both for projects being undertaken by Billington Structures and third parties, with significant prospects to secure further business. Options are being investigated to increase capacity to meet the expected future demand.

The Easi-Edge perimeter edge protection and fall prevention business enjoyed a successful 2024, with an improved performance over 2023. Easi-Edge is undertaking a programme of product replacement and enhancement through to mid- 2026 that should ensure it remains a profitable market leader and is even better placed for the future.

Hoard-it enjoyed a record year in 2024, as it continued to expand and diversify its offerings, including those offered by Brand- it. The business is currently investigating moving to alternative premises in order to be able to take advantage of the significant further growth opportunities being presented.

Specialist Protective Coatings ("SPC"), formed in March 2022, has proved to be an excellent addition to the Group, focused on surface preparation and the application of protective coatings for products across a variety of sectors. SPC enjoyed a record year in 2024, performing ahead of expectations. The business has significant future opportunities in a variety of markets and appropriate routes to increase capacity are being investigated.

The Group has a strong order book for the remainder of 2025, and into 2026, and whilst certain project timings remain uncertain and pricing pressures have increased in recent times, in what is becoming a very challenging market, the Group is well placed for the future.

My thanks to the whole Billington team for their contribution in 2024

Dividend

In the first half of 2024 Billington declared a final dividend in relation to the year ended 31 December 2023 of 33.0 pence per share, comprising an ordinary dividend of 20.0 pence per share and an additional exceptional dividend of 13.0 pence per share, reflective of the outstanding performance of the Group in the year. This amounted to a total payment of £4.2 million, which was 2.56 times covered by 2023 earnings.

The Board feels it is appropriate for Billington to continue to be dividend paying at a level that reflects underlying earnings whilst continuing to maintain a robust balance sheet. The Board is therefore pleased to be recommending a 25% increase in the final ordinary dividend of 25.0 pence per share for 2024, which is covered 2.65 times by earnings.

The dividend will be paid on 1 July 2025, subject to shareholder approval at the Company's AGM expected to be held on 3 June 2025. The associated ex-dividend date will be 5 June 2025 with a record date of 6 June 2025. No interim dividend for 2024 was declared (2023: nil), a policy consistent with prior years.

Our People

The key to Billington's continued success is the hard work and dedication of its workforce, and I would like to place on record my thanks to the whole Billington team for their contribution in 2024. The Group remains committed to supporting its employees, particularly when cost of living challenges continue to be experienced.

The Group continues to actively promote its apprenticeship and graduate schemes and we were pleased to be awarded Gold Membership of the '5% Club' in 2024, whose members aspire to achieve 5% of their workforce in 'earn and learn' positions (including apprenticeships, graduate schemes and sponsored student placements) within five years of joining. This followed an accredited benchmarking programme that recognised Billington's unwavering commitment to empowering our employees through such earn and learn initiatives.

The Group continues to focus on a variety of initiatives to address the industry wide challenges in recruiting sufficient skilled labour, including its ongoing partnership with Betterweld, a specialist training provider, together with working in partnership with other local education providers.

ESG

Billington believes that operating in a sustainable and responsible manner is key to the growth and success of the Group. The Group has an established Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG") committee to identify, develop and implement carbon reduction projects, together with ensuring the Group's social impact is optimised through the delivery of a wide range of social projects.

Following carbon reduction initiatives across the Group, Billington is committed to achieving, as a minimum, the goal set by SBTi (Science Based Targets Initiative), of a 50% carbon emissions reduction by 2030 and net zero by 2050. There is a significant global initiative to ensure 'clean steel' and Billington are proud to be a member of SteelZero, a global standards and certification initiative designed to deliver environmentally responsible production of steel and speed up the transition to a net zero steel industry.

During 2024 the Group continued to use electricity procured from 100 per cent green energy with a REGO accredited zero per cent emissions factor. The vehicle fleet is increasingly electric and additional reduction activities have included the trials for future introduction of Biofuel (HVO) across factories and site-based activities. Additionally, during 2024 the Group supported three Woodland Fund™ verified carbon offsetting projects, covering UK forest creation, UK rewilding and sea kelp recovery and management. Billington also maintains the 'Gold Standard' awarded by the British Constructional Steel Association for meeting the requirements of the 'Steel Construction Sustainability Charter'.

Chairman's Statement (continued)

Industry

In 2023 a degree of stability returned on the supply side and this continued in 2024, with the Group experiencing no significant supply issues.

The overall consumption of structural steelwork in the UK in 2024 declined 4.3% with a market output of 855,000 tonnes. Sector market forecasts continue to be subject to revision as the impact of wider macroeconomic factors are assessed.

The Group continues to benefit from significant projects in a variety of sectors, with the complex requirements of energy from waste, high-tech manufacturing, infrastructure and data centre facilities, being areas where Billington is increasingly seen as the partner of choice. However, some of the markets in which Billington operates continue to see reduced levels of activity from historic levels, particularly large office developments, and industrial warehousing development, with the reduction in economic confidence from the middle of 2024 being most apparent.

We are conscious that many of the main construction contractors continue to operate under significant pressure, with a number ceasing to trade in 2024. The Group insures its exposure with the maximum available cover, in a continuing difficult credit insurance market, and focuses on projects with the more robust larger contractors that can deliver an appropriate margin. We have a comprehensive process in place to assess the risks associated with individual projects on a case-by- case basis to reduce and mitigate these associated risks where possible.

On 20 September 2024, ISG Construction Holdings Ltd ("ISG") was placed into administration. Billington had historically traded with various ISG trading entities, delivering a number of high-profile projects, but at the time of administration, all contracts with ISG, and its trading subsidiaries, were substantially complete. I am pleased to report that the Group has, post year end, received full settlement from its credit insurer in relation to ISG and the financial impact on Billington has been materially restricted to the excess on the Group's credit insurance policy.

British Steel has recently announced the potential closure of their blast furnaces in the UK. Whereas there remains uncertainty as to the timing of any closure, there is not anticipated to be any impact in the ability of British Steel to service the UK constructional sections and rail markets, utilising imported steel billet.

Current Trading and Outlook

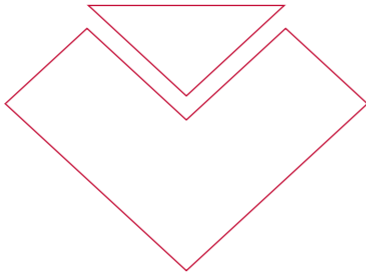
Billington delivered a robust performance in 2024 with strong trading across all the Group companies with increased benefits being achieved from the Group's capital investment programme, and our specialist skills and innovative approach, despite a challenging market backdrop.

The overall structural steel market currently remains subdued, with poor overall business confidence and increasing pricing pressure on projects being tendered. Order placement delays and contract deferrals are increasingly being noted as a result of poor consumer and business confidence. However, I believe Billington is very well placed to deal with these challenges. We have a strong factory workload, coupled with a consistent stream of opportunities at sustainable margins, and with a strong balance sheet and appropriately positioned businesses, I believe Billington is well placed to deliver over the longer term.

In the current year, revenue and margin recognisable on contracts is anticipated to be weighted significantly towards H2 2025 with a number of large, profitable contracts, commencing in H1 and forecast to be substantially complete in H2.

In closing, I would like to thank Billington's Board, employees, shareholders and all stakeholders for their continued support.

Ian Lawson
Non-Executive Chairman
14 April 2025



Group Strategy

The business model of the Group is to operate as a designer, manufacturer and installer of structural steelwork through its subsidiaries Billington Structures Limited, Peter Marshall Steel Stairs Limited and Specialist Protective Coatings Limited, and as a supplier of safety solutions and barrier systems to the construction industry, through its subsidiary Easi-Edge Limited as well as providing specialist site hoarding and branding systems through Hoard-it Limited. The parent company acts as a holding company providing management services to its subsidiaries.

Billington strives for continuous improvement in all aspects of its operations to ensure we harness the energy of our people and deliver for our repeat clients in a safe, economic and sustainable manner, enabling the value for our shareholders to be maximised.

The Company has adopted five key pillars to its strategy which constitute the strategic objectives and focus of the business to drive shareholder value. The five key pillars, or '5 P's', are underpinned by the Company's value system and are focussed on developing, progressing and managing the areas that can add value and protect our business from unnecessary risk to secure its long-term future, and are set out below:

 People	 Properties	 Product	 Position	 Planet
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ To ensure a safe working environment and drive our safety culture forward▶ To actively promote and encourage the next generation of people into our exciting industry▶ To harness individuals energy, ambition and core skills▶ To develop, motivate and inspire the next generation of people into and within our business▶ To evolve a diverse, inclusive and thriving workforce▶ To promote a corporate culture based on sound ethical values and which fully supports the Company's business model and strategy and to engender a culture of delivering value to all stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ To ensure value is driven from our facilities▶ To maintain a cost base to allow manufacturing margins to be optimised▶ To ensure manufacturing capabilities are appropriate to service the needs of our clients, projects and markets▶ To have appropriate infrastructure to provide our businesses the ability to grow and prosper	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ To provide a quality product using a right first-time philosophy▶ To innovate and drive technological improvements across the businesses▶ To challenge the status quo of manufacturing techniques in our industry▶ To learn from our mistakes in an open, constructive and inclusive way	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ To be the partnered steelwork contractor of choice in the UK for major projects▶ To seek and expand the Group's operations to provide construction solutions to our clients▶ To actively identify, target and partner with clients on large projects to maximise collective value▶ To expand operations into markets which can add value to the business and provide economic resilience▶ To deliver long term sustainable returns and growth to our shareholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ To operate with environmental considerations at the forefront of all operational decisions▶ To support, encourage and take an active involvement in the UK's structural steelwork industry's drive for carbon reduction▶ To ensure the company proactively seeks areas for energy reduction and operational efficiencies▶ To reduce waste through proactive engagement with clients, optimum engineering and partnerships with the supply chain



Operational Review



In 2024 a significant number of high-quality contracts were secured

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2024 was a strong performance by the Group, across all its business units, against a very challenging market backdrop, particularly in the second half. 2023 was an exceptional year for the Group and, as forecast, this was not repeated in 2024. However, it is pleasing that the 2024 performance was significantly ahead of that achieved in any other year in the Group's history and outperformed the expectations set at the start of the year.

In 2024 a significant number of high-quality contracts were secured at attractive margin levels, including the largest contract in the Group's history, with Acciona for the North London Heat and Power (NLHPP) project. The Group continues to benefit from a focus on winning business that can deliver appropriate margins across a wide variety of sectors, improved manufacturing efficiencies and from the deployment of its capital investment programme across all the Group's production facilities. During the year the Group also recruited additional skilled labour and further expanded the services the Group is able to offer, ending the year with a record number of employees.

This has allowed Billington to grow market share in all its areas of focus and I believe the Group is well placed for the future to navigate challenging economic times and take advantage of opportunities. In particular, Billington's market position, historic and ongoing investment programme, and substantial order book means that the Group is well positioned to cope with increasing pricing pressures being experienced in a market suffering from reduced demand, reflective of the current lack of UK economic confidence.

Billington Structures and Shafton Steel Services

Billington Structures is one of the UK's leading structural steelwork contractors with a highly experienced workforce capable of delivering projects from simple building frames to complex structures in excess of 10,000 tonnes. With two facilities in Barnsley and a further facility in Bristol and a heritage dating back over 75 years, the business is well recognised and respected in the industry with the capacity to process over 50,000 tonnes of steel per annum.

The Shafton facility operates in two distinct business areas. The first undertakes activities for Billington Structures. The second, Shafton Steel Services,

offers a complete range of steel profiling services to many diverse external engineering and construction companies, allowing for the supply of value added, complementary products and services enhancing the comprehensive offering of the Group.

The Group's structural steel businesses had a strong 2024, with a focus on more complex projects with a reduced quantum of steel per factory hour on average than previously. This is reflected in a lower turnover for the structural steel businesses. Margins earned on projects were enhanced through efficiency gains and capitalising on opportunities to optimise designs through value engineering. During the year capacity was increased through the establishment of a night shift at Shafton from November 2024 and the recruitment of additional steel fabricators.

The business continues to serve a wide variety of markets, with a good and diverse portfolio of customers. Particularly strong demand is continuing to be seen in the energy from waste and data centre sectors, with others, such as film studios, showing signs of recovery. In particular, Billington has built a strong position in the energy from waste sector and is well positioned to win further business in what is a complex market with less competition. Whilst large office developments remain limited and industrial warehousing developments remain at lower than historic levels, Billington Structures continued to secure contracts in these areas.

During the year Shafton Steel Services, utilised its market leading processing capabilities to undertake a number of sizeable projects for customers outside of the Group which included large plate profiling and cutting, countersinking and the manufacture of specialist large fittings. The business has a strong orderbook and a healthy pipeline of future business with new and existing clients.

The larger projects undertaken by Billington Structures during 2024 included:

- ▶ **Amazon Fulfilment Centre** - Distribution - Hull
- ▶ **Wells House** - Commercial Offices - Oxford Street, London
- ▶ **Greggs Manufacturing Facility** - Industrial - Derby
- ▶ **Rivenhall EfW** - Power Generation - Essex
- ▶ **Circle Square** - Commercial Offices - Manchester

It is pleasing to note that again some of the Company's complex and challenging projects were recognised in some of the industry's most prestigious awards. This included the Skelton Grange energy from waste project being the overall winner in the 'Industrial Projects' category at the UK Tekla Awards 2024. In addition, we were pleased to receive an 'Excellence Rating' from the Considerate Constructors Scheme (CCS) for the development at Circle Square, Manchester, recognising Billington Structures' commitment to excellence across workforce, environment and community engagement.

Further large items of capital equipment were purchased for Billington Structures in 2024 to further enhance the business' capacity and capability, including approximately £2.3 million invested in a large laser cutting machine and a cope drill machine. The Group is currently in the last year of its five year capital investment and modernisation programme and further investment is planned in 2025, before capital expenditure reduces in future years.

Billington Structures has a very healthy order book relating to the quantum of productive hours secured, at record levels, providing good visibility for the remainder of 2025 and confidence that Billington Structures will remain a positive contributor to the Group, although there is uncertainty over when certain projects will start, particularly due to lengthy planning processes and an overall shortage of work in the industry, which is leading to aggressive price competition.



Tubecon

Tubecon is one of the UK's leading structural steel fabricators specialising in Architecturally Exposed Structural Steelwork (AESS), complex steel structures and bridges in a number of sectors including retail, commercial, public buildings, education, health, rail, sport and leisure, artworks, and infrastructure projects across the UK.

In April 2024 the Group recruited a number of specialist bridge fabricator employees from S H Structures when it was placed in administration. This has significantly increased the capacity and capability of Tubecon to provide a full service from concept to delivery of complex steel bridges. On behalf of the Board I welcome the S H Structures employees to the Group.

Tubecon has secured significant new business in 2024, for delivery in 2025, and has a healthy pipeline of further opportunities. The Group is undertaking a capital expenditure programme, expected to complete in mid 2025 and anticipated to cost circa £1.7 million, which includes a new workshop building at the Group's Shafton site, to ensure Tubecon has the capacity and capabilities to manufacture the most complex bridges. This investment will provide a credible new entrant to this market, one which we believe is able to address limitations with incumbent suppliers.

Specialist Protective Coatings

Specialist Protective Coatings was formed in March 2022 following the Company's acquisition out of administration of the trading assets of Orrmac Coatings Ltd. SPC is focused on surface preparation and the application of protective coatings for products across a wide variety of sectors including the power generation, water, infrastructure, commercial office and data centre sectors. In addition, the Group has continued to expand its dedicated on-site painting service to enable SPC to be a one-stop-shop for the painting requirements for the structural steel sector.

Operational Review (continued)

The business has made excellent progress since its formation and it is now fully integrated within the Group, servicing both internal Billington work and a growing base of external customers. In 2024 the business introduced a night shift and operated at near full capacity, trading ahead of management's expectations and enabling the business to focus on performance enhancing work.

In particular, SPC is gaining industry leading recognition in the water sector and is now Drinking Water Inspectorate (DWI) approved. The business is therefore well positioned to take advantage of increased infrastructure investment being undertaken in the water sector.

The addition of SPC to the Group offering and it's improving efficiency has significantly improved the overall performance of the internal Billington companies that utilise its services, mitigating risk and cost to Billington, while being an additional independent profit generator for the Group.

Notable projects undertaken by SPC in 2024 included:

- **Telehouse Data Centre** - London
- **Wells House** - London
- **Cuckoos Hollow Bridge** - Peterborough
- **Westfield EfW** - Glasgow
- **LON1X Data Centre** - London

SPC currently has a strong pipeline of work and is again expected to be operating at near maximum capacity during 2025. With the significant future opportunities for SPC the Group is looking at appropriate options to potentially increase capacity.

Peter Marshall Steel Stairs

Based in Leeds, Peter Marshall Steel Stairs is a specialist designer, fabricator and installer of bespoke steel staircases, balustrade systems and secondary steelwork for both Billington Structures projects and those contracts being undertaken by others. It has the capability to deliver stair structures for the largest construction projects and in 2024 supplied projects including commercial offices, power generation, data centres, distribution warehouses and leisure schemes.

Peter Marshall Steel Stairs had an extremely successful 2024, maintaining robust margins and operating at over capacity at times, utilising partner companies to assist in the successful delivery of its significant workload, alongside Billington Structures and for third parties. Additionally, the business has effectively increased its capacity during 2024 through moving certain operations to other Group sites, focusing on efficiency and the appropriate use of third party contractors to realise its full potential.

Contracts were secured from a variety of sectors, and notable projects undertaken by Peter Marshall in 2024 included:

- **Manchester Airport** - Manchester
- **Eastbrook Film Studios** - Dagenham
- **One Liverpool Street** - London
- **Lidl Belvedere** - London
- **Bankside Yards** - London

Peter Marshall Steel Stairs currently has a strong order book providing good visibility for 2025 and into 2026, and is very well positioned for the future.

Easi-Edge

Easi-Edge is a market leading site safety solutions provider of temporary perimeter edge protection and fall prevention systems for hire within the construction industry. Health and safety is at the core of the business, which operates in a legislative driven market. Easi-Edge is a founder member of the Edge Protection Federation (EPF) and has developed a training course to qualify personnel working in the construction industry and explain the requirements of edge protection on site. As falls from height remain one of the main causes of injuries and fatalities within the industry, installing edge protection correctly is fundamental to site safety.

In 2024 Easi-Edge continued as a significant contributor to Group profits, with an improved performance reflecting changes within the business and increased utilisation rates, including entrance into new market sectors. During the year the business cemented its market leading position and despite challenges presented by project delays and a poor overall market, projects were secured in a variety of sectors including commercial offices, distribution warehouses, data centres, leisure, health and education.

Easi-Edge's product range is undergoing a £1.3 million modernisation and improvement programme, with all barrier stock expected to be replaced by mid 2026. This new lighter weight designed barrier will enable the business to provide its clients with an improved product which will protect and promote its market position and long term margin generation, together with providing access to additional revenue streams. The Easi-Edge business has a bright future and the investments being made should ensure its position is sustainable over the long term.

In 2025 Easi-Edge has experienced a reduction in large scale industrial and commercial project opportunities for its products, and as a result, is encountering competitors discounting their products to maintain product utilisation rates.

Significant projects undertaken by Easi-Edge in 2024 included:

- **325 Deansgate** - Residential - Manchester
- **Culture House** - Residential - Sunderland
- **Central Park** - Education - Liverpool
- **CityLabs** - Healthcare - Manchester
- **Vantage Data Centre** - Data - Newport

Hoard-it

Hoard-it designs, fabricates and manages a range of environmentally sustainable, re-usable, temporary hoarding solutions which are available on both a hire and sale basis, tailored to the requirements of its customers. The Hoard-it offering is complimented by Brand-It, providing an on-site graphics solution utilised on both Hoard-it's own products and increasingly on those installed by others as Brand-it expands its product offering.

Hoard-it had an exceptional year in 2024, with continued growth and margin improvement, as new clients and new projects were secured in sectors ranging from residential to manufacturing, commercial and retail developments. The business operated at full capacity for much of the year and benefited from the Group's investment in stock levels in advance of anticipated demand, enabling rapid deployment of its solutions. The business is now established as one of the leading suppliers in its sector and is increasingly being seen as the supplier of choice, both in commercial and residential developments.

This strong performance is expected to continue in 2025, although contract delays and deferrals have been experienced since the start of 2025. The Group is looking to secure additional premises for Hoard-it to accommodate future growth and enable the business to build on the exceptional performance delivered in 2024 when market conditions permit.

During the year Brand-it's graphics solutions were further expanded. This is a value added, margin enhancing product, that has also been a catalyst for the strong performance. In particular, it has enabled the business to be increasingly attractive for residential developments.

Significant projects were undertaken for both new and existing customers and notable projects in 2024 undertaken by Hoard- it included:

- **RAF Trenchard** - Aylesbury
- **Novotel** - London
- **YTL** - Bristol
- **Belfry Leisure** - Birmingham
- **Clipfine** - Manchester

Our People

Billington finished 2024 with a record number of employees, with 520 employed at the year end, an increase of 12% over the 463 employed at the end of 2023. These additional highly skilled staff reflect the expansion across the Group, including the implementation of a night shift at Shafton, the recruitment of specialist bridge fabricator employees from S H Structures for Tubecon and further expansion across all Group companies.

In 2024 the Group has particularly taken advantage of skilled labour available locally to many of its businesses as other companies have faced difficulties and reduced their labour forces or ceased business entirely. We will continue to assess opportunities to take on additional employees with the appropriate skills as they are presented.

In addition, the Group continues to focus on its schemes to train and develop skilled labour. Close relationships are being maintained with a number of local education providers, and the Group has provided support to the regional education sector through collaborations with Barnsley College, Bath College, the University of Sheffield and Sheffield Hallam University. The Company regularly attends educational career days, hosts school visits to its sites and seeks to develop talent from a young age with its range of internal training programmes across all departments of the business.

Billington continues its partnership with Betterweld, a specialist training provider, to provide fabrication/ welding training in Bristol, as well as for its two Barnsley based facilities. This partnership is providing good access to trained personnel on a consistent basis through the structured training and development programme. Internally, the Billington Academy continues to assist apprentices and other staff with training and upskilling, including business best practice and compliance training.

We continue to actively promote the Company's apprenticeship and graduate schemes in other areas, particularly focusing on technical staff. Additionally, Billington continues as an advocate, promoter, and contributor to the British Constructional Steelwork Association's CRAFT apprentice programme. The scheme has become an important path for the Group to train, educate and progress structural steelwork fabricators.

Operational Review (continued)

Health, Safety, Sustainability, Quality and the Environment

A commitment to health, safety, sustainability, quality and the environment is core to everything that Billington does.

Across the Group, led by our Health and Safety department, we work to ensure that continued progress can be achieved in enhancing working practices and improving the safety culture at all the Group's facilities and in our on-site activities. The Group aims to be proactive in the identification, reporting and resolution of risks both on site and in our production facilities to ensure that we are able to mitigate the risks and promote safe ways of working, with the goal of eliminating all avoidable accidents. We are also actively involved in a number of initiatives both locally and nationwide to ensure the safety of our and other's staff.

I am immensely proud that in 2024 Billington did not encounter any RIDDOR incidents in respect of its own workforce and this achievement is testament to the hard work and dedication of our teams who strive for this milestone.

Minimising the impact of our operations on the environment remains a key focus. The Group has implemented a number of initiatives aimed at reducing the carbon footprint of our activities and all of the Group's businesses are now certified as 'carbon neutral' by Carbon Neutral Britain, following their audit of emissions and carbon dioxide offsetting programmes. All energy contracts entered into by Group companies are, since May 2023, on 'green' tariffs that include carbon offsetting. We are also focused on reducing energy usage where possible, altering or replacing machinery where appropriate, and utilising hybrid, electric and biofuel vehicles. SteelZero, a commitment to become carbon neutral and employ a responsible steel sourcing strategy was joined in 2022 as part of the Group's journey to be a leader in driving carbon reduction initiatives.

The Group is also conscious of other environmental impacts from its operations and is seeking to reduce these as far as possible. Weld fume extraction is one area of particular focus and covered by extensive legislation. Continued investments are being made in this area to ensure the Group meets current and expected future legislative requirements, together with ensuring the safety and wellbeing of its staff and the wider community.

Charity

In 2017 the Billington Charity Foundation was established and Billington continues to be a significant advocate and supporter of both local and national charities.

Throughout 2024, Billington donated to charities including Cancer Research UK, Barnsley Hospice, Fareshare Yorkshire, a variety of other cancer related charities and Yorkshire Children's Charity, together with a range of local sports teams and other causes of which our employees are involved. The Group actively encourages involvement in initiatives intended to improve the local areas in which our people live. Every year the Billington team is asked to choose a charity they would like to see the Group support and the Group's charity of the year for 2024 was Cancer Research UK, as in 2023.

Steel and Wider Construction Industry

2024 was a period of relative supply side price stability, with the steel material prices largely remaining stable although some price rise notifications were experienced in the later part of the year. The Group continued to be able to hedge its steel requirements for secured contracts, providing price certainty for customers and contract margins. Some projects have returned to the market as a result of the stabilisation of steel and other building material prices, although this has not offset the negative impact on the overall level of activity from the deteriorating UK economic confidence experienced since the middle of 2024.

The UK currently continues on its journey to become net zero by 2050. The UK steel industry is undergoing a transformational change as domestic steel producers transition from blast furnace virgin steel production to electric arc recycled steel production. The decommissioning of domestic blast furnaces and subsequent replacement of lower emitting electric arc furnaces is not anticipated to significantly impact the availability of the primary products the Group utilises.

Billington keeps its steel supply options under constant review and employs a variety of measures to allow the Company to reduce its exposure to volatility in steel prices and any variability in supply over the short term. The Company has a forward looking strategy, with hedging undertaken in times of price stability or rising prices, coupled with appropriate stockpiling of steel, to enable most project's principal pricing risk to be covered. Although, over the longer-term, any price rises are passed onto customers as far as possible. The Group also continually reviews its steel procurement strategy in order to reduce its reliance on any one supplier as far as possible.

The Company communicates fully and openly with customers regarding costs of work undertaken and provides accurate and honest guidance and advice to customers to ensure their requirements are met.

The Company strives to develop positive relationships with suppliers to ensure both parties understand each other's problems and requirements. It will not use current or potential contracts to coerce suppliers into unsustainable offers.

The Company treats its staff fairly in all aspects of their employment, valuing their contribution to the achievement of Company objectives and providing them with opportunities for training and development.

The Company is proud of its long standing and committed partner relationships with its supply chain and in turn seeks to treat them fairly with timely payment for works and the continued implementation of a 'no retention' policy. The Group also continues to actively work with trade bodies to seek to remove all cash retentions in the industry and achieve reasonable contract terms and conditions.

Strategy, Investment and Acquisitions

The Group has continued its strategy of improving operating margins through the investment and upgrading of some principal items of capital equipment, combined with projects to increase the capacity from the Company's fixed asset base and adding additional headcount where appropriate. **2024 was the fourth year of the Group's five-year capital replacement programme and further capital expenditure is expected in 2025**, before reducing to lower levels in subsequent years.

During the period the Group capitalised on the opportunity to subsume a number of staff from SH Structures Ltd, following their administration, to expand the capabilities and capacity to secure and deliver large and complex steelwork projects, including bridges. A new dedicated production facility is currently under construction at our Shafton site and this is anticipated to be operational in June 2025.

We also continue to assess suitable acquisition opportunities as they arise and the Company's strong balance sheet provides the ability for the Group to undertake complimentary acquisitions. The Group is currently debt free with a very strong cash balance, and the three year £6.0 million Revolving Credit Facility entered into with HSBC provides additional flexibility to capitalise on acquisition opportunities should suitable and appropriate prospects be identified.

Prospects and Outlook

I am pleased with the performance across the Group in 2024, in what were very challenging market conditions, particularly in the second half of the year. The Group's investment in efficiency improvements, the latest capital equipment and growing its team of skilled people, coupled with the

Group's strong market position and increased offering, is enabling the Group to grow market share, achieve appropriate margins and to focus on those sectors that can deliver the highest available returns.

The Group has a strong level of complex, labour intensive contracts secured for delivery during 2025 and into 2026, combined with a significant pipeline of opportunities. However, the overall reduction in industry demand is leading to pricing pressure, particularly as competitors look to secure work to contribute to fixed overhead recovery, and the precise timing of certain projects remains uncertain. Despite these challenges Billington remains extremely well positioned within its industry, with a strong balance sheet, strong product offerings and an ability to weather downturns in a way that many of its peers

As a responsible business we remain alert to wider industry dynamics and continually review the Group's operations to ensure that they are reflective of the current and projected future market environments in which we operate.

Timing of contract deliveries during 2025 will likely result in performance being more heavily weighted towards H2 than the Company has previously experienced, as a result of a smaller number of high value contracts commencing during H1, which are currently expected to realise margin in H2.

We are optimistic that the market will see some recovery later in 2025, although the timing and nature of any upturn in economic confidence is uncertain, and Billington is very well positioned to take advantage of improved market conditions when they arise. Our financial stability and strong orderbook, in what is a challenging market, provides cautious optimism for the future.

In closing, I would like to thank Billington's Board, shareholders and all stakeholders for their continued support, and in particular I would like to thank the Billington workforce for their hard work and dedication.

Mark Smith
Chief Executive Officer

14 April 2025





Key Performance Indicators

REVENUE (£'M)

Measure

Revenue generated from operating activities in the financial year.

Target

To increase revenue by expanding the scale and quality of our operating businesses both organically and through strategic acquisitions.

Progress

Output remained consistent across both trading segments of the Group, however as a result of an increased mix of complex, labour intensive contracts with a lower proportion of steel content relative to productive labour requirements, revenue decreased 14.6 per cent year on year.

86.6

2022

132.5

2023

113.1

2024

PROFIT BEFORE TAX (£'M)

Measure

Profit before tax.

Target

To deliver sustainable growth in profit before tax.

Progress

Profit before tax decreased 19.4 per cent to £10.8m, reflective of the exceptional year in 2023 and the tougher 2024 trading conditions.

5.8

2022

13.4

2023

10.8

2024

OPERATING PROFIT MARGIN (%)

Measure

Operating profit divided by revenue.

Target

To deliver sustainable growth in operating margins.

Progress

Underlying operating margins decreased to 8.9 per cent in the year. Once the non-recurring impact of raw material price reductions experienced in 2023 are removed, the 2024 result is broadly consistent with that delivered in 2023.

6.8%

2022

10.0%

2023

8.9%

2024

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (NET) (£'M)

Measure

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, net of borrowings.

Target

To maintain a strong financial position with sufficient capacity in our capital structure to enable continuing investment in the business with the ability to act swiftly when acquisition opportunities arise.

Progress

The strong cash position leaves the Group well placed to achieve both its short and long-term objectives to maximise returns, while providing financial security and providing the ability to invest and seek opportunities for diversification.

11.6

2022

22.1

2023

21.7

2024

RETURN ON CAPITAL EMPLOYED (ROCE) (%)

Measure

ROCE is calculated as the annualised operating profit divided by average net assets, adjusted for cash and defined benefit pension scheme.

Target

To deliver growth in ROCE to increase shareholder value.

Progress

Shareholder value remains strong in relation to historic levels and continues to generate positive returns from the Group's cost base.

* Adjusted opening net assets for £5.9m revaluation of properties.

22.9%

2022*

50.8%

2023*

36.9%

2024

DIVIDENDS PER SHARE

Measure

Total dividend declared divided by the number of shares at the year end.

Target

Continue to provide consistent return to shareholders through regular dividends. Dividend cover of between 2.3 to 2.7.

Progress

In the prior year, an exceptional dividend of 13.0 pence per share was declared on top of an underlying dividend of 20.0 pence per share delivering a record return to shareholders. The underlying dividend has increased by 25% in the current year and continues to be in-line with targeted dividend cover.

15.5p

2022

33.0p

2023

25.0p

2024

BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS) (PENCE)

Measure

Details of the calculation of EPS are included in note 7.

Target

To deliver growth in EPS to increase shareholder value.

Progress

Basic earnings per share decreased 21.6 per cent.

39.1p

2022

84.4p

2023

66.2p

2024

ACCIDENT FREQUENCY RATE (OWN EMPLOYEES) (AFR)

Measure

AFR is the number of reportable injuries per 100,000 hours.

Target

To remain below the industry average of 0.3.

Progress

Continued implementation of a behavioural safety programme has contributed to improved health and safety performance across the Group.

0.22

2022

0.10

2023

0.00

2024

DIRECT PRODUCTION HOURS

Measure

Number of Direct Production Hours recorded against contracts in the Structural Steelwork segment.

Target

To increase productivity by expanding the scale of our operating businesses.

Progress

Increased production output by 2.5% in the current year.

196,821

2022

241,890

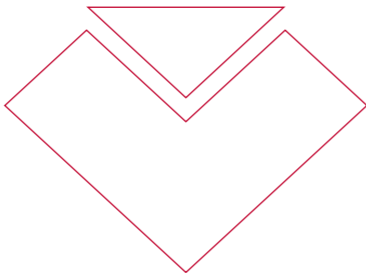
2023

247,837

2024



Financial Review



£113.1 million
Revenue

£10.8 million
Profit before tax

8.9%
Operating profit margin

£4.10
Net assets per share

£21.7m million
Cash and cash equivalents

66.2p
Earnings per share from continuing operations

Consolidated Income Statement

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Revenue	113,061	132,495
Operating profit	10,021	13,246
Profit before tax	10,814	13,388
Profit after tax	8,272	10,325
Profit for shareholders	8,272	10,325
Operating profit margin	8.9%	10.0%
Return on capital employed*	36.9%	50.8%
Earnings per share (basic)	66.2p	84.4p

*Operating profit divided by total equity less the net defined benefit pension surplus and net cash -adjusted for £5.9m revaluation of properties in 2023

Revenue decreased 14.6% year on year principally as a result of an increased mix of complex, labour intensive contracts with a lower proportion of steel content relative to productive labour requirements. Structural Steel revenue decreased 16.9% and output related to Safety Solutions increased 9.9%, primarily related to additional site hoarding provided through Hoard-it.

The Structural Steel segment relates to Billington Structures, Peter Marshall Steel Stairs and Specialist Protective Coatings. Productive output, measured as the number of direct productive hours expended on contracts, was 2.5% higher in 2024 reflecting the complex, labour intensive contracts being delivered in the period. 2024 continued to see significant increases in direct labour employed, both from the UK and overseas, allowing the entities to expand their productive capacities and enhance the recovery of overheads and mitigate inflationary pressure. During the latter part of 2024 Billington Structures implemented a moderated fabrication night shift at its Shafton facility to further increase the productive capacity of the company.

Forecasts indicate that the consumption of structural steelwork within the UK, in 2024, declined 4.3% with an output of 855,000 tonnes, down from 893,000 tonnes in 2023. The Group remains a top tier structural steelwork fabricator in the UK and European markets and is increasingly seen as the contractor of choice for large, complex contracts in the UK.

The Company secured a number of significant contracts in 2024 for delivery in 2025 and 2026. A record level of secured productive hours provides longer visibility for the Company in a subdued and uncertain market.

Current market sector projections indicate that UK structural steelwork consumption will increase by 1.4% to 867,000 tonnes in 2025 and further increase 1.8% to 883,000 tonnes in 2026. UK general election uncertainty and the subsequent budget announced tax rises, combined with the wider volatile geopolitical climate has led to a market with subdued confidence to commit to construction projects. As a result of these



economic uncertainties the market is experiencing an increasing number of cancelled or deferred contracts. Further forecast reductions in interest rates and a more stable economic landscape in the UK in second half of 2025 is anticipated to have a positive impact across the sector and allows the Company to look forward with optimism.

Underlying operating margins decreased to 8.9% in the year. Once the non-recurring impact of raw material price reductions experienced in 2023 are removed, the 2024 result is broadly consistent with that delivered in 2023. Continued efficiency gains as a result of the Group's further capital expenditure and modernisation programme, combined with increased productive labour has, and will continue to, mitigate to a certain extent the reduction in pricing levels of contracts associated with reduced output in the sector. Furthermore, hedging of energy costs and the more stable wholesale pricing environment led to energy costs broadly consistent with 2023.

The operating margin achieved within the Safety Solutions entities increased to 18.9% (2023: 13.8%) as a result of increased volumes of output in the Easi-Edge and Hoard-it businesses. The operating margin achieved within the Structural Steelwork entities decreased to 9.3%, from 10.5% in 2023, principally as a result of non-recurring raw material purchasing gains capitalised upon in 2023.

Underlying earnings per share decreased from 84.4 pence in 2023 to 66.2 pence in 2024, a decrease of 21.6%.

In 2024 ISG Construction Holdings Ltd ("ISG") unfortunately entered administration. Billington Structures had delivered, and was nearing completion of, a number of significant contracts at the time of the administration. A claim was submitted on the Group's credit insurance policy and the impact was materially limited to the excess on the policy. Whereas a delay in final contract receipts was noted, all monies relating to the claim were received by the Company shortly after the year end.

The gross cash balance at the year end was £21.7 million (2023: £22.1 million). The average gross cash balance during the year was £21.9 million (2023: £9.2 million). The strong cash position leaves the Group well placed to achieve both its short and long-term objectives to maximise returns, while providing financial security and providing the ability to invest and seek opportunities for further diversification.

In 2024 the Group has entered into an agreement with HSBC, the Company's bankers, for a £6.0 million Revolving Credit Facility (RCF) for 3 years to provide enhanced flexibility to capitalise on acquisition opportunities should suitable and appropriate prospects be identified. The facility was unutilised in the period and the Group remains debt free.

Average staff numbers in 2024 increased 7.5% to 488 following a rise of 12.7% in 2023, with an overall rise in staff costs of 13.0% year on year, excluding the cost associated with Share Based Payments (SBP). Industry wide challenges remain to ensure wage inflation is mitigated and in attracting sufficient quality resource across all disciplines. At the year end employee numbers had increased to 520 and it is anticipated that they will remain broadly consistent throughout 2025.

Increases to the National Minimum Wage (NMW) and Employers National Insurance (ENI) announced in the October 2024 budget are anticipated to have an annualised negative impact of £0.5 million on the Group.

The Group continues to maintain credit insurance on its customers where available at commercial rates. In light of the continued challenging macro economic environment, combined with increasing costs for fire remediation costs being incurred by some customers, the financial performance of clients continues to be impacted. Consequently, the level of insurance in the market has seen reductions in the limits being underwritten. As a result of the perceived increased risk in the construction sector, combined with the claim against the policy in the year relating to ISG, the Company anticipates an increase to the insurance premium when the policy is subject to renewal later in 2025.

The Shafton facility continues to provide the Group with opportunity to expand and diversify its operations, further optimising the current resources within the control of the Group. During the year the Company capitalised on the opportunity to employ a number of specialist staff from a bridge and complex steel structure entity that ceased to trade, to further expand its offering in this area.

Financial Review (continued)

Consolidated Balance Sheet

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Non current assets	30,442	27,814
Current assets	47,673	53,782
Current liabilities	(20,033)	(29,116)
Non current liabilities	(5,059)	(4,642)
Total equity	53,023	47,838

As part of the capital investment programme across the Group, two further significant capital expenditure projects were completed. The first related to the installation of a laser fittings machine at its Wombwell facility to replace two aged plasma machines. Secondly a cope / drill machine was installed at the Shafton facility, both projects having the impact of increasing the capabilities and capacity of the Group, while ensuring that Billington remains at the forefront of technological advancements. The Group's five year capital investment strategy relating to the upgrading and enhancement of the principal pieces of equipment is yielding positive results and with one year remaining will see the replacement cycle principally complete during 2025.

In order to increase the Company's ability to deliver complex and heavy structures, works commenced on the construction of a new facility on the Shafton site. The new facility will have the ability to manufacture structures up to 70 tonnes and will enable the Company to deliver the heaviest of structures. The project cost is circa £1.7 million and is anticipated to be operational in June 2025.

With the confirmed permanent extension of enhanced capital allowances, the timing of the capital expenditure strategy will allow the Company to maximise the benefit related to the claiming of its capital allowances associated with its extensive investments in new plant and machinery.

Within non-current assets, property, plant and equipment increased by £2.6 million, represented by capital additions of £5.0 million, depreciation charges of £2.3 million and net disposals of £0.1 million.

The defined benefit pension scheme has performed well in the period against a backdrop of continued difficult equity and bond markets. At the year end, a surplus of £1.9 million, along with a corresponding deferred tax liability of £0.5 million, has resulted in a net recognised surplus of £1.4 million (2023: £1.4 million). The scheme was closed to future accrual in 2011. Billington as the employer has had dialogue with

the scheme trustees during the period and has agreed, in principal, to proceed with progressing a buy out of the scheme's liabilities with a specialist insurer. The removal of the scheme and its associated liabilities from the Company balance sheet is considered in the collective interests of the members and employer, with any surplus funds anticipated to be returned to Billington.

The net deferred tax liability at the year end was £3.6 million (2023: £3.0 million), being a deferred tax liability of £1.7 million (2023: £1.1 million) related to temporary timing differences, combined with a deferred tax liability of £0.5 million (2023: £0.5 million) related to the defined benefit pension scheme surplus and £1.5 million related to the revaluation of land and buildings (2023: £1.5 million).

The decrease of £6.1 million in current assets included an increase of £0.6 million in inventories, an increase of £0.3 million in contract work in progress, a decrease of £7.0 million in trade and other receivables, an increase in current tax receivable of £0.3 million and a decrease in the gross cash balance of £0.4 million.

Retention balances, contained within trade and other receivables outstanding at the year end, were £5.2 million (2023: £4.8 million). It is anticipated that £4.1 million will be received within one year and £1.1 million in greater than one year. Disappointingly, main contractor clients are being more insistent upon the holding of cash retentions rather than the taking of an appropriate retention bond in order to maintain and preserve their cash resources. The Company continues to work with the wider construction industry to abolish cash retentions.

Trade and other payables decreased by £8.6 million. Within this, trade payables and accruals decreased by £4.5 million and £0.3 million respectively, with contract liabilities and losses decreasing £3.8 million and social security and other taxes and other payables decreasing by £0.1 million.

Total equity increased by £5.2 million in the year to £53.0 million. The financial position of the Group at the end of the year remains robust and provides a strong platform to drive shareholder value.

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Group profit after tax	8,272	10,325
Depreciation	2,340	2,215
Capital expenditure	(5,006)	(2,899)
Investment property movement	–	(120)
Tax paid	(2,697)	(2,591)
Tax per income statement	2,542	3,063
(Increase)/decrease in working capital	(2,630)	1,853
Dividends paid	(4,189)	(1,900)
Repayment of bank and other loans	–	(750)
Share based payment charge	1,066	939
Others	(83)	315
Net cash (outflow)/inflow	(385)	10,450
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	22,084	11,634
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	21,699	22,084

Dividends of £4.2 million were paid in the year.

A dividend has been proposed in respect of the 2024 financial year of 25.0 pence per share (£3.3 million), covered 2.56 times earnings, and will be paid to shareholders in July 2025 upon approval at the AGM. The dividend in 2024 was split as an ordinary dividend of 20.0 pence per share and an exceptional dividend of 13.0 pence per share, reflective of the outstanding performance of the Group in 2023.

The Group remains committed to treating its suppliers and subcontractors fairly and to paying them in line with their agreed payment terms. It is the Group's policy not to withhold retentions from members of its valued supply chain.



Financial Review (continued)

Working Capital

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Inventories and contract work in progress	9,088	8,116
Trade and other receivables	16,598	23,582
Trade and other payables	(19,869)	(28,481)
Working capital at end of year	5,817	3,217

Cash balances at the year end totalled £21.7 million and there were no borrowings outstanding (2023: £nil), representing a net cash position of £21.7 million (2023: £22.1 million).

The strong cash position also provides the Group with financial stability and allows investment in capital assets to improve operating margins and provide a comprehensive service to its clients.

2025 will see the conclusion of the programme of capital additions, primarily within the Structural Steel division of the Group. The additional capital expenditure will support both an increase in the range of services the Company can offer, as well as replacing a number of aged machines with more efficient models. Investment in the latest technologies will ensure Billington can deliver the most challenging projects, efficiently, for its clients.



Pension Scheme

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Scheme assets	6,150	6,611
Scheme liabilities	(4,268)	(4,740)
Surplus	1,882	1,871
Other finance income	5	37
Contributions to defined benefit scheme	-	-

To limit the Group's exposure to future potential pension liabilities the decision was taken to close the remaining Billington defined benefit pension scheme to future accrual from 1 July 2011. The scheme's liabilities have moved broadly in line with the scheme's assets. The assets are primarily invested in UK Government bonds and the scheme continues to remain in a strong surplus position with an unlikely requirement that funds will be required from the Company in the foreseeable future.

The scheme's triennial valuation for the period ended 31 March 2023 was completed on 16 November 2023. The position of the scheme as at the date of the valuation was an asset position of £6,834,000 and a liability position of £5,006,000, resulting in a surplus of £1,828,000. The assets of the scheme are principally invested in UK government bonds to protect and manage the strong surplus position of the scheme in the long term. The next actuarial valuation is due to be completed as at 31 March 2026.

Employee Share Option Trust (ESOT)

The Group operates an ESOT to allow employees to share in the future continued success of the Group, promote productivity and provide further incentives to recruit and retain employees. Options are issued based on seniority and length of service across all parts of the Group.

A Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP) was introduced across the Group to assist in the remuneration of management and further align the interests of senior management and shareholders. Awards are made subject to achieving progressive Group performance metrics over a three-year period.

At the year end there were 890,086 (2023: 928,718) share options outstanding at an average exercise price of £0.01 (2023: £0.05) per share. Share options are in HMRC approved and unapproved schemes.

The 2024 charge included within the accounts in respect of options in issue is £1.1 million (2023: £0.9 million).

Shortly after the year end 400,000 new shares, representing 3.1 per cent of the issued share capital were issued to the ESOT at their nominal value of 10 pence per share, to allow for the future vesting of share options.

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Trevor Taylor
Chief Financial Officer

14 April 2025



Sustainable and Responsible Business

Billington believes that operating in a sustainable and responsible manner is key to the growth and success of the Group. The Group have a number of policies in place that underpin its day-to-day operations, ensuring the safeguarding of both the environment and its stakeholders. Environmental and Social issues which have been identified as being material to its business model and strategy are monitored and updated on a regular basis. This highlights Billington’s fundamental commitment to delivering responsible business growth and development.



Health and Safety

Overview

Billington operates within an industry whereby if risks are not appropriately identified, monitored and mitigated they could present risks to employees and wider stakeholders. The Chief Executive Officer is ultimately responsible for the implementation and enforcement of the Group's policies and procedures.

The Health and Safety risks are mitigated through the constant review of the Company's procedures by an appropriately resourced and trained Health and Safety department who operate on a Group level and are able to cross pollinate good practices across all Group entities. The Group Health and Safety manager takes an active involvement in the British Constructional Steelwork Associations (BCSA) Health and Safety Committee to enable the company to maintain and improve its knowledge of industry observations, trends and best practice.

The Company adheres to BS EN ISO 45001 and is audited annually through the Steel Construction Certification Scheme (SCCS) to ensure compliance.

The Health and Safety of the Group's employees, subcontractors and its wider stakeholders is of paramount importance and is at the heart of every decision when considering activities that could have an impact on individuals.





Environment

Overview

Due to the industry in which Billington operates, the Group recognises that its business activities can impact the wider environment, and therefore, has an obligation to reduce the direct negative impact of these activities. In order to manage the environmental risk, Billington has adopted policies that comply with the ISO BS EN 14001 - Environmental Management System.

The policies implemented by Billington manage the environmental impact by reducing pollution, improving energy efficiency and reusing and recycling waste (where possible), in order to achieve its long-term environmental goals.

Billington also maintains the Gold Standard awarded by the British Constructional Steel Association (“BCSA”) for meeting the requirements of the Steel Construction Sustainability Charter. The programme of sustainability objectives is reviewed annually as a means of demonstrating continuous improvement.

To ensure the successful implementation of the Group's environmental policies, Billington educates and informs its employees of the environmental impact of their work activities, and encourages staff to seek methods to reduce these impacts. It also provides employees with the necessary resources to deliver the environmental objectives.

Additionally, the Group works in partnership with sub-contractors to identify and develop procedures to reduce the environmental impact of its onsite project work to a practicable minimum and ensure optimum efficiency of onsite operations.

The Board is responsible for continuously monitoring and reviewing these policies to ensure the programme is adapted and improved. This will ultimately save the Group money, improve brand reputation and reduce Billington’s environmental footprint.



Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting ('SECR')

Billington's SECR reporting is in accordance with UK regulations and includes emissions arising from our fleet, gas and electricity in all sites and offices of the Group's parent company and the main subsidiary Billington Structures Limited. All subsidiaries in the Group are 100% owned by Billington Holdings plc and the equity share approach has therefore been applied, however all other subsidiaries have been excluded from the reporting as they would not qualify under the 2018 Regulations in their own right. To calculate its emissions into equivalent tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO2e) the Government's carbon conversion factors updated in 2024 were used.

For the year ended 31 December 2024 the energy usage is as follows:

	2024 KwH	2023 KwH
Total energy consumption used to calculate emissions:	5,534,370	5,975,950
	2024 Tonnes of CO2e	2023 Tonnes of CO2e
Emissions from combustion of gas (Scope 1)	321	358
Emissions from combustion of fuel for transport purposes (Scope 1)	205	291
Emissions from purchased electricity (Scope 2, location-based)	595	590
Emissions from business travel in employee-owned vehicles (Scope 3)	31	19
Total gross CO2e based on above	1,152	1,258
Greenhouse gas emissions - intensity ratio: Tonnes of CO2e per £'m of revenue	10.2	9.5
Emissions from purchased electricity (Scope 2, market-based factors)	-	210
Total gross CO2e based on Scope 2 market-based factors	557	878
Carbon offsets from above	557	878
Total net CO2e	-	-

In 2021 the Group established a committee to focus on the core principals related to its Environmental, Social and Governance responsibilities. The committee is made up of employees from across the Group and at varying levels of seniority so as to ensure a diverse range of views and opinions are gained and that buy in is ensured from all areas of the business.

A Carbon Reduction Policy is currently in place to ensure that the Group actively seek and invest in energy and efficiency saving measures, continues to actively recycle waste where possible and target improvements in transport and fuel efficiency.

In 2023 the committee produced the Group's roadmap for future sustainability and has committed to achieving, as a minimum, of 50% carbon emissions reduction by 2030 and net zero by 2050.

The Company has also become a member of SteelZero during the year, which is a commitment to procure, specify or stock 100% net zero steel by 2050 and an interim commitment to procure, specify or stock 50% of our steel requirement by 2030.

The Group is currently reviewing various initiatives to reduce gross emissions, including switching to hybrid and electric vehicles and planning changes to various factories and site-based activities to Biodiesel (HVO).

Since May 2023, all of our electricity is sourced from 100% green energy with a REGO accredited 0% emissions factor. This provides a significant saving on our yearly emissions and has been fully realised in 2024.

In August 2023 we offset our full Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for the year ended 31 December 2022 through Carbon Neutral Britain via the Woodland Fund and therefore became Carbon Neutral. We will continue to strive to reduce our gross emissions year on year as we continue on our journey to Net Zero. We will continue to offset any emissions to ensure that we make an immediate impact now and in March 2024 and March 2025 we therefore offset our full Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2024 respectively.

The Group continues to be ahead of its carbon reduction roadmap and on track to meet its 2030 target.

Sustainable and Responsible Business (continued)



Billington's stakeholders are an integral part of the business, they consist of: customers, suppliers, employees, shareholders, advisors and the local communities within which the Group operates.

Employees

Employee engagement, development and satisfaction is key to building a successful business. Billington invests in the development of its staff, adopting a number of policies aimed at recruiting and rewarding employees, including operating effective training and award-winning apprenticeship schemes.

The Company treats its staff fairly in all aspects of their employment, valuing their contribution to the achievement of Company objectives and providing them with opportunities for training and development.

There has been an increased engagement with local schools, colleges and universities and the Group has employed a further 5 apprentices during the year. The staff turnover rate for the year was 11.54% with a net increase in employee numbers of 57 to a total of 520 employees at the year end.

Billington keeps an open line of communication with employees through regular briefings and the production of company literature including a monthly newsletter. Board members frequently attend management briefings with Group companies to ensure active engagement at all levels.

The Company implements an Employee Share Option Trust (ESOT) to allow employees to share in the future and continued success of the Group.

Employee health and welfare is of utmost importance and a range of schemes and initiatives have been implemented and communicated to employees to assist in the promotion of an active and healthy lifestyle. Mental health and the recognition of a need to ensure employees are adequately supported has resulted in a range of initiatives being implemented during the year to further promote employee welfare. The Company has been recognised for its promotion of employee welfare in the "Be Well at Work" awards in the local region.

These policies help to foster employee communication and development, and help to deliver long-term Company growth.



Customers and Suppliers - Ethical Trading

The Company recognises the need to maintain a supply chain that adheres to and is aligned with our environmental, social and commercial objectives and policies.

Billington is committed to carrying out all dealings with clients, suppliers, sub-contractors and its own staff in a fair, open and honest manner. It is also committed to complying with all legislative and regulatory requirements that are relevant to its business activities.

The Company communicates fully and openly with customers regarding costs of work undertaken and will provide accurate and honest guidance and advice to customers to ensure their requirements are met.

The Company strives to develop positive relationships with suppliers to ensure both parties understand each other's problems and requirements. It will not use current or potential contracts to coerce suppliers into unsustainable offers.

The Company is proud of its long standing and committed partner relationships with its supply chain and in turn seeks to treat them fairly with timely payment for works and the implementation of a 'no retention' policy.

Equal Opportunities

Billington is an equal opportunity employer, it adheres to the Equality Act 2010, and believes that all individuals should be treated fairly and equally. The Group strives to create a supportive and welcoming environment where diversity is valued and employees have the ability to progress and prosper without prejudice or discrimination.

The Company gives full and fair consideration to applications for employment by disabled persons where the candidates aptitude and abilities adequately meet the requirements of the role. It is the Company's policy to provide continuing development of, and to arrange appropriate training wherever practicable where an existing employee becomes disabled. The Company also provides equal opportunities for the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons.

Whistleblowing

The Group is committed to the highest standards of openness, honesty and accountability, and has a whistleblowing policy in place that allows all employees to confidently raise any concerns they have internally, without fear of reprisal. An external telephone services independent from the Company has also been implemented during the year. The Audit Committee continues to review these procedures and their effectiveness in order to positively enhance the working environment.

Health and Safety

Health and safety issues are monitored and reviewed on a monthly basis by senior management and the Board.

The Group has a well-developed management system for the internal and external control of health and safety which is managed by the Group Health & Safety Manager. This includes the use of risk management systems for the identification, mitigation and reporting of health and safety management information.

Billington's onsite teams have received numerous awards and recognition for their dedication to health and safety practices and the Company aims to continue this success.

Charity

The Company is actively involved in supporting local and national charities, and has established the Billington Holdings Charity Foundation through which it directs all charitable donations. It hosts charitable events for employees and donates funds to its local communities, sports teams and other worthwhile causes.

Training

Billington recognises the importance of training and development in maintaining and growing the success of the business, especially considering the skills shortage within the industry.

The Group has a long history of providing apprenticeship programmes throughout the business, and these form a key element of the overall recruitment and development strategy for Billington. As part of this strategy, the Company was instrumental in developing the BCSA CRAFT Certificate that covers training for a range of steelwork operations.

The Group also supports local colleges and universities, providing young people with knowledge of, and giving them an insight into, the industry.

Billington remains in partnership with Betterweld, a specialist training provider, to provide fabrication/welding training at an external facility before having the opportunity to be employed by the Group. This partnership provides access to increased numbers of direct personnel on a consistent basis at its two Barnsley based facilities and its Yate facility through a structured training and development programme.

Additionally, the Company provides various training opportunities to existing employees, enabling them to grow, develop and reach their full potential.



Modern Slavery

Modern slavery is a growing concern in the UK and, therefore, Billington considers its responsibilities regarding this with the upmost importance. It complies with the Modern Slavery Act 2015 and recognises its duties in relation to the Company's employees and supply chain. The Group implements a number of processes and procedures within the business and reviews these practices on an ongoing basis.

Sustainable and Responsible Business (continued)



Governance Overview

Good corporate governance is one of the Company's core values and, as an AIM listed entity, it is something that the Group takes very seriously, ensuring that the Board implements the Quoted Companies Alliance Corporate Governance Code for Small and Mid-Sized Quoted Companies throughout the Company's operations. See the Governance Report for further details.

Bribery and Corruption Policy

Billington has a strict, zero tolerance Bribery and Corruption Policy, which complies with the Bribery Act 2010, to ensure the integrity and transparency of the Group is maintained. All Group employees are informed of the Company's Bribery and Corruption Policy and the Board is responsible for ensuring that all sectors of the business comply with these obligations.

Appropriate internal and external training is given to employees who may be exposed to situations whereby bribery, corruption and collusion could occur to ensure they are able to identify, act and report instances as they arise.



Ethical Principles Overview

The Group values its reputation for ethical behaviour and has a set of values that are at the core of its business philosophy. The Board embodies and promotes a corporate culture amongst senior management and all employees that is based on sound ethical values and behaviours and which is supportive of the delivery of the company's strategy and business model.

To conduct business ethically, maintaining the Group's integrity

The Group will communicate fully and openly in its dealings with employees, clients, suppliers and the community, ensuring Billington meets its obligations to the best of its ability. The Group will conduct its business operations in an honest, fair and transparent manner. The Company will strive to meet the highest industry standards across all Group companies and ensure all employees are in the position to successfully deliver these requirements.

To value the welfare of its employees and ensure they have a safe, healthy and productive working environment

Billington values its employees and understands they are key to delivering the sustained growth and development of the Company. The Group ensures every employee has the opportunity to fulfil their potential in a supportive and inclusive environment.

To be regarded as a good neighbour and operate in a sustainable manner

The Group is highly regarded in the industry and aims to maintain this positive reputation. It engages openly and effectively with stakeholders and communities, and adopts the highest standards of environmental and sustainability guidelines to minimise its impact within the areas it operates.



Section 172 Statement

Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006 requires each director to act in the way they consider, in good faith, would most likely promote the success of the Group for the benefit of its shareholders. In doing this, the director must have regard, amongst other matters, to:

- ▶ the likely consequences of any decision in the long term;
- ▶ the interests of the Group's employees;
- ▶ the need to foster the Group's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others;
- ▶ the impact of the Group's operations on the community and the environment;
- ▶ the Group's reputation for high standards of business conduct; and
- ▶ the need to act fairly as between members of the Group.

Details of how the board has met these requirements during the year are contained throughout the Strategic Report and Governance Report.

The Chairman's Statement, Strategy and Vision section and the Operational Review describe the Group's activities, strategy and future prospects, including the considerations for long term decision making.

The Company considers that its major stakeholders are its shareholders, employees, clients and supply chain. When making decisions, the interests of these stakeholders are considered informally as part of the Board's group discussions.

The Company is committed to being a responsible employer and strives to create a working environment where its employees are actively engaged and can contribute to its success. How the Company has taken the interests of its employees into consideration are further detailed in the Chairman's Statement, Operational Review and Sustainable and Responsible Business report.

The Company understands the value of maintaining and developing relationships with its clients and suppliers, to support its potential for future growth. How the Company fosters business relationships with its client and suppliers are included within the Sustainable and Responsible Business report.

The Board recognises that the Group has a duty to be responsible and is conscious that its business processes minimise harm to the environment, and that it contributes as far as is practicable to the local communities in which it operates. Details are included in Sustainable and Responsible Business report, including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting.

The Board recognises the importance of maintaining high standards of business conduct. The Group operates appropriate policies on business ethics and provides mechanisms for whistle blowing and complaints which all employees are aware of. Details are included in Sustainable and Responsible Business report.

Although the Board holds ultimate responsibility for overseeing relationships with all stakeholders, certain stakeholder groups are best engaged with directly by individual Group companies. The Board takes a supervisory role in these engagements, primarily through quarterly subsidiary Board meetings that occur between the Boards of each Group company and the executive directors.





Risks and Uncertainties



A robust assessment
of the principal and
emerging risks






The Board continues to carry out robust assessments of the principal and emerging risks and uncertainties which have the potential to impact the Group’s profitability and ability to achieve its strategic objectives. These are set out in the table below. The risk register is reviewed and updated by the Board every 6 months.

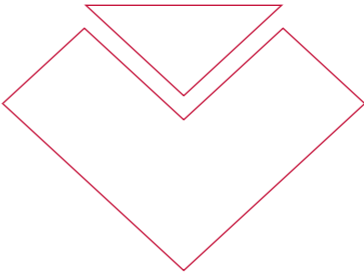
Risk and impact	Mitigation	Risk*
Project Pricing Risk The Group’s revenue is derived from construction contracts, which, if priced incorrectly at the tendering stage, can lock the business into loss making commitments. Failure to successfully deliver and manage projects in line with cost and time estimates can further impact profitability. Failure to adequately assess and price a project can cause significant and unavoidable financial loss. Failure to deliver projects on time and on budget can also have an adverse impact on our reputation and relationships with customers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ We are very selective in accepting new business to ensure that our portfolio of ongoing projects has a balanced risk profile. In particular there are certain sectors and industries in which we will not operate as a result of the risk that they represent.▶ We have robust contract evaluation and approval procedures in place that are followed, prior to any tender being submitted, including set criteria that must be met before a bid is made.▶ The delivery of projects is managed closely, with project performance and costs to complete being reviewed and challenged monthly.	○
Project Contractual Risk The Company enters into long term construction contracts that place obligations on the Company in the performance of and satisfaction of its contractual requirements. Failure to adequately identify and evaluate contractual obligations can place unexpected time and cost liabilities upon the Company resulting in significant and unavoidable financial loss.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ We have robust contract evaluation and approval procedures in place that are followed, prior to any tender being submitted, including set criteria that must be met before a bid is made.▶ The delivery of projects is managed closely, with project performance and costs to complete being reviewed and challenged monthly.▶ Experienced Project Managers and Quantity Surveyors are appointed, and projects are delivered in line with agreed methodologies. Project risk and opportunity registers are in use for all projects.▶ External reviews of unusual or unfamiliar forms of contracts are undertaken to ensure that all contractual risks are identified and appropriately addressed with the client.	○



Risk and impact	Mitigation	Risk*
Health and Safety The nature of the Group’s activities expose our people, subcontractors, suppliers, members of the public and other stakeholders to a significant risk of serious injury or death. Failure to adequately manage health and safety risk could have significant consequences, even if no major incident were to occur. Impacts may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Legal proceedings, significant financial penalties and potential criminal prosecutions of management.▶ Loss of reputation within the industry, amongst customers and as an employer.▶ Project delays.▶ Widespread employee absence and sickness possibly resulting in business and/or site closures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ We have a Group Health and Safety function in place that has established consistent and effective procedures for managing health and safety risk. This includes risk assessments, safe working procedures, onsite inspections and audits and mobile incident reporting capabilities.▶ All of our people are given role-based training on induction and throughout their time with us, and the completion of training is monitored by our Group Human Resources function to ensure that training records remain up to date.▶ Monthly Health and Safety meetings are held to review and improve our practices and Health and Safety performance is regularly reported to Senior Management and to Board.	↓
Cyber and Information Security Cyber attacks or technology failures could result in loss of data, misappropriation of funds and interruption to the operation of the business. Prolonged loss of systems can significantly impact on the operation of the business, potentially impacting on projects in extreme circumstances. Cyber attacks can also result in loss of confidential or personal data, potentially resulting in commercial or reputational damage, financial loss or fines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ We employ a range of technologies to adequately safeguard our technology assets and network, including firewalls and Mimecast protection, enhanced password protections and MFA.▶ Dual offsite backs ups are taken, and we have an SLA in place with our IT provider to get us back up and running within defined timescales.▶ We have engaged a third party to conduct a phishing attack and penetration testing, as well as assessing our overall information security control framework to identify areas for further improvements.▶ Obtained Group’s Cyber Essentials Plus qualification via a third party audit.▶ Staff awareness of the risks relating to phishing and other scams is continually driven by ongoing communication and we have established a clear and consistent approach to processing supplier bank detail requests, including independently verifying their authenticity.	↑

Risks and Uncertainties (continued)

Risk and impact	Mitigation	Risk*
<p>Price and Availability of Raw Materials</p> <p>Price fluctuations, as a result of raw material price or exchange rate movements, can also have a significant impact on the profitability of our contracts.</p> <p>Raw material price volatility, most notably steel, can have a significant impact on contract profitability, both positive and negative.</p> <p>Cold rolled steel shortages could result in project delays and consequential losses / costs being incurred by the Company.</p>	<p>➤ We aim to fix our steel prices with our suppliers for the life of each contract so that we can reduce the risk relating to price volatility.</p> <p>➤ Ensuring that the supply chain for critical input materials is not unduly restricted to a single entity presenting an unduly high risk to the business should the company fail or supply interruptions noted through other closure.</p>	
<p>Primary Contractor Liquidation</p> <p>We typically operate as a secondary contractor, appointed by a primary contractor. This contractual position exposes us to risk of financial loss in the event that a primary contractor ceases to trade.</p> <p>In the event of a primary contractor ceasing to trade we could face significant financial loss, for example outstanding debtor and work in progress balances and for resources acquired for delivery of the project (made to order steel, subcontractors etc.).</p>	<p>➤ We conduct robust due diligence on potential customers prior to tendering. This includes credit checks, review of trading records and monitoring of those customers in the news. All tenders are reviewed and approved, in line with delegated authority levels, prior to submission, including review of the due diligence steps undertaken.</p> <p>➤ We establish payment profiles with all customers and also procure credit insurance wherever possible. Where credit insurance is not available, we seek to mitigate our risk via other means, for example by using escrow accounts, payments upfront and other guarantees.</p>	
<p>Availability of Personnel and Skills</p> <p>We have an ageing workforce and we operate in an industry in which it is difficult to attract new and young talent into roles.</p> <p>Skills and labour shortages impact on our ability to deliver projects on time, on budget and in a safe manner. The consequences of shortages, therefore, can include financial loss and reputational damage.</p>	<p>➤ We have invested heavily in an active apprenticeship programme, and we train as many apprentices as the business can sustain. This helps to ensure that we maintain a pipeline of personnel coming into the business.</p> <p>➤ We have developed a partnership with Betterweld, a specialist training provider, to provide fabrication/welding training at an external facility before having the opportunity to be employed by the Group.</p> <p>➤ We strive to be the best employer in the industry in order to retain our people, for example by offering generous benefit packages including health insurance, ability to purchase holidays etc. We also benchmark our salaries to ensure that we remain ahead of our competitors.</p>	



Risk and impact	Mitigation	Risk*
<p>Market / Economic Conditions</p> <p>Whilst we are not reliant on Europe, the company has previously contracted in a number of European Countries and utilises raw material products that are manufactured in Europe. Slowdown in the global and UK economies, specifically in the construction sector would lead to a reduction in output in the sector and could adversely impact the volume of work (and attainable margins) the Group is able to secure. Inflationary and general market conditions provide a risk to the business in times of slow UK growth / output. Our competitors in timber and concrete construction also continue to innovate, potentially impacting on the sustainability of our business.</p> <p>A combination of a significant slow down in the construction industry, steel shortages and restrictions on our operations in Europe could have significant impact on the performance of the business. This could result in a combination of significant financial loss and reputational damage within the industry.</p>	<p>➤ We have sought our own CE certification to ensure that we meet health, safety, and environmental protection standards for products sold within the European Economic Area.</p> <p>➤ Our bid production and approval processes ensure that we select projects that offer stable and sustainable margins, and we minimise our risks by fixing costs wherever possible, utilising credit insurance and performing due diligence on customers and suppliers alike.</p> <p>➤ We seek to balance risk through a balanced portfolio of projects in different sectors and geographies.</p> <p>➤ Our project portfolio is well diversified, sheltering us from the impact of significant recession in certain industries.</p> <p>➤ We seek to target market sectors that remain more buoyant in difficult economic times e.g. Energy Production to mitigate and partially insulate the Group against fluctuating economic conditions.</p> <p>➤ Strong cash reserves are held by the Group, combined with conservative gearing, to ensure that the Group is able to meet its financial obligations in an uncertain market environment.</p>	
<p>ESG Compliance</p> <p>Environmental impact is increasingly regarded by clients, markets and shareholders as a key risk. There is a risk that steel is regarded as having too high an environmental impact due to embedded carbon when compared to other building materials.</p> <p>If the business cannot meet clients' expectations / tender requirements with regards the Group's environmental impact, this may lead to the loss of contracts, or, other building materials are favoured over steel and the industry loses market share.</p>	<p>➤ Establishment of an ESG committee with senior members of the management team to investigate, promote and implement a cohesive ESG strategy.</p> <p>➤ To ensure compliance with and membership of relevant bodies and schemes e.g. Steel Zero to promote the businesses commitment to achieving net zero by 2050.</p> <p>➤ Calculate the Group's carbon footprint and monitor its movement / progress over time.</p> <p>➤ Review and assess methods and associated projects to reduce the Group's carbon footprint.</p> <p>➤ To continue to purchase 'green energy' from our energy providers.</p> <p>➤ To continue to remain Carbon Neutral with the balance of emissions being offset utilising approved offset projects.</p>	

*Denotes the movement in the risk score from the previous year.

This report was approved by the Board and signed on its behalf.

George Zacharias
Secretary
Billington Holdings Plc
Company Number - 02402219
14 April 2025





Governance Report

The Board is authorised to manage the business of the Company on behalf of the shareholders and in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association. This is achieved by delegating responsibilities to the Board Committees and designating authority to manage the business to the Chief Executive Officer.

The Board is responsible for overseeing the management of the business and for ensuring high standards of corporate governance are maintained throughout the Group. The Board is currently comprised of two Executive Directors, three Non Executive Directors and a Non Executive Chairman.

The Board is accountable for the long-term success of the Group. The Directors meet on a regular basis and the Executive Directors are in continual discussion with operational management to ensure that the business objectives of the Group are achieved. Non Executive Directors have a particular responsibility to ensure that the strategies proposed by the Executive Directors are fully challenged and supported. In addition, the Board has embedded effective risk management and internal controls through out the Group as required to deliver the Group's strategy.

To enable the Board to fulfil its duties, all Directors receive appropriate information and are allowed sufficient time to discharge their responsibilities effectively. Briefing papers are distributed by the Company Secretary in advance of Board Meetings and the members of the Group Board attend the monthly meetings of subsidiary companies. The Company's Non Executive Directors are considered by the Board to be independent of the management, and bring a breadth of experience which is welcomed by the Executive Directors.

Further details on how the Company complies with the Principals of the QCA code can be found on the Billington Holdings Plc website at - <https://billington-holdings.plc.uk/aim-information/corporate-governance-policy/>

Dealing Code

The Company follows the principles and guidelines outlined in the Quoted Companies Alliance Code for Directors' Dealings, as applicable to AIM companies, and all Directors and relevant employees comply with this.

Communication with Shareholders

The Company encourages two-way communication with both its institutional and private investors and attempts to respond quickly to all queries received verbally or in writing.

The Executive Directors undertake a programme of regular communication with institutional shareholders and with analysts covering the Group's activities, its performance and strategy. The communications with shareholders include obtaining an understanding of shareholder views and expectations in regard to Environmental, Social and Governance matters.

The Executive Directors formally meet with institutional shareholders at least twice a year, after the half year and full year results are released. In addition, site visits for current and prospective shareholders are conducted throughout the year when requested, to

allow the operations and capabilities of the Group to be demonstrated and observed.

The Board has sought to use the AGM to communicate with private investors and encourages their participation. The notice of the AGM, detailing all proposed resolutions, is notified to shareholders at least 20 working days before the meeting.

Culture and Ethics

Billington is committed to carrying out all dealings with clients, suppliers, sub-contractors and employees in a fair, open and honest manner. It is also committed to complying with all legislative and regulatory requirements that impinge on its business activities.

The Board provides strong leadership and ensures that the Company's ethical values are delivered through the business by regularly engaging with Directors and members of senior management, and consistently reviewing and updating policies.

Board

Each Board member has a direct responsibility to Billington, its employees and its investors, and aims to ensure the success of the Group.

The Board comprises a Non Executive Chairman, two Executive Directors and three Non Executive Directors.

The Board members have different backgrounds and bring a varied range of skills and experience to the Company. Between them, members have in depth knowledge of engineering, operations, finance, investment and Billington itself, ensuring there is a strong balance of expertise at Board level. The Board has also identified opportunities for further skills development and all Board members will undertake training in areas such as cybersecurity, emerging technologies and sustainability.

During the year an internal board performance evaluation was conducted, and various recommendations were implemented to enhance Board performance, as a result of the findings of the evaluation. The Board intends to undertake an external and independently facilitated Board performance evaluation during 2025.

All directors are expected to commit sufficient time to ensure that they satisfactorily fulfil their duties as directors including at least 11 business days for attending board and committee meetings together with 20 days meeting preparation, site visits and other board related matters.

Board Meeting Attendance

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| ▶ Mark Smith – 11/11 | ▶ Stephen Wardell – 11/11 |
| ▶ Trevor Taylor – 11/11 | ▶ Lyndsey Scott – 11/11 |
| ▶ Ian Lawson – 11/11 | ▶ Alexander Ospelt – 9/11 |



Board of Directors and Advisors



Ian Michael Lawson
Non Executive Chairman
Appointed: 01/10/2018
Nationality: British

Committees: Nomination (Chair), Remuneration and Audit and Risk Committee

Ian is a fellow of both The Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (FRICS) and the Chartered Institute of Building (CIOB) and has a wide range of skills and experience from working within the construction industry for more than 35 years.

Ian's previous experience includes being a main Board Director of a tier-1 Principal Contractor where he enjoyed a 13-year career and subsequently spent four years as Chief Executive Officer for a prominent Steelwork Contractor.



Stephen John Wardell
Non Executive Director
Appointed: 14/01/2019
Nationality: British

Committees: Audit and Risk (Chair), Remuneration and Nomination

Stephen is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England & Wales (ICAEW), having qualified in 1988. He retired from KPMG in 2018 having been a partner for nearly 20 years, having held a number of management roles in the firm and was most recently a Senior Audit Partner working with FTSE 100 and 250 boards in an audit, advisory and relationship management capacity.

Throughout his career, Stephen has specialised in the construction and contracting sectors and was a member of the ICAEW Construction Sector Working Group in 2014. As well as his role with Billington, Stephen is currently an independent Non-executive with accountancy firm HaysMac and with the Central & Eastern European Region of KPMG. He was previously on the KPMG UK Audit Board (resigned 30/09/22) and a director of The 5% Charity Club (resigned 6/12/23).



Mark Smith
Chief Executive Officer
Appointed: 01/01/2015
Nationality: British

Mark joined Billington Holdings Plc as Chief Operating Officer on 2 June 2014. Appointed as Chief Executive on 1 January 2015.

An in depth knowledge of construction industry for over 30 years driving for growth and profit in competitive markets.



Lyndsey Jane Scott
Non Executive Director
Appointed: 01/09/2023
Nationality: British

Committees: Remuneration (Chair), Audit and Risk Committee, Nomination

Lyndsey has a wealth of experience in HR and people management across a range of sectors, both in the UK and internationally, with listed entities. Lyndsey, with her extensive experience with Remuneration, Audit and Nomination Committees, was appointed Chair of the Billington Remuneration Committee in December 2023.

Lyndsey currently holds a Non-Executive role with James Cropper Plc, an AIM listed company specialising in advanced materials and paper products, and also serves on their Audit and Nomination Committees.



Trevor Michael Taylor
Chief Financial Officer
Appointed: 31/10/2011
Nationality: British

Trevor is a fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England & Wales (ICAEW) and joined Billington in 2008 after 5 years in audit practice specialising in Construction and Financial Services.



Alexander Ospelt
Non Executive Director
Appointed: 01/01/2013
Nationality: Liechtensteiner

Alexander Ospelt has been in independent practice as a lawyer since 1997 and is a Member of the Board of Directors of Legacon Trust and Ospelt and Partner Attorneys at Law, Liechtenstein. In addition, he is also a Board Member of a number of other companies including Opselt Holding Anstalt; Bergbahnen Malbun AG; Bank Havilland Ltd; Chairman of the Board of Seed X Liechtenstein Ltd; and Chairman of the Board of ONE Insurance Ltd. Alex was also appointed Honorary Consul of the Kingdom of Belgium in 2017.

Secretary

George Zacharias

Registered Office

Barnsley Road, Wombwell,
Barnsley, South Yorkshire
S73 8DS

Auditor

RSM UK Audit LLP
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors,
Central Square,
5th Floor, Wellington Street,
Leeds,
LS1 4DL

Registered in England

Company Number - 02402219



Report of the Directors



Audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024

The Directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024.

1. Disclosures

As permitted by Companies Act 2006, s. 414C(11), some of the matters normally included in this report have instead been included in the Strategic Report, as the board considers them to be of strategic importance. Specifically, this relates to Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting ('SECR'), future developments, employment disclosures, employee engagement and how the directors have had regard to the need to foster business relationships with suppliers, customers and others.

The Governance Report is incorporated in this report by reference.

2. Directors

The present membership of the board is set out in the Board of Directors section of the Governance Report. All Directors served throughout the year.

During the year the Company adopted a new Articles of Association. The principal changes introduced are that, in line with common practice, at each AGM every director who held office (other than any director appointed by the board after the notice of the AGM has been given and before that AGM has been held) shall retire from office, but is eligible for re-election. All of the Company's directors will be subject to annual re-election by shareholders, in accordance with the UK Corporate Governance Code.



3. Directors' Indemnities

The articles entitle the directors of the Company to be indemnified, to the extent permitted by the Act and any other applicable legislation, out of the assets of the Company in the event that they suffer any loss or incur any liability in connection with the execution of their duties as directors.

In addition, and in common with many other companies, the Company had during the year, and continues to have in place, directors' and officers' insurance in favour of its directors and other officers in respect of certain losses or liabilities to which they may be exposed due to their office.

4. Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Report of the Directors and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare group and company financial statements for each financial year. The directors have elected under company law and are required by the AIM Rules of the London Stock Exchange to prepare group financial statements in accordance with UK-adopted International Accounting Standards and have elected under company law to prepare the company financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law).

The group financial statements are required by law and UK-adopted International Accounting Standards to present fairly the financial position and performance of the group. The Companies Act 2006 provides in relation to such financial statements that references in the relevant part of that Act to financial statements giving a true and fair view are references to their achieving a fair presentation.



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 group and the company and of the profit or loss of the group for that period.

In preparing each of the group and company 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;
- for the Group financial statements, state whether they have been prepared in accordance with UK-adopted International Accounting Standards;
- for the Company financial statements state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the Company financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Group and the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the group's and the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the group and the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the group and the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Billington Holdings Plc website.

Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Statement of disclosure to auditor:

The Directors confirm that:

- so far as each Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware and;
- the Directors have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as Directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

5. Dividends

A final dividend in respect of 2023 of 33.0 pence (£4,189,000) per ordinary share was paid on 3 July 2024. No interim dividends were paid in 2024. A final dividend has been proposed in respect of 2024 of 25.0 pence (£3,244,000) per ordinary share. As the distribution of dividends by Billington Holdings Plc requires approval at the shareholders' meeting, no liability in this respect is recognised in the consolidated financial statements.

6. Going Concern

After making enquiries, the directors have formed a judgement at the time of approving the financial statements that there is a reasonable expectation that the Group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for at least 12 months from the approval of the financial statements. For this reason, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Further details of the key factors considered by the directors in making the statement are set out in the Financial Review on pages 13 to 18 and in the Accounting Policies on page 51.

7. Research and Development

Research and development expenditure during the year was £nil (2023: £87,000).

Report of the Directors (continued)

8. Post Balance Sheet Events

On 21 January 2025, the Company issued 400,000 ordinary shares of 10 pence each to satisfy the future vesting of existing employee share awards, to senior management, under the Group's Long Term Incentive Plan, and to enable future awards under the Group's Deferred Bonus Plan. The shares were issued to Ocorian Trustees (Jersey) Limited in its capacity as trustee of the Billington Holdings plc Employee Share Ownership Trust.

There were no other post balance sheet events identified.

9. Additional Disclosures

Additional information that is relevant to this report, and which is incorporated by reference into this report, including information required in accordance with the UK Companies Act 2006, can be located as follows:

- ▶ **Employees, employee involvement and engagement** - Sustainable and Responsible Business Report
- ▶ **Engagement with other stakeholders** - Sustainable and Responsible Business Report
- ▶ **Long-term incentive plans** - Remuneration Committee Report
- ▶ **Directors' interests** - Remuneration Committee Report
- ▶ **Equal opportunities (including the disabled)** - Sustainable and Responsible Business Report
- ▶ **Greenhouse gas emissions** - Sustainable and Responsible Business report
- ▶ **Financial instruments** - note 18 to the Group financial statements



10. Auditor

RSM UK Audit LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office. In accordance with Section 489 (4) of the Companies Act 2006 a resolution to reappoint RSM UK Audit LLP will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

This report was approved by the Board and signed on its behalf.

George Zacharias
Secretary
Billington Holdings Plc
Company Number - 02402219
14 April 2025



Audit Committee Report

The Audit Committee

During the year the Remuneration Committee comprised:

- ▶ **Stephen Wardell** (Chair)
- ▶ **Ian Lawson**
- ▶ **Lyndsey Scott**

The committee meets bi-annually, plus additional meetings when required.

It is normal practice to invite the Chief Financial Officer and the Chief Executive Officer to attend those meetings when considered appropriate. Mr A.Ospelt is also invited to attend the meetings.

The Audit Committee is responsible for the financial reporting of the Company and the Group, as well as detailed findings arising from the external audit.

The Committee reports to the Board on the Group's full and half year results, having examined the accounting policies on which they are based and ensures compliance with relevant accounting standards. In addition, it reviews the scope of the external audit, the effectiveness, independence and objectivity of the auditors, taking into account relevant regulatory and professional requirements.

Role of the External Auditor

The committee monitors the relationship with the external auditor to ensure that auditor independence and objectivity are maintained. RSM were appointed as the Group's new auditors in the prior year.

Any instruction for RSM to provide non-audit services to the group must be approved in advance by the committee. No fees were payable to RSM for non-audit services during the year.

Having reviewed the auditor's independence and performance, the committee has concluded that these are effective and recommends that RSM be reappointed at the next AGM.

Audit Process

The auditor prepares an annual planning report for consideration by the committee, which details areas of audit focus and anticipated key audit risks, together with the anticipated level of materiality. This is reviewed and approved by the committee. Following the audit, the auditor presented its findings to the committee. No significant areas of concern were raised by the external auditor.

Internal Controls and Risk Management

The systems of internal control and risk management are the ultimate responsibility of the Board, which sets and reviews appropriate policies. The systems are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss. Managers are delegated the tasks of implementation and maintenance of systems in accordance with those policies and the identification, evaluation, management and reporting of risk and control issues.

Controls and processes are reviewed on a periodic basis by the group's finance team with any issues and recommendations reported to the audit committee.

Budgets are produced annually and key performance targets within them are set by the Board. Performance against those budgets is regularly reviewed and variances are investigated and acted upon by members of the Board and the company and departmental directors.

The principal risks and uncertainties faced by the Group, together with mitigating activities, are disclosed in the Strategic Report.





Remuneration Committee Report

The Remuneration Committee

During the year the Remuneration Committee comprised:

- ▶ **Lyndsey Scott** (Chair)
- ▶ **Stephen Wardell**
- ▶ **Ian Lawson**

The committee meets on a quaterly basis, plus additional meetings when required.

Mr A. Ospelt is invited to attend the meetings to present the views of the shareholders.

The Remuneration Committees responsibility is to review salary levels, discretionary variable remuneration and the terms and conditions of service of the Executive Directors and other members of senior management where their financial remuneration package is above predetermined fiscal limits. The Remuneration Committee also reviews the compensation decisions made in respect of all other senior executives.

The Committee is also responsible for reviewing and determining, along with the Executive Directors, the overall Remuneration Policy applied to the Group. This includes the quantum of variable remuneration and the method of delivery, taking into account relevant regulatory and corporate governance developments.

The Remuneration Committee is authorised to seek any information it requires in order to perform its duties and obtain external legal or other professional advice that it considers necessary from time to time. The Committee commissioned an independent evaluation and benchmarking exercise for both the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer roles. The exercise was carried out by a leading international rewards and benefits firm. Upon consideration of the benchmarking report the Committee has recommended increases to base salaries to be implemented during the 2025 financial year in-line with the independently reviewed benchmarks.

Remuneration Policy

The Group's policy on remuneration for the current year and, so far as is practicable, for subsequent years, is set out below. However, the Remuneration Committee believes that it should retain the flexibility to adjust the remuneration policy in accordance with the changing needs of the business. Any changes in policy in subsequent years will be detailed in future reports on remuneration. The Group must ensure that its remuneration arrangements attract and retain people of the right calibre in order to ensure corporate success and to enhance shareholder value. Its overall approach is to attract, develop, motivate and retain talented people at all levels, by paying competitive salaries and benefits to all its staff. Pay levels are set to take account of contribution and individual performance, wage levels elsewhere in the Group, and with reference to relevant

market information. The Group seeks to reward its employees fairly and give them the opportunity to increase their earnings by linking pay to achieving business and individual performance targets. Executive Directors are rewarded on the basis of individual responsibility, competence and contribution, and salary increases also consider pay awards made elsewhere in the Group as well as external market benchmarking.

Non-Executive Directors' fees

Fees for Non-Executive Directors are determined by the Board annually, taking advice as appropriate and reflecting the time commitment and responsibilities of the role. The Non-Executive Chairman currently receives an annual fee of £73,000. Non-Executive Directors' fees currently comprise a basic fee of £38,500 and an enhancement of £5,500 for chairing either the Audit Committee or the Remuneration Committee.

Non-Executive Directors do not participate in the annual bonus plan or pension scheme, but do have the option to participate in the Group healthcare arrangements. The Company reimburses the reasonable expenses they incur in carrying out their duties as Directors.

Executive Director Remuneration

Basic Salary

Basic salary is set by the Remuneration Committee by considering the responsibilities, individual performance and experience of the Executive Directors, as well as the market rates for executives in a similar position and wage levels elsewhere in the Group. Basic salary is reviewed annually by the Remuneration Committee.

Annual Bonus

The Executive Directors are eligible to participate in the annual bonus plan. The range of award is based on annual salary and is paid in both cash and shares via the Group's Deferred Bonus Plan (DBP).

The performance requirements, for the ability to earn a bonus, are set by the Committee annually and are based on the long term strategy of the Group.

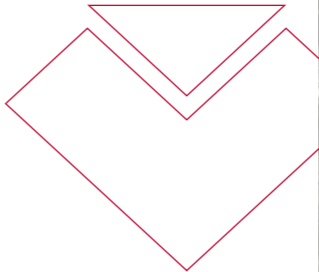
Long Term Incentive Plan and Deferred Bonus Plan

On 18 April 2024, Mr M. Smith and Mr T. Taylor were granted 21,212 and 15,909 shares respectively under the Deferred Bonus Plan.

On 3 May 2024, Mr M. Smith and Mr T. Taylor were granted 67,470 and 55,422 shares respectively under the Long Term Incentive Plan.

On 3 May 2024, Mr M. Smith and Mr T. Taylor were granted 51,852 and 42,593 shares respectively under the Long Term Incentive Plan.

Details of the Groups long term incentive arrangement are included in note 11 of the Group financial statements and the Directors' interests are shown opposite.



Directors Remuneration

Remuneration received by the Directors was as follows:

	Salary & fees £'000	Other emoluments £'000	Pension £'000	Total 2024 £'000	Total 2023 £'000
Executive					
M. Smith	298	194	18	510	421
T.M. Taylor	253	159	8	420	317
Non-executive					
I. Lawson	73	3	-	76	71
J.S. Gordon	-	-	-	-	32
S.J. Wardell	44	2	-	46	41
L.J. Scott	44	-	-	44	15
A. Ospelt	26	-	-	26	24
	738	358	26	1,122	921
Employer's NI				259	187
Share based payment charge				671	605
Total				2,052	1,713

Directors' Interests in Shares

The interests of the Directors at the year end in shares of the company were as follows:

	Billington Holdings Plc ordinary 10p shares			
	31 December 2024		1 January 2024	
	Shares	Options	Shares	Options
Ian Lawson	17,200	-	17,200	-
Mark Smith	129,187	349,531	63,807	274,705
Trevor Taylor	101,548	267,101	52,513	206,028
Alexander Ospelt	6,500	-	6,500	-
Stephen Wardell	-	-	-	-
Lyndsey Scott	-	-	-	-

Mr A. Ospelt is a representative of Gutenga Investments PCC Limited, who hold 2,586,866 (20.0%) ordinary 10p shares in the company as at 31 December 2024.

The Directors outstanding options at the year of the year were as follows:

	Mark Smith	Trevor Taylor	Exercise price	Expected exercise date
Deferred Bonus Plan 2022	24,903	18,677	nil	Apr 26
Deferred Bonus Plan 2023	21,212	15,909	nil	Apr 27
LTIP 2022 - 2024	126,443	94,832	nil	Apr 25
LTIP 2023 - 2025	67,470	55,422	nil	Apr 26
LTIP 2025 - 2026	51,852	42,593	nil	Apr 27
	291,880	227,433		



Independent Auditor’s Report

to the members of Billington Holdings Plc

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Billington Holdings plc (the ‘parent company’) and its subsidiaries (the ‘group’) for the year ended 31 December 2024 which comprise the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of financial position, the consolidated statement of changes in equity, the consolidated cash flow statement, the parent company statement of financial position, the parent company statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the group financial statements is applicable law and UK-adopted International Accounting Standards. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the parent company financial statements 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 group’s and of the parent company’s affairs as at 31 December 2024 and of the group’s profit for the year then ended;

- the group financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with UK-adopted International Accounting Standards;
- the parent company financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- the financial statements 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 group and the parent 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 as applied to listed entities 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.

Summary of our audit approach

Key audit matters	Group <ul style="list-style-type: none">Revenue recognition in relation to construction contracts and provision for contract losses
Materiality	Group <ul style="list-style-type: none">Overall materiality: £540,000 (2023: £666,000)Performance materiality: £405,000 (2023: £500,000) Parent Company <ul style="list-style-type: none">Overall materiality: £450,000 (2023: £559,000)Performance materiality: £337,000 (2023: £419,000)
Scope	Our audit procedures covered 97% of revenue, 96% of total assets and 88% of profit before tax.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the group financial statements of the current period and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) we identified, including those which had the greatest effect on the overall audit strategy, the allocation of resources in the audit and directing the efforts of the engagement team. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the group financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We have determined that there are no key audit matters in relation to the Parent Company to communicate in our report.

Revenue recognition in relation to construction contracts and provision for contract losses

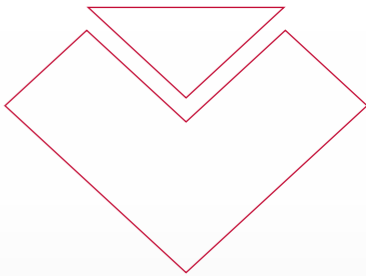
Key audit matter description	<p>Refer to pages 52 and 53 – Principal accounting policies</p> <p>Refer to page 60 – Principal accounting policies (Significant management judgements in applying accounting policies)</p> <p>Refer to page 62 – Note 2, Revenue and profit before tax</p> <p>Under International Standard on Auditing UK (ISA (UK)) 240 ‘The Auditor’s Responsibilities Relating to Fraud in an Audit of Financial Statements’, there is a rebuttable presumed risk that revenue may be misstated due to the improper recognition of revenue.</p> <p>The Group’s primary revenue stream is derived from construction contracts and is recognised in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 15 ‘Revenue from Contracts with Customers’. Recognition of revenue requires management to make judgements relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Identifying performance obligations and allocating consideration.Estimating contract margins based on total contract consideration and total expected contract costs.Assessing stage of completion based on total contract consideration and total expected contract costs. <p>The effect of these matters is that, as part of our risk assessment, we determined that the carrying value of contract assets/liabilities, revenue and profit recognised on construction contracts has a high degree of estimation uncertainty, with a potential range of reasonable outcomes greater than our materiality for the financial statements as a whole. Therefore, auditor judgement is required to assess whether the estimates of total contract consideration and total expected contract costs are appropriate.</p>
How the matter was addressed in the audit	<p>In responding to the key audit matter, our audit procedures included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Identifying high risk contracts with risk indicators including large contracts, significant contract assets/liabilities, low/high margin contracts and loss making contracts and contracts.Reviewing management’s assessment of performance obligations and the allocation of consideration.Assessing total contract consideration by comparing to contracts, certifications, final accounts, agreement with customers and receipt of cash.Testing costs incurred to date by reviewing underlying documentation on a sample basis, including an assessment of whether they have been accurately allocated to the correct contract.Challenging forecast costs to complete by testing a sample of forecast costs to supporting evidence and by reviewing post year end results.
Key observations	<p>Our audit work in respect of Revenue recognition in relation to construction contracts concluded that we did not identify any material misstatements, and the disclosures management have made are appropriate.</p>

Independent Auditor’s Report (continued)

Our application of materiality

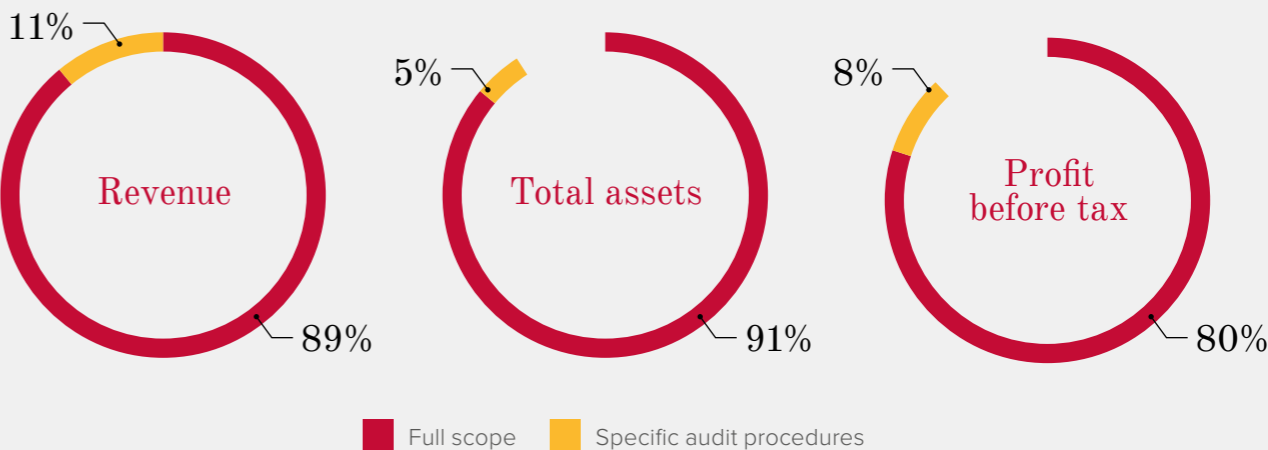
When establishing our overall audit strategy, we set certain thresholds which help us to determine the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures. When evaluating whether the effects of misstatements, both individually and on the financial statements as a whole, could reasonably influence the economic decisions of the users we take into account the qualitative nature and the size of the misstatements. Based on our professional judgement, we determined materiality as follows:

	Group	Parent Company
Overall materiality	£540,000 (2023: £666,000)	£450,000 (2023: £559,000)
Basis for determining overall materiality	5% of group profit before taxes	1.1% of total assets
Rationale for benchmark applied	Profit before taxes is the key benchmark against which the business is assessed by management and investors.	The parent company does not trade and primarily holds group investments, fixed assets and cash balance. As such total assets was deemed to be the most appropriate benchmark.
Performance materiality	£405,000 (2023: £500,000)	£337,000 (2023: £419,000)
Basis for determining performance materiality	75% of overall materiality	75% of overall materiality
Reporting of misstatements to the Audit Committee	Misstatements in excess of £27,000 and misstatements below that threshold that, in our view, warranted reporting on qualitative grounds.	Misstatements in excess of £22,500 and misstatements below that threshold that, in our view, warranted reporting on qualitative grounds.



An overview of the scope of our audit

The group consists of 8 components, all of which are based in the UK. The coverage achieved by our audit procedures was:



Full scope audits were performed for 3 components, with 4 components subject to specific audit procedures. Of the above, no audit work was undertaken by component auditors.

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. Our evaluation of the directors’ assessment of the group’s and parent company’s ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included:

- Assessing the forecasts prepared by management covering the period to 30 April 2026 and challenging the key assumptions by:
 - comparing forecast revenue with the Group’s order book and historical performance;
 - evaluating the historical accuracy of forecasts prepared by management;
 - assessing the sensitivity of the available headroom on facilities and cash position of the Group;
 - review of post year end trading of the group and comparison to the forecasts supplied by management.

- Checking the integrity and mechanism of the forecast model provided by management.
- Evaluating the adequacy of going concern disclosures in the financial statements, including whether commentary regarding the new facility entered into by the Group 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 group’s or the parent 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.

Independent Auditor’s Report (continued)

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 the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors 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 group and the parent company and their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Report of the Directors.

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 by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company 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 set out on pages 31 and 32, 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 group’s and the parent 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 group or the parent 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.



The extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. The objectives of our audit are to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding compliance with laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, to perform audit procedures to help identify instances of non-compliance with other laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements, and to respond appropriately to identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations identified during the audit.

In relation to fraud, the objectives of our audit are to identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud, to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud through designing and implementing appropriate responses and to respond appropriately to fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit.

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.

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

- obtained an understanding of the nature of the industry and sector, including the legal and regulatory frameworks that the group and parent company operates in and how the group and parent company are complying with the legal and regulatory frameworks;
- 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;
- 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.

The most significant laws and regulations were determined as follows:

Legislation / Regulation	Additional audit procedures performed by the Group audit engagement team included:
UK-adopted IAS, FRS 102 and Companies Act 2006	Review of the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation. Completion of disclosure checklists to identify areas of non-compliance.
Tax compliance regulations	Inspection and review of tax computations and workings prepared by external tax advisors. Inspection and review of advice received from external tax advisors. Inspection of correspondence with local tax authorities. Consideration of whether any matter identified during the audit required reporting to an appropriate authority outside the entity.
AIM listing rules	Review of announcements made during the year via RNS to identify any potential instances of non-compliance.
Health and safety regulations	Inquiry of management and Directors. Inspection of correspondence with advisors and regulators (where applicable).

Independent Auditor’s Report (continued)

The areas that we identified as being susceptible to material misstatement due to fraud were:

Risk	Audit procedures performed by the audit engagement team:
Revenue recognition in relation to construction contracts	Please refer to the Key Audit Matters section above regarding how this matter was addressed as part of the audit.
Revenue recognition - point in time	For a sample of transactions within the identified cut off period on either side of the year-end, verifying that revenue has been recorded in the correct period by reviewing supporting documentation confirming proof of delivery or services provided.
Provision for contract losses	Please refer to the Key Audit Matters section above regarding how this matter was addressed as part of the audit.
Management override of controls	Testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments. Assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias. Evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council’s website at: <http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor’s report.

Use of our report

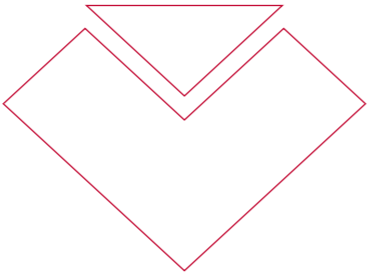
This report is made solely to the company’s members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company’s members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor’s report and for no other 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.

Finlay Lamont (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of RSM UK Audit LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants
Central Square
5th Floor
29 Wellington Street
Leeds
LS1 4DL

14 April 2025





Consolidated income statement

for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Revenue	2	113,061	132,495
Raw materials and consumables		(60,468)	(78,182)
Other external charges		(6,685)	(6,053)
Staff costs	3	(28,849)	(25,536)
Depreciation	2	(2,340)	(2,215)
Other operating charges		(4,698)	(7,263)
		(103,040)	(119,249)
Operating profit		10,021	13,246
Finance income		868	224
Finance costs		(75)	(82)
Net finance income	4	793	142
Profit before tax		10,814	13,388
Tax	5	(2,542)	(3,063)
Profit for the year		8,272	10,325
Profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent company		8,272	10,325
Basic earnings per share	7	66.2p	84.4p
Diluted earnings per share	7	61.9p	79.3p

All results arose from continuing operations.

The principal accounting policies and notes 1 to 26 form part of these Group financial statements.



Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Profit for the year		8,272	10,325
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Revaluation of land and buildings	8	-	5,868
Movement on deferred tax relating to revaluation		-	(1,467)
Remeasurement of net defined benefit pension surplus		6	(340)
Movement on deferred tax relating to pension surplus		(1)	85
		5	4,146
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Gain/(loss) on forward currency contracts	18	31	(31)
		31	(31)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		36	4,115
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent company		8,308	14,440

The principal accounting policies and notes 1 to 26 form part of these Group financial statements.





Consolidated statement of financial position

as at 31 December 2024

	Note	2024		2023	
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Assets					
Non current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	8		27,946		25,329
Investment property	9		614		614
Pension asset	23		1,882		1,871
Total non current assets			30,442		27,814
Current assets					
Inventories	12	2,202		1,576	
Contract work in progress	13	6,886		6,540	
Trade and other receivables	14	16,598		23,582	
Current tax receivable		288		-	
Cash and cash equivalents	16	21,699		22,084	
Total current assets			47,673		53,782
Total assets			78,115		81,596
Liabilities					
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	15	19,869		28,481	
Lease liabilities	22	164		157	
Current tax payable		-		447	
Derivative financial instruments	18	-		31	
Total current liabilities			20,033		29,116
Non current liabilities					
Lease liabilities	22	1,477		1,641	
Deferred tax liabilities	17	3,582		3,001	
Total non current liabilities			5,059		4,642
Total liabilities			25,092		33,758
Net assets			53,023		47,838
Equity					
Share capital	20		1,293		1,293
Share premium			1,864		1,864
Capital redemption reserve			132		132
Other components of equity	20		4,194		3,847
Retained earnings			45,540		40,702
Total equity			53,023		47,838

The Group financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 14 April 2025.

Ian Lawson
Non-Executive Chairman

Trevor Taylor
Chief Financial Officer

The principal accounting policies and notes 1 to 26 form part of these Group financial statements.



Consolidated statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Capital redemption reserve £'000	Other components of equity £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total equity £'000
At 1 January 2023	1,293	1,864	132	(761)	31,819	34,347
Transactions with owners						
Dividends	-	-	-	-	(1,898)	(1,898)
Credit relating to equity-settled share based payments (note 11)	-	-	-	-	939	939
ESOT movement in year (note 20)	-	-	-	238	(228)	10
Transactions with owners	-	-	-	238	(1,187)	(949)
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-	-	10,325	10,325
Other comprehensive income						
Actuarial gains recognised in the pension scheme (note 23)	-	-	-	-	(340)	(340)
Deferred tax on pension	-	-	-	-	85	85
Financial instruments (note 18)	-	-	-	(31)	-	(31)
Revaluation of land and buildings (note 20)	-	-	-	5,868	-	5,868
Deferred tax on revaluation (note 20)	-	-	-	(1,467)	-	(1,467)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	4,370	10,070	14,440
At 31 December 2023	1,293	1,864	132	3,847	40,702	47,838

	Share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Capital redemption reserve £'000	Other components of equity £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total equity £'000
At 1 January 2024	1,293	1,864	132	3,847	40,702	47,838
Transactions with owners						
Dividends (note 6)	-	-	-	-	(4,189)	(4,189)
Credit relating to equity-settled share based payments (note 11)	-	-	-	-	1,066	1,066
ESOT movement in year (note 20)	-	-	-	316	(316)	-
Transactions with owners	-	-	-	316	(3,439)	(3,123)
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-	-	8,272	8,272
Other comprehensive income						
Actuarial losses recognised in the pension scheme (note 23)	-	-	-	-	6	6
Deferred tax on pension	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
Financial instruments (note 18)	-	-	-	31	-	31
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	31	8,277	8,308
At 31 December 2024	1,293	1,864	132	4,194	45,540	53,023

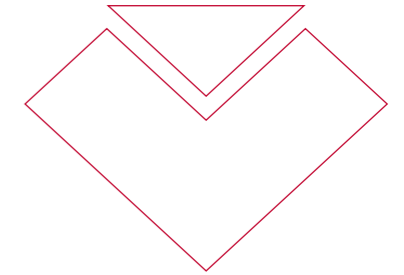
The Group retained earnings reserve includes a surplus of £1,411,000 (2023 - £1,403,000) relating to the net pension surplus (note 23).

The principal accounting policies and notes 1 to 26 form part of these Group financial statements.



Consolidated cash flow statement

for the year ended 31 December 2024



Note	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Group profit after tax	8,272	10,325
Taxation paid	(2,697)	(2,591)
Interest received	863	187
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	8 2,340	2,215
Fair value adjustment of investment properties	-	(30)
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	8 -	372
Share based payment charge	11 1,066	939
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	(253)	(243)
Taxation charge recognised in income statement	2,542	3,063
Net finance income	(793)	(142)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(626)	1,758
(Increase)/decrease in contract work in progress	(346)	7,008
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	6,984	(13,324)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	(8,642)	6,411
Net cash flows from operating activities	8,710	15,948
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(5,006)	(2,899)
Purchase of investment property	-	(120)
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment	332	386
Net cash flow from investing activities	(4,674)	(2,633)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Interest paid	(75)	(82)
Repayment of bank and other loans	-	(750)
Capital element of leasing payments	(157)	(143)
Dividends paid	6 (4,189)	(1,900)
Employee Share Ownership Plan share sales	-	10
Net cash flow from financing activities	(4,421)	(2,865)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(385)	10,450
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	22,084	11,634
Total cash and cash equivalents	21,699	22,084

The principal accounting policies and notes 1 to 26 form part of these Group financial statements.



Principal accounting policies



General information

Billington Holdings Plc is a public company limited by shares registered and domiciled in England and Wales, registration number 02402219. The registered office is Barnsley Road, Wombwell, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, S73 8DS. The nature of the Group's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Operational Review.

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 £'000.

Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with the exception of the revaluations of following that are held at fair value:

- ▶ **land and buildings;**
- ▶ **investment property;**
- ▶ **defined benefit pension obligations and plan assets;** and
- ▶ **financial instruments.**

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out below which comply with UK-adopted international accounting standards and in conformity with the Companies Act 2006.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the Group for the purposes of preparation of these consolidated financial statements.

Going concern

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Directors have taken note of the guidance issued by the Financial Reporting Council on Going Concern Assessments in determining that this is the appropriate basis of preparation of the financial statements and have considered a number of factors.

The financial position of the Group and its positive trading performance in 2023 and 2024 are detailed in the Financial Review and they demonstrate the robust position of the Group heading into 2025.

The Group has a gross cash balance of £21.7 million as at 31 December 2024 with no long-term borrowings or commitments.

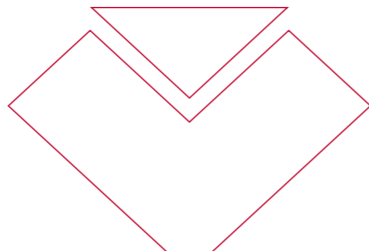
During the year the Group entered into an agreement with HSBC, the Company's bankers' for a £6.0 million Revolving Credit Facility for 3 years to March 2027, which provides further funding and headroom security.

The Group has maintained its strong cash position notwithstanding the continued capital expenditure programme currently being completed. The capital expenditure programme across the Group is part of the Group's operational improvement programme that is, and will continue to, yield production efficiency gains in the short to medium term.

The Group has secured a number of significant contracts in 2024 for delivery in 2025 and 2026 and has a substantial level of secured productive hours.

The Directors have reviewed the Group's forecasts and projections for the period to April 2026, including sensitivity analysis, to assess the Group's resilience to potential adverse outcomes including a highly pessimistic 'severe but plausible' scenario. This scenario is based on a significantly reduced trading performance for some of the entities within the Group and no further orders being received for the Group's primary trading entity. Furthermore, significant contract deterioration from that anticipated at the period end date has been assumed in the pessimistic scenario. Notwithstanding the stress tests that have been completed on the forecasts and projections the Group projects that it would have sufficient resources to continue trading without the requirement for any additional funding requirements.

The Directors expect that the Group has sufficient resources to enable it to continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.



(a) Adoption of new and revised standards

New and revised standards that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024

Accounting pronouncements which have become effective from 1 January 2024 and have therefore been adopted do not have a significant impact on the Group's financial results or position.

New and revised standards that are not yet effective

The Group has not early adopted the following new standards, amendments or interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective:

- ▶ **Amendments to IAS 21 Lack of exchangeability**
- ▶ **IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements**
- ▶ **IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures**

The Directors do not expect that the adoption of the standards listed above will have a material impact on the financial statements of the Group in future periods.

(b) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the parent company and the entities controlled by the group. The group controls an entity where the group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group. They are disposed of from the date that control ceases.

Income, expenditure, unrealised gains and intra-group balances arising from transactions within the Group are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the assets transferred. Amounts in the financial statements of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the accounting policies adopted by the Group.

Acquisitions of subsidiaries are dealt with by the acquisition method. The acquisition method involves the recognition at fair value of all identifiable assets and liabilities, including contingent liabilities of the subsidiary, at the acquisition date, regardless of whether or not they were recorded in the financial statements of the subsidiary prior to acquisition. On initial recognition, the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary are included in the consolidated balance sheet at their fair values, which are also used as the bases for subsequent measurement in accordance with the Group accounting policies. Goodwill is stated after separating out identifiable intangible assets.

Goodwill represents the excess of the fair value of the consideration transferred to the vendor over the fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable net assets of the acquired subsidiary at the date of acquisition.

(c) Revenue

Revenue arises mainly from contracts for the design, fabrication and erection of structural steelwork. To determine whether to recognise revenue, the Group follows a 5-step process:

- 1. Identifying the contract with a customer**
- 2. Identifying the performance obligations**
- 3. Determining the transaction price**
- 4. Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations**
- 5. Recognising revenue when/as performance obligation(s) are satisfied.**

Revenue is recognised either at a point in time or over time, when (or as) the Group satisfies performance obligations by transferring the promised goods or services to its customers.



The Group recognises contract liabilities for consideration received in respect of unsatisfied performance obligations and reports these amounts within trade and other payables in the statement of financial position. Similarly, if the Group satisfies a performance obligation before it receives the consideration, the Group recognises either contract work in progress or a receivable in its statement of financial position, depending on whether something other than the passage of time is required before the consideration is due.

Construction of structural steelwork

The Group enters into contracts for the design, fabrication and erection of structural steel frames in exchange for a fixed fee and recognises the related revenue over time. Due to the high degree of interdependence between the various elements of these projects, they are accounted for as a single performance obligation. Revenue recognised includes retentions and is net of rebates, discounts and value added tax.

Principal accounting policies (continued)

To depict the progress by which the Group transfers control of the assets to the customer, and to establish when and to what extent revenue can be recognised, the Group measures its progress towards complete satisfaction of the performance obligation by use of the input method based on the level of costs incurred as a proportion of the total anticipated costs. However, in the early stages of a contract when there is uncertainty in reasonably being able to measure the outcome of a performance obligation, but the Company expects to recover the costs incurred in satisfying the performance obligation, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the costs incurred until such time that the outcome of the performance obligation can be reliably measured. Revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur.

The transaction price is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and, where applicable, the best estimate of any consideration related to modifications to the contract, where the price has yet to be agreed but has been approved as it relates to an instruction provided by the customer that is enforceable under the terms of the construction contract. Where a modification to an existing contract occurs, the Group assesses the nature of the modification and whether it represents a separate performance obligation required to be satisfied or whether it is a modification to the existing performance obligation. This method is considered to most faithfully depict the transfer of goods and services to the customer over the life of the performance obligation.

The construction of structural steel frames normally takes 6–12 months from commencement of design through to completion of installation. As the period of time between customer payment and performance will always be one year or less, the Group applies the practical expedient in IFRS 15.63 and does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of financing. The Group also applies the practical expedient in IFRS 15.121 and does not disclose information about the aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to performance obligations that are unsatisfied.

In obtaining these contracts, the Group incurs a number of incremental costs, such as commissions paid to sales staff. As the amortisation period of these costs, if capitalised, would be less than one year, the Group makes use of the practical expedient in IFRS 15.94 and expenses them as they are incurred.

Provision is made for probable losses on all contracts based on the loss which is currently estimated to arise over the duration of any contract, irrespective of the amount of work carried out at the balance sheet date. Losses are calculated and recognised using the full cost approach and are included within trade and other payables.

Safety solutions

Revenue from the sale or hire of safety solutions for a fixed fee is recognised when or as the Group transfers control of the assets to the customer. Invoices for goods or services transferred are due upon receipt by the customer.

For stand-alone sales of safety solutions, control transfers at the point in time the installation is complete and hand-over is signed by the customer.

In the case of asset rentals relating to the use of the Group's safety solutions products, revenue is charged to customers on a time accrual basis.

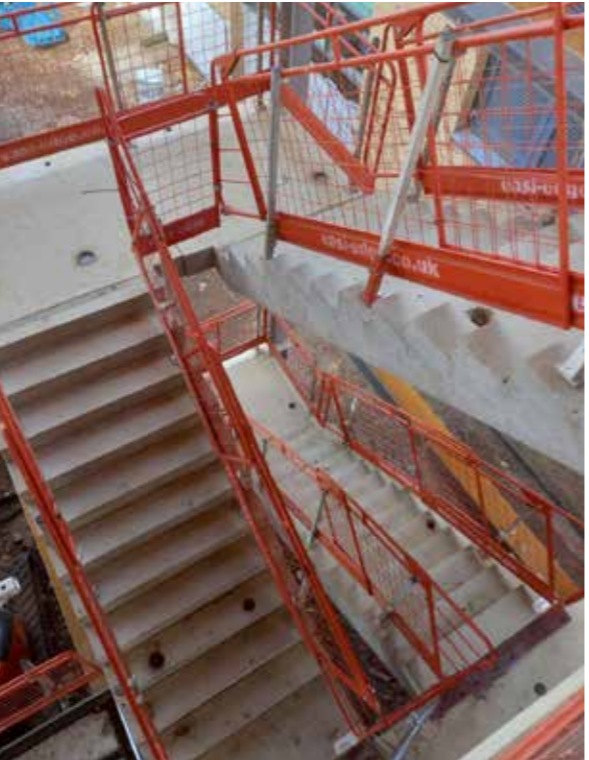
Other sales

In all other cases, revenue represents the transaction price of consideration received or receivable for goods supplied in the period, excluding VAT and other discounts. Revenue is recognised when or as the Group transfers control of the assets to the customer, which is when the customer takes undisputed delivery of the goods.

The Group does not recognise the revenue and profit attributable to claims and disputed amounts on contracts until the recovery of these amounts is considered probable and when the outcome can be estimated reliably.

(d) Property, plant and equipment

In the prior year, the Group chose to voluntarily change accounting policy from a cost to a revaluation model for land and buildings as it results in more reliable and relevant information, the assets fair value, being provided. On initial application, the assets were revalued at the year end through other comprehensive income with no retrospective restatement of comparatives.



Land and buildings are recognised at fair value based on periodic, but at least triennial, valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation for buildings. A revaluation surplus is credited to other reserves in shareholders' equity. All other property, plant and equipment is recognised at historic cost less depreciation.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the income statement.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of property, plant and equipment (other than freehold land and assets under construction) less estimated residual value by equal annual instalments over their expected useful lives on a straight line basis. The expected useful lives and material residual value estimates are updated as required, but at least annually.

▶ Freehold property	2%
▶ Long leasehold property	Lease term
▶ Plant and machinery	6.66% to 33%
▶ Fixtures, fittings and office equipment	20% to 25%
▶ Motor vehicles	25%

Depreciation rates for plant and machinery vary depending on type. Small plant and machinery such as welding equipment, forklift trucks and trailers are depreciated over 3 to 5 years. Large plant and machinery such as saw and drill lines, shotblast machines and overhead cranes are depreciated over 10 to 15 years.

Impairment testing of property, plant and equipment

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). As a result, some assets are tested individually for impairment and some are tested at a cash-generating unit level.

Individual assets or cash-generating units are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value, reflecting market conditions less costs to sell, and value in use based on an internal discounted cash flow evaluation. All assets are subsequently reassessed for indications that an impairment loss previously recognised may no longer exist.

(e) Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by the Directors by reference to current market rents and investment property yields for comparable properties. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in the consolidated income statement.

(f) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost, including applicable overheads, and net realisable value. Costs of ordinarily interchangeable items are assigned using the first in, first out cost formula.

(g) Contract work in progress and contract liabilities

Contract work in progress arises when the Group satisfies a performance obligation before it receives the consideration. When the Group transfers goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, the amount of revenue associated with the transfer of goods or services is accrued and presented as contract work in progress in the balance sheet (excluding any amounts presented as a receivable). A contract asset represents the Group's right to consideration in exchange for goods or services that the Group has transferred

Principal accounting policies (continued)



to a customer. The Group recognises either work in progress or a receivable in its statement of financial position, depending on whether something other than the passage of time is required before consideration is due. A receivable is usually recognised once works are certified by a customer.

Contract assets are reduced by appropriate allowances for expected credit losses.

Contract liabilities primarily relate to the advance payments from customers for construction contracts, for which revenue is recognised over time.

(h) Taxation

Current tax is the tax currently payable based on taxable profit for the year.

Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method on temporary differences. Deferred tax is generally provided on the difference between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. However, deferred tax is not provided on the initial recognition of goodwill, nor on the initial recognition of an asset or liability unless the related transaction is a business combination or affects tax or accounting profit. Deferred tax on temporary differences associated with shares in subsidiaries is not provided if reversal of these temporary differences can be controlled by the Group and it is probable that reversal will not occur in the foreseeable future. In addition, tax losses available to be carried forward as well as other income tax credits to the Group are assessed for recognition as deferred tax assets.

Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognised as a component of tax expense in profit or loss, except where they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income (ie actuarial gains and losses) in which case the related deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

Deferred tax liabilities are provided in full, with no discounting. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the underlying deductible temporary differences will be able to be offset against future taxable income. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at tax rates that are expected to apply to their respective period of realisation, provided they are enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

(i) Retirement benefits

Defined Contribution pension schemes

The pension costs charged against operating profits represent the amount of the contributions payable.

Defined Benefit pension schemes

Scheme assets are measured at fair values. Scheme liabilities are measured on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method and are discounted at appropriate high quality corporate bond rates that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related liability.

Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income. The gross surplus or deficit is presented on the face of the statement of financial position. The related deferred tax is shown with other deferred tax balances. A surplus is recognised only to the extent that it is recoverable by the Group.

The current service cost, past service cost and costs from settlements and curtailments are charged against other operating charges. Interest on the scheme liabilities and the expected return on scheme assets are included in other finance income/costs.

Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefits, including holiday entitlement, are included in current pension and other employee obligations at the undiscounted amount that the Group expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement.

(j) Leases in which the Group is a lessee

The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease at inception of the contract. A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'. To apply this definition the Group assesses whether the contract meets three key evaluations which are whether:

- ▶ the contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to the Group
- ▶ the Group has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, considering its rights within the defined scope of the contract
- ▶ the Group has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use. The Group assess whether it has the right to direct 'how and for what purpose' the asset is used throughout the period of use.

Recognition and derecognition

At lease commencement date, the Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the balance sheet. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the Group, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease, and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any incentives received).

The Group depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The Group also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist.

At the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available or the Group's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments (including in substance fixed), variable payments based on an index or rate, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee and payments arising from options reasonably certain to be exercised.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments.

When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

The Group has elected to account for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets using the practical expedients. Instead of recognising a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

On the statement of financial position, right-of-use assets have been included in property, plant and equipment and lease liabilities have been separately disclosed.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease.

(k) Employee Share Ownership Trust (ESOT)

The Group's Employee Share Ownership Trust ("ESOT") is a separately administered trust. The assets of the ESOT comprise shares in the company and cash. The assets, liabilities, income and costs of the ESOT have been included in the consolidated financial statements as the Group exercises control over the ESOT in accordance with the terms of the trust deed. The shares in the Company are included at cost to the ESOT and deducted from equity. Dividend income is excluded in arriving at profit before tax and deducted from the aggregate of dividends paid and proposed. When calculating earnings per share these shares are treated as if they were cancelled.

(l) Share-based payment transactions

The Group issues equity-settled share-based payments. These share-based payments are measured at fair value at the date of grant using a Black-Scholes model based on the Group's estimate of shares that will eventually vest. The fair value determined is then expensed in the consolidated income statement on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, with a corresponding increase in equity. Further details are included in notes 3 and 11.

(m) Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All foreign exchange differences are dealt with through the income statement, unless subject to hedging arrangements.

Principal accounting policies (continued)

(n) Financial instruments

Recognition and derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Classification and initial measurement of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments, are classified into the following categories:

- ▶ amortised cost
- ▶ fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- ▶ fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

In the periods presented the Group does not have any financial assets categorised as FVTPL or FVOCI. The classification is determined by both:

- ▶ the entity's business model for managing the financial asset
- ▶ the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in profit or loss are presented within finance costs, finance income or other financial items, except for impairment of trade receivables which is presented within other expenses.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if the assets meet the following conditions (and are not designated as FVTPL):

- ▶ they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets and collect its contractual cash flows
- ▶ the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Group's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9's impairment requirements use forward-looking information to recognise expected credit losses – the 'expected credit loss (ECL) model'. Instruments within the scope of the requirements include loans and other debt-type financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI, trade receivables, contract work in progress recognised and measured under IFRS 15 and loan commitments and some financial guarantee contracts (for the issuer) that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Recognition of credit losses is not dependent on the Group first identifying a credit loss event. Instead the Group considers a broader range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument.

In applying this forward-looking approach, a distinction is made between:

- ▶ financial instruments that have not deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition or that have low credit risk ('Stage 1') and
- ▶ financial instruments that have deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition and whose credit risk is not low ('Stage 2').

'Stage 3' would cover financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date.

'12-month expected credit losses' are recognised for the first category while 'lifetime expected credit losses' are recognised for the second category.

Measurement of the expected credit losses is determined by a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of the financial instrument.

Trade and other receivables and contract work in progress

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price upon inception.

The Group makes use of a simplified approach in accounting for trade and other receivables as well as contract work in progress and records the loss allowance as lifetime expected credit losses. These are the expected shortfalls in contractual cash flows, considering the potential for default at any point during the life of the financial instrument. In calculating, the Group uses its historical experience, external indicators and forward-looking information to calculate the expected credit losses using a provision matrix.

The Group assess impairment of trade receivables on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics they have been grouped based on the days past due. Refer to note 18 for a detailed analysis of how the impairment requirements of IFRS 9 are applied.

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

The Group's financial liabilities include borrowings, trade and other payables and derivative financial instruments.

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, and, where applicable, adjusted for transaction costs unless the Group designated a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss.

Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method except for derivatives and financial liabilities designated at FVTPL, which are carried subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss (other than derivative financial instruments that are designated and effective as hedging instruments).



All interest-related charges and, if applicable, changes in an instrument's fair value that are reported in profit or loss are included within finance costs or finance income.

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Derivative financial instruments are accounted for at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) except for derivatives designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedge relationships, which require a specific accounting treatment. To qualify for hedge accounting, the hedging relationship must meet all of the following requirements:

- ▶ there is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument
- ▶ the effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes that result from that economic relationship
- ▶ the hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the entity actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the entity actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

All derivative financial instruments used for hedge accounting are recognised initially at fair value and reported subsequently at fair value in the statement of financial position.



Principal accounting policies (continued)

To the extent that the hedge is effective, changes in the fair value of derivatives designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges are recognised in other comprehensive income and included within the cash flow hedge reserve in equity. Any ineffectiveness in the hedge relationship is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

At the time the hedged item affects profit or loss, any gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and presented as a reclassification adjustment within other comprehensive income. However, if a non-financial asset or liability is recognised as a result of the hedged transaction, the gains and losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are included in the initial measurement of the hedged item.

(o) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits.

(p) Dividends

Dividend distributions payable to equity shareholders are included in "trade and other payables" when the dividends are approved in a general meeting prior to the balance sheet date, and are debited direct to equity within retained earnings.

(q) Equity

Equity comprises the following:

"Called up share capital" represents the nominal value of equity shares.

"Share premium" represents the excess over nominal value of the fair value of consideration received for equity shares, net of expenses of the share issue.

"Capital redemption reserve" represents the nominal cost of shares repurchased by the Group in 1998.

"Other components of equity" represents the purchase cost of the shares held within the Employee Share Ownership Trust (ESOT) and the revaluation of land and buildings (see note 20).

"Retained earnings" represents retained profit, and gains and losses due to the revaluation of certain property, plant and equipment prior to the implementation of IFRS.

(r) Segmental reporting

In identifying its operating segments, management follows the Group's service lines, which represent the main products and services provided by the Group. The disclosure is based on the information that is presented to the chief operating decision maker, which is considered to be the executive board of Billington Holdings Plc. There have been no changes from prior periods in the measurement methods used to determine segment profit or loss.

(s) Capital management policies and procedures

Billington Holdings' capital management objectives are to ensure the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and provide an adequate return to shareholders.

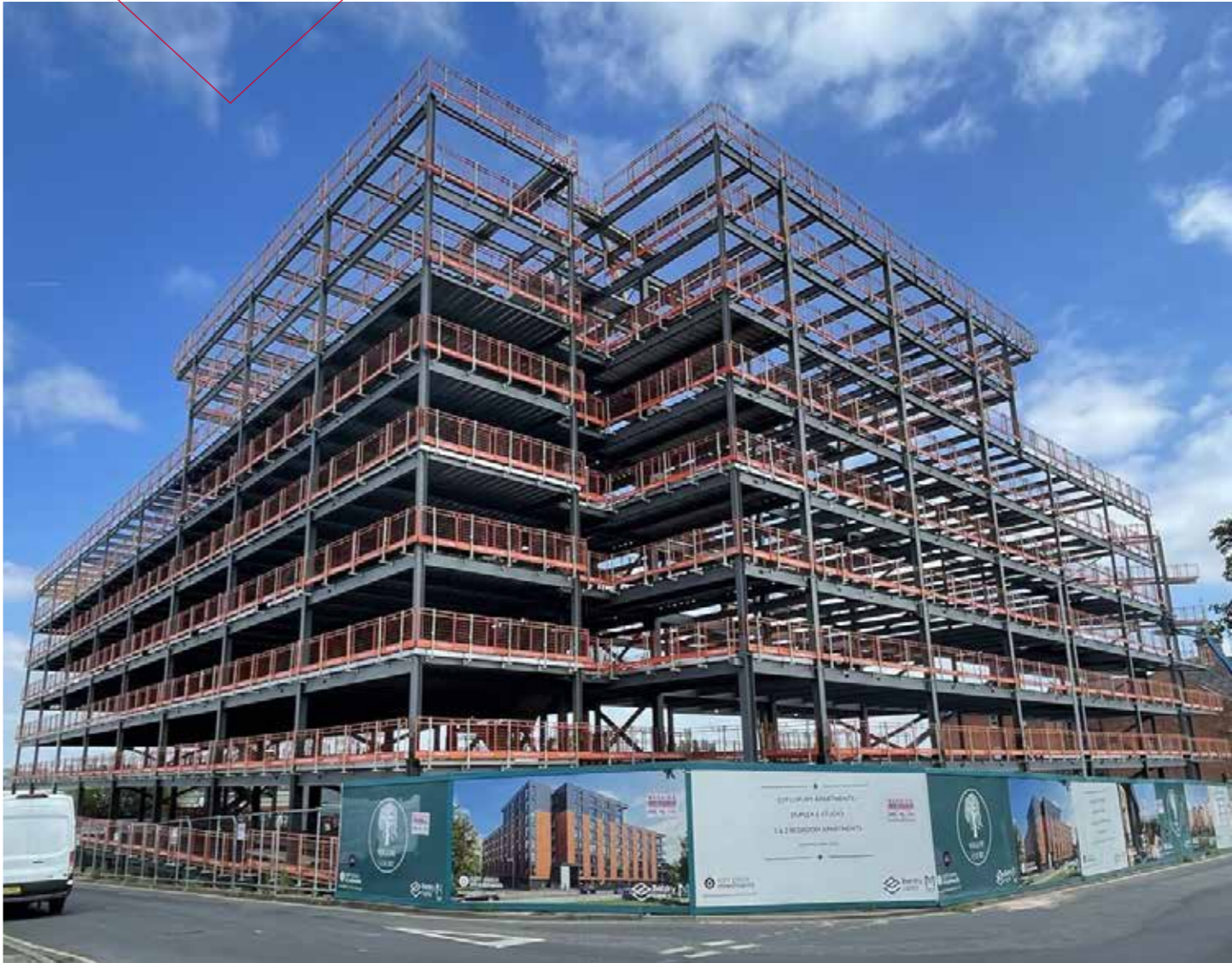
The Group and subsidiary companies' Boards meet regularly to review performance and discuss future opportunities and threats with an aim to maximising return and minimising risk.

The Group monitors capital as the carrying amount of equity less cash and cash equivalents as set out on the face of the statement of financial position. There are no covenants in place over the capital ratio to be maintained.

(t) Significant management judgements and estimates in applying accounting policies

The preparation of financial statements under IFRS requires management to make judgements, assumptions and estimates that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expense. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Assumptions and estimates are reviewed on an ongoing basis and any revisions to them are recognised in the period in which they are revised.

The following items are those that management considers to be the most significant due to the level of judgement and estimation required:



Construction contract revenue and overall contract outcome

Recognition of revenue and profit is based on judgements made in respect of the ultimate expected profitability of a contract. Such judgements are arrived at through the use of estimates in relation to the value of work performed to date and to be performed in bringing contracts to completion. These estimates are made by reference to recovery of pre-contract costs, surveys of progress against the construction programme, changes in design and work scope, the contractual terms, site conditions under which the work is being performed, delays, costs incurred, claims received by the Group, external certification of the work performed and the expected recoverability of any unagreed income from claims and variations.

Management continually reviews the estimated final outturn on contracts and makes adjustments where necessary. Based on the above, management believes it is reasonably possible, on the basis of existing knowledge, that outcomes within the next financial year that are different from the assumptions/estimates and judgements used/made could require a material adjustment. However, due to the level of uncertainty, combination of cost and income variables and timing

across a large portfolio of contracts at different stages of their contract life, it is impracticable to provide a quantitative analysis of the aggregated judgements that are applied at a portfolio level.

Within this portfolio, there are a limited number of long-term contracts where the Group has incorporated significant judgements over revenue and profit, which are recognised at an amount that is considered highly probable not to significantly reverse. However, there are a host of factors affecting potential outcomes based on a wide variety of risks across the portfolio. This could result in a range of reasonably possible outcomes on these contracts in the following financial year, ranging from an impact on the portfolio of contracts of both a material gain or a material loss.

Management has assessed the range of reasonably possible outcomes on these limited number of contracts based on facts and circumstances that were present and known at the balance sheet date and the post balance sheet period. As with any contract applying long-term contract accounting, these contracts are also affected by a variety of uncertainties that depend on future events, and so often need to be revised as contracts progress.





Notes forming part of the Group financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024

1. Segmental information

The Group trading operations of Billington Holdings Plc are in Structural Steelwork and Safety Solutions, and all are continuing. The Structural Steelwork segment includes the activities of Billington Structures Limited, Peter Marshall Steel Stairs Limited and Specialist Protective Coatings Limited. The Safety Solutions segment includes the activities of Easi-Edge Limited and Hoard-it Limited. The Group activities, comprising services and assets provided to Group companies and a small element of external property rentals and management charges, are shown in Other. Finance income and finance cost are not allocated to segments, because financing and cash management activities are the responsibility of the group's central treasury function. All assets of the Group reside in the UK.

	Structural steelwork £'000	Safety solutions £'000	Other £'000	Total £'000
31 December 2024				
Revenue				
From external customers	100,951	12,100	10	113,061
From other segments	105	528	-	633
Segment revenues	101,056	12,628	10	113,694
Elimination of segment revenues				(633)
Revenue				113,061
Raw materials and consumables	(56,044)	(4,424)	-	(60,468)
Other external charges	(4,616)	(2,069)	-	(6,685)
Staff costs	(23,000)	(2,258)	(3,591)	(28,849)
Depreciation	(1,324)	(569)	(447)	(2,340)
Other operating (charges)/income	(6,637)	(918)	2,857	(4,698)
Segment operating profit/(loss)	9,435	2,390	(1,171)	10,021
31 December 2023				
Revenue				
From external customers	121,545	10,949	1	132,495
From other segments	38	541	-	579
Segment revenues	121,583	11,490	1	133,074
Elimination of segment revenues				(579)
Revenue				132,495
Raw materials and consumables	(74,046)	(4,136)	-	(78,182)
Other external charges	(4,152)	(1,901)	-	(6,053)
Staff costs	(20,118)	(2,179)	(3,239)	(25,536)
Depreciation	(1,233)	(593)	(389)	(2,215)
Other operating (charges)/income	(9,310)	(1,095)	3,142	(7,263)
Segment operating profit/(loss)	12,724	1,586	(485)	13,246
31 December 2024				
Additions to non-current assets	3,329	883	824	5,036
31 December 2023				
Additions to non-current assets	1,636	863	428	2,927

2. Revenue and profit before tax

Revenue and profit before tax are attributable to the Group's continuing operations. Three customers included within the structural steel segment accounted for greater than 10% of the Group's revenue. The customers accounted for 30%, 13% and 12% respectively (2023: two customers greater than 10% with 36% and 17% respectively) of Group revenue. Two of the contractors with revenue of greater than 10% in 2023 are also customers with revenue of greater than 10% in 2024.

Analysis of revenue:

	Structural Steelwork		Safety Solutions		Total £'000
	Contracts with customers £'000	Other sources of revenue £'000	Hire revenue £'000	Other sources of revenue £'000	
31 December 2024					
United Kingdom	95,414	2,579	7,518	4,592	110,103
Europe	2,958	-	-	-	2,958
	98,372	2,579	7,518	4,592	113,061
31 December 2023					
United Kingdom	119,279	2,267	6,810	4,139	132,495
	119,279	2,267	6,810	4,139	132,495

Information about contract balances

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Contract work in progress - gross	7,126	7,824
Contract work in progress - impairment losses	(240)	(1,248)
Contract receivables	11,821	18,753
Contract receivables - impairment losses	(337)	(340)
Contract liabilities	(3,221)	(5,828)

Combined contract work in progress and contract receivables have decreased due timing of contracts, along with a significant amount of advanced steel purchased in the prior year. Contract liabilities have decreased due to the timing of contract progress at the year end and the performance obligations not yet satisfied at that point.

At the beginning of the financial year £5,828,000 was included within contract liabilities. This has all been recognised as revenue in the year ended 31 December 2024.

There was no revenue recognised in the reporting period from performance obligations satisfied or partially satisfied in previous periods.

Profit before tax is stated after:

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
An analysis of fees paid to the Group's auditor		
Fees payable to the parent Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual accounts	90	80
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for other services:		
the audit of the Company's subsidiaries	142	129
Depreciation	2,340	2,215
Foreign exchange losses	3	30
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(253)	(243)

Notes forming part of the Group financial statements (continued)

3. Staff costs

Staff costs during the year including Directors:	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Wages and salaries	24,085	21,163
Social security	2,800	2,638
Pension costs	898	796
Share-based payments	1,066	939
	28,849	25,536

The average number of production employees of the Group during the year was 286 (2023: 267).

The average number of administration employees of the Group during the year was 202 (2023: 187).

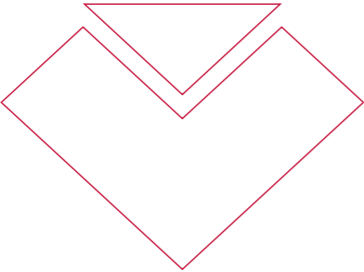
Directors' remuneration during the year was as follows:	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Emoluments	1,096	883
Pension costs	26	38
Share-based payments	671	605
	1,793	1,526

Emoluments received include the provision for private medical care, bonuses and motor car allowances.

During the year two Directors (2023: two Directors) exercised share options with a total gain on exercise of £1,032,000 (£576,000 related to the highest paid Director). Further details of Directors' share options are disclosed in the Remuneration Committee Report.

During the year no Directors (2023: no Directors) participated in defined benefit pension schemes and two Directors (2023: two Directors) participated in a defined contribution pension scheme.

The amounts set out above include remuneration in respect of the highest paid Director as follows:	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Aggregate emoluments	492	400
Company pension contributions to a defined contribution scheme	18	21



4. Net finance income

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Interest expense for leasing arrangements	(75)	(82)
Interest income on bank deposits	863	187
Pension scheme income (see note 23)	5	37
Net finance income	793	142

5. Tax on profit

The tax charge represents:	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Corporation tax at 25% (2023: 23.52%)	1,966	2,986
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(4)	(17)
Total current tax	1,962	2,969
Deferred tax charge at 25% (2023: 25%)	579	95
Adjustments in respect of prior years	1	(1)
Total tax charge for the year	2,542	3,063

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Profit before tax	10,814	13,388
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom of 25% (2023: 23.52%)	2,704	3,149
Effects of:		
fixed asset differences	37	36
adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior years	(3)	(18)
rate differences	-	6
timing differences relating to share options	(196)	(110)
Total tax charge for year	2,542	3,063

In the Spring Budget 2021, the UK Government announced that from 1 April 2023 the corporation tax rate would increase to 25%. This new law was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. Deferred taxes at the balance sheet date have been measured using these enacted tax rates and reflected in these financial statements.

In the Autumn Statement in November 2022, the government confirmed the increase in corporation tax rate to 25% from April 2023.

Notes forming part of the Group financial statements (continued)

6. Dividends

A final dividend in respect of 2023 of 33.0 pence (£4,189,000) per ordinary share was paid on 3 July 2024. No interim dividends were paid in 2024. A final dividend has been proposed in respect of 2024 of 25.0 pence (£3,244,000) per ordinary share. As the distribution of dividends by Billington Holdings Plc requires approval at the shareholders' meeting, no liability in this respect is recognised in the consolidated financial statements.

7. Earnings per share

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Basic earnings per share	66.2p	84.4p
Diluted earnings per share	61.9p	79.3p

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit for the year of £8,272,000 (2023: £10,325,000) by 12,498,567 (2023: 12,232,690) fully paid ordinary shares, being the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year, excluding those held in the ESOT.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit for the year of £8,272,000 (2023: £10,325,000) by 13,353,120 (2023: 13,014,903) fully paid ordinary shares, being the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year, excluding those held in the ESOT, plus shares deemed to be issued for no consideration in respect of share-based payments of 854,553 (2023: 782,213).



8. Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold property £'000	Long leasehold property £'000	Plant equipment & vehicles £'000	Assets under construction £'000	Total £'000
Cost					
At 1 January 2023	8,354	3,078	22,090	334	33,856
Additions	-	28	2,899	-	2,927
Reclassification	-	-	321	(321)	-
Disposals	-	-	(1,191)	-	(1,191)
Revaluation	4,066	740	-	-	4,806
At 1 January 2024	12,420	3,846	24,119	13	40,398
Additions	-	30	4,577	429	5,036
Reclassification	-	-	13	(13)	-
Disposals	-	-	(2,816)	-	(2,816)
At 31 December 2024	12,420	3,876	25,893	429	42,618
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2023	1,113	131	13,348	-	14,592
Charge for year	87	188	1,940	-	2,215
Disposals	-	-	(1,048)	-	(1,048)
Impairment	-	-	372	-	372
Revaluation	(1,062)	-	-	-	(1,062)
At 1 January 2024	138	319	14,612	-	15,069
Charge for year	87	191	2,062	-	2,340
Disposals	-	-	(2,737)	-	(2,737)
At 31 December 2024	225	510	13,937	-	14,672
Net book value at 31 December 2024	12,195	3,366	11,956	429	27,946
Net book value at 31 December 2023	12,282	3,527	9,507	13	25,329

Freehold property includes £4,068,000 in respect of land which is held at fair value and is not subject to depreciation. Long leasehold property includes £1,740,000 in respect of land which is held at fair value and is not subject to depreciation.

If land and buildings were stated on the historical cost basis, including long leasehold property of £1,000,000 in respect of land which is not subject to depreciation, the amount would be as follows:

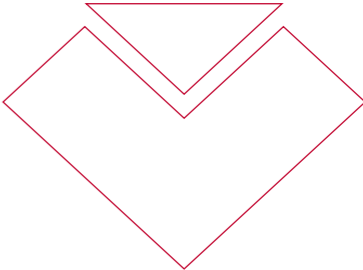
	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
At 1 January	9,354	9,354
Accumulated depreciation	(1,287)	(1,200)
At 31 December	8,067	8,154

Included within land and buildings above, is land with a cost of £3,994,000 inclusive of leasehold land of £1,000,000, both of which are not depreciated.

The Company has charged the freehold properties to secure bank facilities across the Group.

The Group has a contractual commitment to acquire plant of £156,000 payable in 2025. There were no other material contractual commitments to acquire property, plant and equipment at 31 December 2024 (2023: £2,025,000).

Notes forming part of the Group financial statements (continued)



9. Investment property

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
At 1 January	614	464
Additions	-	120
Fair value adjustment	-	30
At 31 December	614	614



10. Investments

All Group companies have only ordinary shares in issue, are registered in England and Wales and have the same registered office as the parent company.

The company's subsidiary undertakings are as follows:

		Proportion of shares held by	
	Activity	Group %	Company %
Continuing			
Billington Structures Limited	Structural steel	100	100
Easi-Edge Limited	Safety solutions	100	100
Peter Marshall Steel Stairs Limited	Structural steel	100	100
Hoard-it Limited	Site hoarding solutions	100	100
Specialist Protective Coatings Limited	Specialist treatment applicator	100	100
Billington Fleet Management Limited	Vehicle leasing solutions	100	100
Billington Investment Management Limited	Residential property leasing	100	100
Shafton Steel Limited	Dormant	100	100
Shafton Steel Services Limited	Dormant	100	100
Tubecon Limited	Dormant	100	100
Amco Corporation Limited	Dormant	100	100

Certain subsidiaries of the Group have opted to take advantage of a statutory exemption from having an audit in respect of their individual statutory accounts. Strict criteria must be met for this exemption to be taken and must be agreed by the directors of those subsidiary companies.

In order to facilitate the adoption of this exemption, Billington Holdings Plc, the ultimate parent company of the subsidiaries concerned, undertakes to provide a guarantee under Section 479C of the Companies Act 2006 in respect of those subsidiaries.

The subsidiaries controlled and consolidated by the Group where the directors have taken advantage of the exemption from having an audit of the companies' individual financial statements in accordance with Section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 are listed below.

Company name	Company number	Year end
Easi-Edge Limited	06312583	31 December 2024
Hoard-it Limited	07299124	31 December 2024
Specialist Protective Coatings Limited	13811390	31 December 2024
Billington Fleet Management Limited	06545617	31 December 2024
Billington Investment Management Limited	14792729	31 December 2024

Notes forming part of the Group financial statements (continued)



11. Share based payments

The Employee Share Ownership Trust ("the Trust"/"ESOT") was established by Deed dated 14 December 2015 between Billington Holdings Plc ("the Company") and Ocorian Trustees (Jersey) Limited ("the Trustee") (previously Bedell Trustees Limited). It is an employee benefit trust established for the benefit of the bona fide employees of the Company and other Group companies ("the Beneficiaries"). The Trust is a discretionary trust whose assets at present are shares in the Company and cash, although there are wide investment powers in the hands of the Trustee, who has full power to distribute the assets as it deems fit to the Beneficiaries.

The Trust was established to allow for the participation in any HMRC approved or unapproved share schemes to employees of the Group.

As of 31 December 2024 the Trust held 281,191 (2023: 590,330) ordinary shares of 10p each in the capital of the company (2.17% of the allotted share capital (2023: 4.56%)). The market value of the shares in the ESOT Trust at 31 December 2024 was £1,405,955 (2023: £2,686,001).

Dividends have been waived by the Trust.

During the year ended 31 December 2024, the Group had two share-based payment arrangements for employees, subsidiary and Group Directors (Approved ESOT and LTIP) and two share-based payment arrangements for the Group Directors (Bonus Scheme and Deferred Bonus Scheme). Under each of the arrangements the options are granted with a fixed exercise price, are exercisable three years after the date of grant and expire ten years after the date of grant. Employees are not entitled to dividends until the share options are exercised. Employees are required to remain in employment with the Group, or have left in accordance with the 'good leaver' provisions until exercise, otherwise the awards lapse. On exercise of the options by the employees the Company issues shares held in trust by the Billington Holdings ESOT.

In addition, the LTIP provides additional remuneration for those employees who are key to the operations of the Company. Vesting of the options for this scheme is also conditional on meeting agreed growth targets (non-market performance conditions).



	Number of shares		Weighted average exercise price	
	2024 No.	2023 No.	2024 £	2023 £
Brought forward at 1 January	928,718	993,669	0.05	0.14
Granted	277,908	236,569	-	-
Exercised	(316,540)	(249,516)	0.13	0.32
Lapsed	-	(52,004)	-	0.23
Outstanding at 31 December	890,086	928,718	0.01	0.05
Exerciseable at 31 December	2,500	16,112	3.03	3.03

The weighted average share price at the date of exercise of options exercised during the year ended 31 December 2024 was £4.82 (2023:£3.98).

The Company is unable to directly measure the fair value of employee services received. Instead the fair value of the share options granted during the year is determined using the Black-Scholes model. The following inputs were used:

Scheme	Approved ESOT	LTIP 2022 - 2023	LTIP 2022 - 2024	LTIP 2023 - 2025	LTIP 2024 - 2026
Date of Grant	18 Jan 2016	27 July 2022	27 July 2022	7 Feb 2024	1 May 2024
Share price at date of grant	303p	196.5p	196.5p	415p	540p
Weighted average exercise price	263p	nil	nil	nil	nil
Expected volatility	25.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Expected dividend yield	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Risk free rate	1.5%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Expected option life	3 years	2 years	3 years	3 years	3 years

The assessed fair value at grant date of options granted during the year ended 31 December 2024 was £5.40 per option (2023: £4.15).

The underlying volatility was determined by reference to historical data of the Company's shares over a period of time since its flotation. No special features inherent to the options granted were incorporated into measurement of fair value.

The total share based payment charge for the year was £1,066,000 (2023: £939,000).

Notes forming part of the Group financial statements (continued)

12. Inventories

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Raw materials	2,202	1,576

Raw materials recognised as an expense in the Income Statement for the year ended 31 December 2024 totalled £3,540,000 (2023:£4,076,000).

The provision against the value of raw materials at the balance sheet date was £146,000 (2023: £173,000).

No reversal of previous write-downs was recognised as a reduction of expense in 2024 or 2023. None of the inventories are pledged as securities for liabilities.

13. Contract work in progress

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Contract work in progress	6,886	6,540

The provision against contract work in progress at the balance sheet date was £240,000 (2023: £1,248,000).

14. Trade and other receivables

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Amounts due from customers:		
- Trade receivables	8,553	16,365
- Retentions due within one year	4,112	3,840
- Retentions due after one year	1,069	1,008
Total	13,734	21,213
Other receivables	1,342	964
Prepayments and accrued income	1,522	1,405
	16,598	23,582

Detailed disclosures relating to the credit risk exposures and analysis relating to the allowance for expected credit losses are included in note 18. Certain trade receivables were found to be impaired and a loss allowance for lifetime credit losses of £427,000 (2023: £583,000) has been recorded accordingly. The amount debited to the consolidated income statement for the year in relation to expected credit losses was £93,000 (2023: £34,000).

The movement in the expected lifetime credit losses for trade receivables can be reconciled as follows:

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Balance at 1 January	583	551
Impairment loss	93	34
Receivables written off during the year	(249)	(2)
Balance at 31 December	427	583

15. Trade and other payables

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Trade payables	10,333	14,882
Social security and other taxes	830	891
Other payables	301	250
Contract liabilities	3,221	5,828
Contract losses	695	1,870
Accruals	4,489	4,760
	19,869	28,481

16. Cash and cash equivalents

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Cash at bank and in hand	6,699	10,084
Short term deposits	15,000	12,000
	21,699	22,084



Notes forming part of the Group financial statements (continued)

17. Deferred tax liability

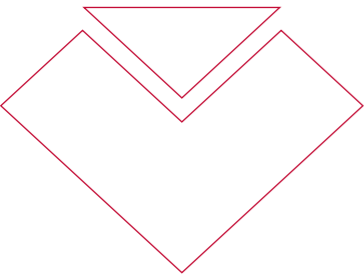
Deferred tax provided in the financial statements is set out below and is calculated using a tax rate of 25% (2023: 25%).

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Deferred tax liability		
Accelerated capital allowances	(2,183)	(1,056)
Other temporary differences	539	(10)
Revaluation of land and buidlings	(1,467)	(1,467)
Pension surplus	(471)	(468)
	<u>(3,582)</u>	<u>(3,001)</u>
Deferred tax movement in the year		
At 1 January	(3,001)	(1,525)
Recognised in the income statement	(580)	(94)
Recognised in other comprehensive income	(1)	(1,382)
At 31 December	<u>(3,582)</u>	<u>(3,001)</u>

Billington Holdings Plc and its wholly owned UK subsidiaries have applied the tax consolidation legislation, which means that these entities are taxed as a single entity. As a consequence, the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities of these entities have been offset in the consolidated financial statements.

The recoverability of deferred tax assets are dependent on future taxable profits. Group companies are budgeted to make profits in future years which supports the recognition of these assets. There are no unrecognised deferred tax assets.

Movements on the deferred tax liability relating to the revaluation of land and buildings and the pension asset (see statement of comprehensive income) are recognised directly in equity. All other deferred tax movements are recognised in the income statement. The charge for the year is mainly due to the significant capital expenditure during the year and the first year allowances taken.



18. Financial assets and liabilities

Categories of financial assets and financial liabilities

The accounting policies for each category of financial assets and financial liabilities, can be found in the accounting policies. The carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities are equal to the fair value and are as follows:

31 December 2024	Amortised cost £'000	FVOCI £'000	Total £'000
Current financial assets			
Trade and other receivables	14,511	-	14,511
Cash and cash equivalents	21,699	-	21,699
	<u>36,210</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>36,210</u>
Liabilities			
Trade, other payables and accruals	15,123	-	15,123
Lease liabilities	1,641	-	1,641
	<u>16,764</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16,764</u>

31 December 2023	Amortised cost £'000	FVOCI £'000	Total £'000
Current financial assets			
Trade and other receivables	22,177	-	22,177
Cash and cash equivalents	22,084	-	22,084
	<u>44,261</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>44,261</u>
Liabilities			
Trade, other payables and accruals	19,892	-	19,892
Lease liabilities	1,798	-	1,798
Derivative financial instruments	-	(31)	(31)
	<u>21,690</u>	<u>(31)</u>	<u>21,659</u>

Derivative financial instruments

The Group's derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value and are summarised below:

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
EUR time-option forward contracts	-	(31)
Derivative financial liabilities	-	(31)

The Group uses certain derivative financial instruments to mitigate foreign exchange rate exposure arising from forecast sales in Euros. The Group's policy is to hedge 100% of all contracted future sales in Euros.

The Group had no open forward exchange contracts as at 31 December 2024. As at 31 December 2023 the Group had an open forward exchange contract to sell EUR 2,750,000. The contract was a time-option that matured January to June 2024 and the forward rate of the contract was 1.1669. The fair value of the contract as at 31 December 2023 was a liability of £31,000.

The forward exchange contract is considered by management to be part of economic hedge arrangements and has formally been designated as such. Therefore a gain of £31,000 (2023: loss of £31,000) has been recognised in the other comprehensive income during the year.

All financial instruments in the current and prior year are held at amortised cost.

Notes forming part of the Group financial statements (continued)

Financial instruments risk

Risk management objectives and policies

The Group is exposed to various risks in relation to financial instruments. The main types of risks are foreign currency risk, market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Group's risk management is coordinated at its headquarters, in close cooperation with the board of Directors, and focuses on actively securing the Group's short to medium-term cash flows by minimising the exposure to volatile financial markets. Long-term financial investments are managed to generate lasting returns.

The Group does not actively engage in the trading of financial assets for speculative purposes nor does it write options. The most significant financial risks to which the Group is exposed are described below.

The Group enters into derivatives when required, principally for hedging foreign exchange risk.

Market risk analysis

The Group is exposed to market risk through its use of financial instruments and specifically to interest rate risk, which results from both its operating and investing activities.

Interest rate sensitivity

The Group's policy is to minimise interest rate cash flow risk exposures on long-term financing where commercially viable. At 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2024, the Group was not exposed to changes in market interest rates through bank borrowings at variable interest rates.

Credit risk analysis

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty fails to discharge an obligation to the Group. The group is exposed to credit risk from financial assets including cash and cash equivalents held at banks, trade and other receivables.

Credit risk management

The credit risk is managed on a group basis based on the Group's credit risk management policies and procedures.

The credit risk in respect of cash balances held with banks and deposits with banks are managed via diversification of bank deposits, and are only with major reputable financial institutions.

The Group continuously monitors the credit quality of customers based on a credit rating scorecard. Where available, credit insurance is obtained on all customers across the Group. External credit ratings and/or reports on customers are also obtained and used. The Group's policy is to deal only with credit worthy counterparties. Where credit insurance is not obtainable for a specific customer, trade is only permissible following Director approval. Exposure is monitored on an ongoing basis. The credit terms range between 30 and 90 days. The credit terms for customers as negotiated with customers are subject to an internal approval process which considers the credit rating scorecard. The ongoing credit risk is managed through regular review of ageing analysis, together with credit limits per customer.



Security

Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers in various industries, predominantly although not exclusively construction, and geographical areas. The Group does not hold any security on trade receivables balances.

In addition, the group does not hold collateral relating to other financial assets (eg derivative assets, cash and cash equivalents held with banks).

Trade receivables

The Group applies the IFRS 9 simplified model of recognising lifetime expected credit losses for all trade receivables as these items do not have a significant financing component.

In measuring the expected credit losses, the trade receivables have been assessed on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics. They have been grouped based on the days past due and also according to the geographical location of customers.

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profile for sales over the past 48 months before 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2024 respectively as well as the corresponding historical credit losses during that period. The historical rates are adjusted to reflect current and forwarding looking macroeconomic factors affecting the customer's ability to settle the amount outstanding. The Group has identified gross domestic product (GDP) and unemployment rates of the countries in which the customers are domiciled to be the most relevant factors and accordingly adjusts historical loss rates for expected changes in these factors. However given the short period exposed to credit risk, the impact of these macroeconomic factors has not been considered material within the reporting period.

Trade receivables are written off (ie derecognised) when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Failure to make payments within 180 days from the invoice date and failure to engage with the Group on alternative payment arrangement amongst others are considered indicators of no reasonable expectation of recovery.

On the above basis the expected credit loss for trade receivables as at 31 December 2024 was determined as follows:

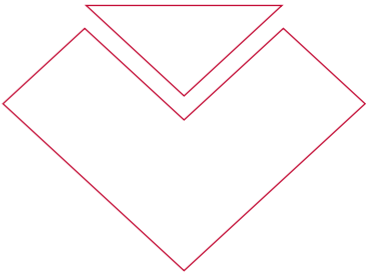
	Trade receivables days past due				
	Current	More than 30 days	More than 60 days	More than 90 days	Total
Expected credit rate loss	1%	4%	10%	56%	5%
Gross carrying amount (£'000)	6,573	1,524	415	468	8,980
Lifetime expected credit loss (£'000)	(63)	(60)	(42)	(262)	(427)

The closing balance of the of the trade receivables loss allowance as at 31 December 2024 reconciles with the trade receivables loss allowance opening balance as follows:

	£'000
Opening loss allowance as at 1 January 2024	583
Loss allowance recognised during the year	93
Receivables written off during the year	(249)
Loss allowance as at 31 December 2024	427

Contract assets

All contract assets are considered current as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023. Expected credit losses are assessed on an individual main contractor basis, based on their financial stability along with the credit insurance cover held and current economic climate. The expected credit loss as at 31 December 2024 is £240,000 (2023: £1,248,000).



Notes forming part of the Group financial statements (continued)

Liquidity risk

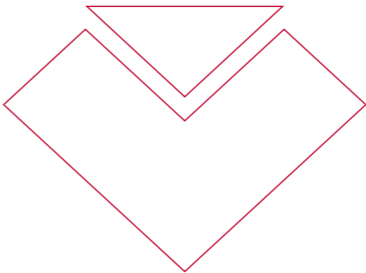
As at 31 December 2024 the Group's financial liabilities have contractual maturities (including interest payments where applicable) which are summarised below:

31 December 2024	Current within six months £'000	Current six to twelve months £'000	Between one and five years £'000	Greater than five years £'000
Trade payables	10,333	-	-	-
Other payables	4,790	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	116	116	927	801
	15,239	116	927	801

This compares to the maturity of financial liabilities for the Group in the previous reporting period which was as follows:

31 December 2023	Current within six months £'000	Current six to twelve months £'000	Between one and five years £'000	Greater than five years £'000
Trade payables	14,882	-	-	-
Other payables	5,010	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	116	116	927	1,033
	20,008	116	927	1,033

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group might be unable to meet its obligations. The Group manages its liquidity needs through the close control, monitoring and forecasting of cash inflows and cash outflows. Net cash requirements are compared to available borrowing facilities in order to determine headroom or any shortfalls. Management believe that levels of cash reserves and available headroom are sufficient to meet the Group's needs over its forecast period.



19. Fair value measurement

The following tables detail the consolidated group's assets and liabilities, measured or disclosed at fair value, using a three level hierarchy, based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the entire fair value measurement, being:

- ▶ **Level 1:** Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date
- ▶ **Level 2:** Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly
- ▶ **Level 3:** Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

31 December 2024	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
Assets				
Land and buidlings	-	-	13,935	13,935
Investment property	-	-	614	614
	-	-	14,549	14,549
31 December 2023	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
Assets				
Land and buidlings	-	-	14,022	14,022
Investment property	-	-	614	614
	-	-	14,636	14,636

As at 31 December 2023 the only liabilities held at fair value were forward foreign exchange contracts. The fair value at 31 December 2023 was a liability of £31,000. There were no liabilities held at fair value at 31 December 2024.

Valuation techniques for fair value measurements categorised within level 2 and level 3

The basis of the valuation of land and buildings and the investment property is fair value. The land and buildings were revalued for the first time on 31 December 2023 based on independent assessments by RICS Registered Valuers having recent experience in the location and category of land and buildings being valued. Valuations are based on current prices for similar properties in the same location and condition.

Derivative financial instruments have been valued based on the present value of future cash flows based on the forward exchange rates at the reporting date.

Level 3 assets and liabilities

Movements in level 3 assets and liabilities during the current and previous financial year are set out below:

	Land and buildings £'000	Investment property £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 1 January 2024	14,022	614	14,636
Depreciation	(87)	-	(87)
Balance at 31 December 2024	13,935	614	14,549

The unobservable inputs used to determine the fair value to land and buildings are the market values per square foot that the properties could expect to realised if sold on the open market. A range of values have been used across the property portfolio from £25 to £85 per square foot for land and buildings and either £25,000 or £650,000 per acre for additional land. A 1% change in market values would increase or decrease fair value by £139,000.

Notes forming part of the Group financial statements (continued)

20. Equity

Called up share capital

	2024		2023	
	No. of shares	£'000	No. of shares	£'000
Allotted and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of 10p each	12,860,959	1,286	12,860,959	1,286
"A" ordinary shares of 10p each	73,368	7	73,368	7
	12,934,327	1,293	12,934,327	1,293

Both classes of share rank pari passu in all respects.

Details of company share options outstanding at 31 December 2024 and shares held by the ESOT are given in note 11.

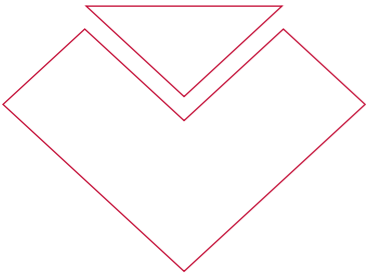
Other components of equity

The details of other components of equity are as follows:

	Revaluation of land and buildings £'000	ESOT £'000	Financial instruments at FVOCI £'000	Total £'000
At 1 January 2023	-	(761)	-	(761)
Revaluation of land and buildings	5,868	-	-	5,868
Deferred tax on revaluation	(1,467)	-	-	(1,467)
ESOT movement in year	-	238	-	238
Financial instruments	-	-	(31)	(31)
At 31 December 2023	4,401	(523)	(31)	3,847
At 1 January 2024	4,401	(523)	(31)	3,847
ESOT movement in year	-	316	-	316
Financial instruments	-	-	31	31
At 31 December 2024	4,401	(207)	-	4,194

21. Ultimate controlling related party

At the year end, the Directors considered that the Company had no ultimate controlling party.



22. Leases

The balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases:

Right of use assets included within property, plant and equipment

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Long leasehold property	1,627	1,788
	1,627	1,788

Lease liabilities

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Current	164	157
Non-current	1,477	1,641
	1,641	1,798

There were additions of £30,000 to right of use assets during the year (2023: £28,000).

The Group leased two properties during the year. The Group is not exposed to any significant future cash outflows that are not reflected in the measurement of the lease liabilities. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants.

The statement of profit or loss includes the following amounts relating to leases:

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Depreciation of right of use assets:		
Property	191	188
Interest expense (included in net finance costs)	75	82

The total cash outflow for leases during the period was £232,000 (2023: £225,000).



Notes forming part of the Group financial statements (continued)

23. Retirement benefits

The Group operates funded pension schemes for certain employees and Directors. The total contributions to all pensions by the Group for the year was £898,000 (2023: £796,000).

Defined contribution schemes accounted for £898,000 (2023: £796,000) of this amount with £nil (2023: £nil) relating to a defined benefit scheme, where the benefits are based on final pensionable pay.

The defined benefit scheme is legally separate from the Group and is managed by a board of trustees. The board of trustees of the scheme is required by its articles of association to act in the best interest of the fund and is responsible for setting the investment policies. The Group is represented on the board of trustees by employer nominated and appointed trustees.

The defined benefit obligation relating to the defined benefit scheme are assessed in accordance with the advice of an independent qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method of valuation. The latest actuarial valuation of the Company's pension scheme was carried out as at 31 March 2023 (approved 16 November 2023).

In accordance with the terms of the schedule of the contributions dated 16 November 2023 the Company expects to contribute approximately £nil to the defined benefit pension scheme in the year ending 31 December 2025. The next scheme funding actuarial valuation is due as at 31 March 2026. The recovery plan and schedule of contributions will be reviewed at this date.

The scheme was closed to future accrual at 1 July 2011 and the group has an unconditional right of refund of any surplus upon satisfaction of the scheme's liabilities.

The scheme exposes the Group to actuarial risk such as interest rate risk, investment risk, longevity risk and inflation risk:

Interest rate risk

The present value of the defined benefit liabilities is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to market yields of high quality corporate bonds. The estimated term of the bonds is consistent with the estimated term of the defined benefit obligation.

A decrease in market yield on high quality corporate bonds will increase the value of the scheme's liabilities, although it is expected that this would be offset partially by an increase in the fair value of certain of the plan assets.

Investment risk

The plan assets at 31 December 2024 are held predominantly in bonds and debt instruments. The fair value of the equity assets is exposed to the risks of movements in UK and Overseas equity markets.

Longevity risk

The Group is required to provide benefits for life for the members of the scheme. The liabilities of the scheme are sensitive to unexpected changes in future mortality.

Inflation risk

Elements of the pensions in payment under the scheme are linked to inflation. An increase in the inflation rate would increase the value of the defined benefit liability. A portion of the plan assets are inflation-linked debt securities which will mitigate some of the effects of inflation.



The value of the assets of the schemes at 31 December were:

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Bonds - UK Government	6,039	5,205
Cash	111	116
Other	-	1,290
Total market value of assets	6,150	6,611
Present value of scheme liabilities	(4,268)	(4,740)
Surplus in the scheme	1,882	1,871
Related deferred tax liability	(471)	(468)
Net pension asset	1,411	1,403

A reconciliation of the defined benefit obligation and plan assets to the amounts presented in the balance sheet for each of the reporting periods is presented below:

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Defined benefit obligation	(4,268)	(4,740)
Fair value of plan assets	6,150	6,611
Scheme surplus	1,882	1,871

Analysis of the amount recognised in profit or loss:

Interest income	291	318
Interest on pension scheme liabilities	(208)	(215)
Administration cost	(78)	(66)
Total income recognised in profit or loss	5	37

Analysis of amount recognised in statement of comprehensive income:

Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	(452)	(139)
Actuarial gains/(losses) from changes in financial assumptions	471	(125)
Actuarial gains from changes in demographic assumptions	10	83
Actuarial losses from experience differing from that assumed	(23)	(159)
Total gain/(loss) recognised in other comprehensive income	6	(340)

Notes forming part of the Group financial statements (continued)

Movements in the fair value of plan assets during the year were as follows:

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
At 1 January	6,611	6,820
Interest cost	291	318
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	(452)	(139)
Benefits paid	(222)	(322)
Administration costs	(78)	(66)
At 31 December	6,150	6,611

Movements in the defined benefit obligation during the year were as follows:

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
At 1 January	(4,740)	(4,646)
Interest cost	(208)	(215)
Remeasurement - actuarial gains/(losses) from changes in financial assumptions	471	(125)
Remeasurement - actuarial gains from changes in demographic assumptions	10	83
Remeasurement - experience differing from that assumed	(23)	(159)
Benefits paid	222	322
At 31 December	(4,268)	(4,740)

The significant actuarial assumptions used for the valuation are as follows:

	2024 %	2023 %
Rate of increase in pensionable salaries	2.5	2.5
Rate of increase in pensions in payment	3.0	2.9
Discount rate	5.5	4.5
Inflation assumption	3.1	3.0

The mortality assumption adopted for the purposes of the calculations as at 31 December 2024 is as follows:

- Base table: S3PxA tables, year of birth
- Future mortality improvements: CMI 2023 mortality projection model at 1.5% per annum.

Average life expectancies - Billington Scheme

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Male retiring at reporting date at age 62 (in years)	24.3	24.4
Male retiring at reporting date +20 years at age 62 (in years)	26.1	26.2
Female retiring at reporting date at age 62 (in years)	27.1	27.1
Female retiring at reporting date +20 years at age 62 (in years)	28.9	28.8

Members are assumed to retire at the earliest age at which they can take their full pension unreduced. No allowance is included for members continuing their benefits at retirement.

The significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are the discount rate, the rate of inflation and the average life expectancy. The calculation of the net defined benefit surplus is sensitive to these assumptions.

Impact of changes in the significant actuarial assumptions:

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
0.5% increase to discount rate	(256)	(284)
0.5% increase in inflation and related assumptions	128	142
1 year increase in life expectancy	128	142

The above shows the impact on the defined benefit obligation if the assumptions were changed as shown (assuming all other assumptions remain constant). This sensitivity analysis may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in the assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.



Notes forming part of the Group financial statements (continued)

24. Related party transactions

No transactions took place with any companies with which the Group has common Directors during the year. There were no outstanding balances with any such related parties at either the opening or closing balance sheet dates.

Key management personnel

Key management are only considered to be the Directors of Billington Holdings Plc and all are remunerated through this Company. Remuneration in respect of key management was as follows:

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Short-term employee benefits	1,355	1,070
Post-employment benefits	26	38
Share based payment charge	671	605
	2,052	1,713

25. Reconciliation of financing activities

	Cash and cash equivalents £'000	Property loans £'000	Lease liabilities £'000	Total £'000
At 1 January 2023	11,634	(750)	(1,941)	8,943
Cash flow	10,450	750	143	11,343
At 31 December 2023	22,084	-	(1,798)	20,286
Cash flow	(385)	-	157	(228)
At 31 December 2024	21,699	-	(1,641)	20,058

26. Post balance sheet event

On 21 January 2025, the Company issued 400,000 ordinary shares of 10 pence each to satisfy the future vesting of existing employee share awards, to senior management, under the Group's Long Term Incentive Plan, and to enable future awards under the Group's Deferred Bonus Plan. The shares were issued to Ocorian Trustees (Jersey) Limited in its capacity as trustee of the Billington Holdings plc Employee Share Ownership Trust.





Parent company statement of financial position

as at 31 December 2024

	Note	2024		2023	
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	8		14,195		13,991
Investment property	9		494		494
Investments in subsidiaries	10		1,564		1,223
Total non current assets			16,253		15,708
Current assets					
Debtors	12	2,117		2,577	
Cash at bank and in hand		21,688		22,082	
Total current assets			23,805		24,659
Total assets			40,058		40,367
Current liabilities					
Creditors	13	(10,826)		(11,382)	
Total current liabilities			(10,826)		(11,382)
Non-current liabilities					
Deferred tax liabilities	14	(1,178)		(1,232)	
Total non-current liabilities			(1,178)		(1,232)
Total liabilities			(12,004)		(12,614)
Net assets			28,054		27,753
Capital and reserves					
Share capital	15		1,293		1,293
Share premium			1,864		1,864
Capital redemption reserve			132		132
Other reserve	16		4,194		3,878
Retained earnings			20,571		20,586
Shareholders' funds			28,054		27,753

The parent company has taken advantage of Section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and has not included its own profit and loss account and related notes in these financial statements.

The profit after taxation of the company for the year was £3,424,000 (2023: £6,793,000). Total comprehensive income of the company for the year was £3,424,000 (2023: £11,194,000).

The parent company financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 14 April 2025.

Ian Lawson
Non-Executive Chairman

Trevor Taylor
Chief Financial Officer

Notes 1 to 20 form part of these parent company financial statements.



Parent company statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Capital redemption reserve £'000	Other reserve £'000	Accumulated profits £'000	Total equity £'000
At 1 January 2023	1,293	1,864	132	(761)	14,614	17,142
ESOT movement in year	-	-	-	238	(228)	10
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-	-	6,793	6,793
Credit relating to equity-settled share based payments	-	-	-	-	1,305	1,305
Dividends	-	-	-	-	(1,898)	(1,898)
Revaluation of land and buildings	-	-	-	5,868	-	5,868
Deferred tax on revaluation	-	-	-	(1,467)	-	(1,467)
At 31 December 2023	1,293	1,864	132	3,878	20,586	27,753

	Share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Capital redemption reserve £'000	Other reserve £'000	Accumulated profits £'000	Total equity £'000
At 1 January 2024	1,293	1,864	132	3,878	20,586	27,753
ESOT movement in year	-	-	-	316	(316)	-
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-	-	3,424	3,424
Credit relating to equity-settled share based payments	-	-	-	-	1,066	1,066
Dividends	-	-	-	-	(4,189)	(4,189)
At 31 December 2024	1,293	1,864	132	4,194	20,571	28,054

Notes 1 to 20 form part of these parent company financial statements.





Notes forming part of the parent company financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024

1. Company information

Billington Holdings Plc is a company domiciled in England and Wales, registration number 02402219. The registered office is Barnsley Road, Wombwell, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, S73 8DS.

The company is a holding company providing management services to its subsidiaries.

2. Compliance with Accounting Standards

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, including the provisions of the Large and Medium sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, and under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value.

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 £'000.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption from disclosing the following information in its company only accounts, as permitted by the reduced disclosure regime within FRS 102:

- ▶ Section 7 ‘Statement of Cash Flows’ – Presentation of a Statement of Cash Flow and related notes and disclosures
- ▶ Section 11 ‘Basic Financial Instruments’ & Section 12 ‘Other Financial Instrument Issues’
- ▶ Section 26 ‘Share-based Payment’ – Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements
- ▶ Section 33 ‘Related Party Disclosures’ – Compensation for key management personnel

3. Significant judgements and estimates

Preparation of the financial statements requires management to make significant judgements and estimates.

Estimation uncertainty

When preparing the financial statements management undertakes a number of judgements, estimates and assumptions about recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The actual results may differ from the judgements, estimates and assumptions made by management, and will seldom equal the estimated results.

There are no areas of significant judgment and estimation.

4. Accounting Policies

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The going concern basis of the parent company is dependent on that of the Group. The Directors have taken note of the guidance issued by the Financial Reporting Council on Going Concern Assessments in determining that this is the appropriate basis of preparation of the financial statements and have considered a number of factors.

The financial position of the Group and its positive trading performance in 2023 and 2024 are detailed in the Financial Review and they demonstrate the robust position of the Group heading into 2025.

The Company has a gross cash balance of £21.7 million as at 31 December 2024 with no long-term borrowings or commitments.

During the year the Group entered into an agreement with HSBC, the Company’s bankers’ for a £6.0 million Revolving Credit Facility for 3 years to March 2027, which provides further funding and headroom security.

The Group has maintained its strong cash position notwithstanding the continued capital expenditure programme currently being completed. The capital expenditure programme across the Group is part of the Group’s operational improvement programme that is, and will continue to, yield production efficiency gains in the short to medium term.

The Group has secured a number of significant contracts in 2024 for delivery in 2025 and 2026 and has a substantial level of secured productive hours.

The Directors have reviewed the Group’s forecasts and projections for the period to April 2026, including sensitivity analysis, to assess the Group’s resilience to potential adverse outcomes including a highly pessimistic ‘severe but plausible’ scenario. This scenario is based on a significantly reduced trading performance for some of the entities within the Group and no further orders being received for the Group’s primary trading entity. Furthermore, significant contract deterioration from that anticipated at the period end date has been assumed in the pessimistic scenario. Notwithstanding the stress tests that have been completed on the forecasts and projections the Group projects that it would have sufficient resources to continue trading without the requirement for any additional funding requirements.

The Directors expect that the parent company and Group has sufficient resources to enable it to continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.



(a) Property, plant and equipment

In the prior year, the Group chose to voluntarily change accounting policy from a cost to a revaluation model for land and buildings as it results in more reliable and relevant information, the assets fair value, being provided. On initial application, the assets were revalued at the year end through other comprehensive income with no retrospective restatement of comparatives.

Land and buildings are recognised at fair value based on periodic, but at least triennial, valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation for buildings. A revaluation surplus is credited to other reserves in shareholders’ equity. All other property, plant and equipment is recognised at historic cost less depreciation.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets (other than freehold and assets under construction) less estimated residual value by equal annual instalments over their expected useful lives. Land is not depreciated. The rates applicable are:

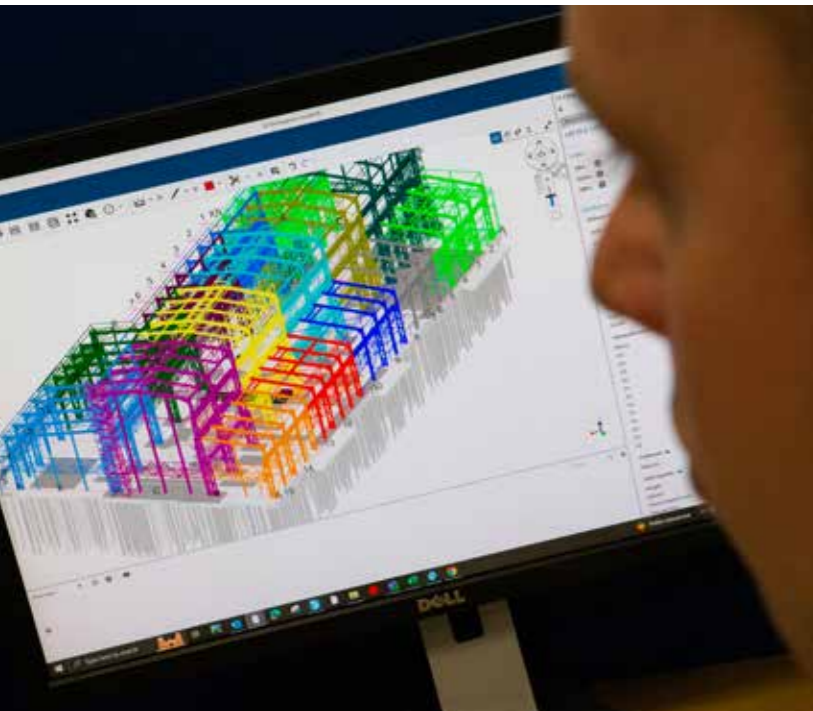
- ▶ Buildings..... **2%**
- ▶ Plant and equipment..... **5% to 33.3%**

Impairment testing of property, plant and equipment

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). As a result, some assets are tested individually for impairment and some are tested at a cash-generating unit level.

Individual assets or cash-generating units are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset’s or cash-generating unit’s carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value, reflecting market conditions less costs to sell, and value in use based on an internal discounted cash flow evaluation. All assets are subsequently reassessed for indications that an impairment loss previously recognised may no longer exist.



Notes forming part of the parent company financial statements (continued)



(b) Investment property

Investment property is held at fair value and is subject to measurement at each statement of financial position date by reference to recent valuations by an independent professional valuer, current market rates and yields for comparable properties. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in the income statement.

Investment properties held by the Company and leased to other group entities are accounted for as property, plant and equipment using the cost model.

(c) Current and deferred tax

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in retained earnings. The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred balances are recognised on all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the statement of financial position date, except that:

- the recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and

- any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences.

(d) Retirement benefits

Defined Contribution Pension Schemes

The pension costs charged against operating profits represent the amount of the contributions payable to the schemes in respect of the accounting period.

Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefits, including holiday entitlement, are included in current pension and other employee obligations at the undiscounted amount that the Group expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement.

(e) Investments

In the separate accounts of the company, interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

(f) Cash

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and demand deposits.

(g) Employee Share Ownership Trust (ESOT)

The Company's Employee Share Ownership Trust ("ESOT") is a separately administered trust. The assets of the ESOT comprise shares in the company and cash. The assets, liabilities, income and costs of the ESOT have been included in the financial statements as the Company exercises control over the ESOT in accordance with the terms of the trust deed. The shares in the Company are included at cost to the ESOT and deducted from equity. Dividend income is excluded in arriving at profit before tax and deducted from the aggregate of dividends paid and proposed. When calculating earnings per share these shares are treated as if they were cancelled.

(h) Share-based payment transactions

The Company issues equity-settled share-based payments. These share-based payments are measured at fair value at the date of grant using a Black-Scholes model based on the Company's estimate of shares that will eventually vest. The fair value determined is then expensed in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, with a corresponding increase in equity. Further details are included in note 11 of the consolidated financial statements.

(i) Financial instruments

The company uses financial instruments, other than derivatives, comprising borrowings, cash resources and various items such as trade debtors, trade creditors etc. that arise from its operations. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the company's operations.

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value. Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Income and expenditure arising on financial instruments is recognised on the accruals basis, and credited or charged to retained earnings in the financial period to which it relates.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

5. Profit before taxation

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual accounts	90	80

6. Directors and employees

Staff costs during the year including Directors:

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Wages and salaries	2,323	1,977
Social security	461	521
Pension costs	82	88
Share-based payments	725	652
	3,591	3,238

The average number of administration employees of the company during the year was 26 (2023: 25).

Information relating Directors' emoluments, pension entitlements, share options and LTIP interests are included in note 3 of the consolidated financial statements and the Remuneration Committee Report.

7. Dividends

A final dividend in respect of 2023 of 33.0 pence (£4,189,000) per ordinary share was paid on 3 July 2024. No interim dividends were paid in 2024. A final dividend has been proposed in respect of 2024 of 25.0 pence (£3,244,000) per ordinary share. As the distribution of dividends by Billington Holdings Plc requires approval at the shareholders' meeting, no liability in this respect is recognised in the consolidated financial statements.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association a write-back of £nil (2023: £2,000) has been recognised during the year relating to unclaimed dividends over 12 years old.



Notes forming part of the parent company financial statements (continued)

8. Property, plant and equipment

	Land & buildings £'000	Plant & equipment £'000	Assets under construction £'000	Total £'000
Cost				
At 1 January 2024	13,945	181	-	14,126
Additions	-	8	301	309
Disposals	-	(4)	-	(4)
At 31 December 2024	13,945	185	301	14,431
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2024	-	135	-	135
Charge for year	87	18	-	105
Disposals	-	(4)	-	(4)
At 31 December 2024	87	149	-	236
Net book value at 31 December 2024	13,858	36	301	14,195
Net book value at 31 December 2023	13,945	46	-	13,991

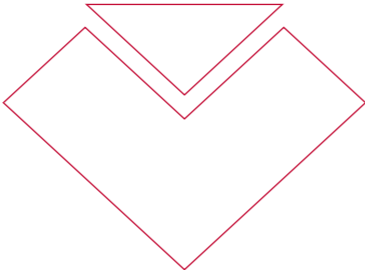
Included within land and buildings above is land with a fair value of £5,808,333 inclusive of leasehold land of £1,740,000, both of which are not depreciated.

If land and buildings were stated on the historical cost basis, the amount would be as follows:

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
At 1 January	9,139	9,139
Accumulated depreciation	(1,149)	(1,062)
At 31 December	7,990	8,077

Included within land and buildings above, is land with a cost of £3,994,000 inclusive of leasehold land of £1,000,000, both of which are not depreciated.

The Company has charged the freehold properties to secure bank facilities across the Group.



9. Investment property

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
At 1 January	494	464
Fair value adjustment	-	30
At 31 December	494	494

10. Investments

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Shares in subsidiary undertakings:		
At 1 January	1,223	570
Capital contributions	341	653
At 31 December	1,564	1,223

All companies have only ordinary shares in issue and are registered in England and Wales unless otherwise stated.

The principal trading subsidiary undertakings are disclosed in note 10 of the Group consolidated financial statements.

Capital contributions of £341,000 (2023: £653,000) were made during the year in relation to share-based payments on behalf of subsidiaries.

Notes forming part of the parent company financial statements (continued)

11. Share based payments

Details of the share-based payment arrangements are the same for the parent company as for the Group and the relevant information is disclosed in note 11 of the consolidated financial statements.

Under FRS102, the Group recognises an expense in the relevant company's financial statements. The expense is apportioned over the vesting period based upon the number of options which are expected to vest and the fair value of those options at the date of grant. The total charge apportioned to Billington Holdings Plc and recognised as debit in the year was £725,000 (2023: 559,000) in respect of the company. In addition a share-based payment charge of £341,000 (2023: £653,000) has been recognised on behalf of subsidiaries.

12. Debtors

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Amounts falling due within one year		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	2,000	2,518
Other debtors	29	32
Prepayments	88	27
	2,117	2,577

Amounts owed by group undertakings are repayable on demand. Interest payable on these loans is charged at the Bank of England base rate plus 0.5%. No provisions are deemed to be required against the outstanding amounts.

13. Creditors

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Trade creditors	298	34
Amounts owed to group undertakings	9,414	10,288
Social security and other taxes	76	76
Accruals	1,038	984
	10,826	11,382

Amounts owed to group undertakings are repayable on demand. Interest payable on these loans is charged at the Bank of England base rate plus 0.5%.



14. Deferred tax

Deferred tax provided in the financial statements is set out below and is calculated using a tax rate of 25% (2023: 25%).

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Accelerated capital allowances	(10)	(7)
Other short term timing differences	299	242
	289	235
Deferred tax recognised in other comprehensive income		
Revaluation of land and buildings	(1,467)	(1,467)
	(1,178)	(1,232)

The recoverability of the deferred tax asset is dependent on future Group taxable profits which the Directors consider likely as a result of recently prepared financial forecasts.



Notes forming part of the parent company financial statements (continued)

15. Called up share capital

Equity	2024		2023	
	No. of shares	£'000	No. of shares	£'000
Allotted and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of 10p each	12,860,959	1,286	12,860,959	1,286
"A" ordinary shares of 10p each	73,368	7	73,368	7
	12,934,327	1,293	12,934,327	1,293

Both classes of share rank pari passu in all respects.

Details of Company share options outstanding at 31 December 2024 and shares held by the ESOT are given in note 11 of the Group consolidated financial statements.

16. Reserves

The following describes the nature and purpose of each reserve within equity:

Share premium - consideration received for shares issued above their nominal value net of transaction costs.

Capital redemption reserve - the nominal value of shares repurchased and still held at the end of the reporting period.

Other reserve - represents the accumulated balance of share capital held by the Employee Share Ownership Trust and cumulative revaluation gains and losses in respect of land and buildings, except revaluation gains and losses recognised in profit or loss.

Retained earnings - cumulative profit and loss net of distributions to owners.

Other components of equity

The details of other components of equity are as follows:

	Revaluation of land and buildings £'000	ESOT £'000	Total £'000
At 1 January 2023	-	(761)	(761)
Revaluation of land and buildings	5,868	-	5,868
Deferred tax on revaluation	(1,467)	-	(1,467)
ESOT movement in year	-	238	238
At 31 December 2023	4,401	(523)	3,878
At 1 January 2024	4,401	(523)	3,878
ESOT movement in year	-	316	316
At 31 December 2024	4,401	(207)	4,194

17. Ultimate controlling related party

At the year end, the Directors considered that the Company had no ultimate controlling party.

18. Retirement benefits

The company operates funded pension schemes for certain employees and Directors. The total contributions to all pensions by the company for the year was £82,000 (2023: £88,000).

19. Related party transactions

No transactions took place with any companies with which the Group has common Directors during the year. There were no outstanding balances with any such related parties at either the opening or closing balance sheet dates.

In accordance with FRS102 Billington Holdings plc is exempt from disclosing related party transactions with its wholly owned subsidiaries.

20. Contingent liabilities

The company is part of the group cross guarantee to the principal bankers. At the year end there were no outstanding liabilities or contingent liabilities.





Billington Holdings Plc

Steel House, Barnsley Road, Wombwell, Barnsley, South Yorkshire S73 8DS
+44 (0) 1226 340666 | info@billington-holdings.plc.uk

billington-holdings.plc.uk



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