

# Northcot Brick Ltd

Annual Report and Financial Statements  
for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

Buckler Spencer Limited  
Old Police Station  
Church Street  
Swadlincote  
Derbyshire  
DE11 8LN

# Northcot Brick Ltd

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# **Northcot Brick Ltd**

## **Company Information**

**Director** Mr M J H Hodgskin-Brown

**Company secretary** Mrs A Hodgskin-Brown  
Mr G Eccles

**Registered office** Westhaven House  
Arleston Way  
Shirley  
Solihull  
West Midlands  
B90 4LH

**Auditors** Buckler Spencer Limited  
Old Police Station  
Church Street  
Swadlincote  
Derbyshire  
DE11 8LN

## **Northcot Brick Ltd**

### **Director's Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2019**

The director presents his report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019.

#### **Director of the company**

The director who held office during the year was as follows:

Mr M J H Hodgskin-Brown

#### **Disclosure of information to the auditors**

The director has taken steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information. The director confirms that there is no relevant information that he knows of and of which he knows the auditors are unaware. The principal activity of the client is brick manufacture.

#### **Small companies provision statement**

This report has been prepared in accordance with the small companies regime under the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the director on 28 November 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

.....  
Mr M J H Hodgskin-Brown  
Director

## **Northcot Brick Ltd**

### **Statement of Director's Responsibilities**

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

# **Northcot Brick Ltd**

## **Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Northcot Brick Ltd**

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Northcot Brick Ltd (the 'company') for the year ended 30 June 2019, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account and Statement of Retained Earnings, Balance Sheet, and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### **Conclusions relating to going concern**

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

### **Other information**

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. 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.

In accordance with the current standards governing audits we have taken advantage of the Ethical Standards provisions issued by the Financial Reporting Council (FRC), relating to "Ethical Standard - Provisions Available for Small Entities", with reference to management & familiarity threats.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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.

## **Northcot Brick Ltd**

### **Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Northcot Brick Ltd**

We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### **Opinion on other matter 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 Director's Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Director's Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

#### **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Director's Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

#### **Responsibilities of the director**

As explained more fully in the Statement of Director's Responsibilities [set out on page 3], the director is 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 director determines 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 director is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the director either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the director.

## **Northcot Brick Ltd**

### **Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Northcot Brick Ltd**

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the company to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the company audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

#### **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.

.....  
John Buckler MA FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
For and on behalf of Buckler Spencer Limited, Statutory Auditor  
Old Police Station  
Church Street  
Swadlincote  
Derbyshire  
DE11 8LN

28 November 2019



## Northcot Brick Ltd

### Profit and Loss Account and Statement of Retained Earnings for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover	<u>3</u>	5,930,055	6,325,805
Cost of sales		<u>(3,515,338)</u>	<u>(3,624,558)</u>
Gross profit		2,414,717	2,701,247
Administrative expenses		<u>(1,619,926)</u>	<u>(1,634,531)</u>
Operating profit	<u>4</u>	<u>794,791</u>	<u>1,066,716</u>
Gain on financial assets at fair value through profit and loss account		81,530	4,090
Other interest receivable and similar income	<u>5</u>	10,124	9,987
Interest payable and similar charges		<u>-</u>	<u>329</u>
		<u>91,654</u>	<u>14,406</u>
Profit before tax		886,445	1,081,122
Taxation	<u>8</u>	<u>(232,820)</u>	<u>(226,808)</u>
Profit for the financial year		653,625	854,314
Retained earnings brought forward		3,528,674	2,674,360
Dividends paid		<u>(100,000)</u>	<u>-</u>
Retained earnings carried forward		<u><u>4,082,299</u></u>	<u><u>3,528,674</u></u>

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

# Northcot Brick Ltd

(Registration number: 00494330)

## Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	<u>9</u>	552,748	538,294
Investment property	<u>10</u>	1,229,321	1,139,191
		<u>1,782,069</u>	<u>1,677,485</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	<u>11</u>	822,915	761,488
Debtors	<u>12</u>	1,127,603	1,300,302
Cash at bank and in hand		1,827,228	1,147,170
		<u>3,777,746</u>	<u>3,208,960</u>
<b>Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year</b>	<u>14</u>	<u>(1,207,516)</u>	<u>(1,163,130)</u>
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>2,570,230</u>	<u>2,045,830</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		4,352,299	3,723,315
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>	<u>15</u>	<u>(268,000)</u>	<u>(192,641)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>4,084,299</u>	<u>3,530,674</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	<u>17</u>	2,000	2,000
Profit and loss account		4,082,299	3,528,674
Total equity		<u>4,084,299</u>	<u>3,530,674</u>

### Small companies provision statement

This report has been prepared in accordance with the small companies regime under the Companies Act 2006

Approved and authorised by the director on 28 November 2019

.....

Mr M J H Hodgskin-Brown  
Director

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

# **Northcot Brick Ltd**

## **Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019**

### **1 General information**

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in the United Kingdom.

The address of its registered office is:

Westhaven House  
Arleston Way  
Shirley  
Solihull  
West Midlands  
B90 4LH

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the director on 28 November 2019.

### **2 Accounting policies**

#### **Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates**

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

#### **Statement of compliance**

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

#### **Basis of preparation**

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

The presentation of the financial statements is in pound sterling and is rounded to the nearest £1.

#### **Summary of disclosure exemptions**

The company has elected to take up certain exemptions in accordance with S1A of FRS 102 which include:

1. Preparation of a cash flow statement
2. Preparation of a strategic report
3. Disclosure of key management remuneration.

#### **Name of parent of group**

These financial statements are consolidated in the financial statements of EH Smith (Holdings) Ltd.

The financial statements of EH Smith (Holdings) Ltd may be obtained from Companies House, Crown way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

#### **Revenue recognition**

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured which is when the bricks are despatched or, with the properties, when the date is reached as agreed in the signed contract;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

# Northcot Brick Ltd

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

### Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

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 in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

### Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation. The company does not capitalise any interest charges incurred during the asset acquisition and installation processes.

Tangible assets are reviewed monthly for potential signs of impairment during the stock take and are also reviewed annually by management. Any impairment is assessed and adjusted as required are made.

### Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Land and Buildings	2% on cost of buildings
Plant and Machinery	10% to 25% on cost

### Investment property

Investment property is shown at most recent valuation. Any aggregate surplus or deficit arising from changes in fair value is recognised in profit and loss.

This year, the valuation was carried out by the directors based on the rental yield basis used by professional valuers within the group. It is assumed that the basis used by the professional valuer for other group properties is a reasonable formula for the properties in the company.

### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

## **Northcot Brick Ltd**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019**

#### **Trade debtors**

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

#### **Stocks**

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

#### **Trade creditors**

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### **Leases**

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the Profit and Loss Account and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

#### **Dividends**

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

#### **Defined benefit pension obligation**

Contributions to the defined benefit scheme are charged to the Profit and Loss Account at rates determined by an independent actuary so as to spread the cost of pensions over employees' working lives. Contributions to the defined contribution scheme are charged to the Profit and Loss Account as they become payable.

# Northcot Brick Ltd

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

### Long term employee benefits

Employers are entitled to holiday pay in accordance with current regulations. As the year end and holiday period are different, this gives rise to a holiday pay accrual. This is based upon the proportion of holiday days used per staff member at the year end with an accrual or prepayment being reserved as appropriate in the financial statements.

### 3 Revenue

The analysis of the company's revenue for the year from continuing operations is as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Sale of goods	5,804,019	6,203,786
Rental income from investment property	126,036	122,019
	<u>5,930,055</u>	<u>6,325,805</u>

### 4 Operating profit

Arrived at after charging/(crediting)

	2019 £	2018 £
Depreciation expense	196,524	187,931
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	2,121
	<u>-</u>	<u>2,121</u>

### 5 Other interest receivable and similar income

	2019 £	2018 £
Interest income on bank deposits	10,124	9,987
	<u>10,124</u>	<u>9,987</u>

### 6 Staff costs

The aggregate payroll costs were as follows. It is confirmed that no director received remuneration or any non-cash benefit from the company during the year:

	2019 £	2018 £
Wages and salaries	2,108,137	1,899,493
Social security costs	195,815	188,126
Pension costs, defined contribution scheme	81,178	60,799
Other employee expense	112,980	93,166
	<u>2,498,110</u>	<u>2,241,584</u>

The average number of persons employed by the company (including the director) during the year, analysed by category was as follows:

# Northcot Brick Ltd

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

	2019 No.	2018 No.
Production	50	56
Administration and support	14	14
	<u>64</u>	<u>70</u>

### 7 Auditors' remuneration

	2019 £	2018 £
Audit of the financial statements	<u>4,000</u>	<u>4,000</u>
<b>Other fees to auditors</b>		
All other services relating to corporate finance transactions on behalf of the company or any associates	<u>5,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>

### 8 Taxation

Tax charged/(credited) in the income statement

	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Current taxation</b>		
UK corporation tax	157,461	223,308
<b>Deferred taxation</b>		
Arising from changes in tax rates and laws	<u>75,359</u>	<u>3,500</u>
Tax expense in the income statement	<u>232,820</u>	<u>226,808</u>

The tax on profit before tax for the year is the same as the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2018 - the same as the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19% (2018 - 19%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit before tax	<u>886,445</u>	<u>1,081,122</u>
Corporation tax at standard rate	168,425	205,413
Tax increase (decrease) from effect of capital allowances and depreciation	3,824	25,745
Other tax effects for reconciliation between accounting profit and tax expense (income)	<u>60,571</u>	<u>(4,350)</u>
Total tax charge	<u>232,820</u>	<u>226,808</u>

# Northcot Brick Ltd

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

### Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

	<b>Liability £</b>
<b>2018</b>	
Deferred Tax	3,500

### 9 Tangible assets

	<b>Land and buildings £</b>	<b>Plant &amp; machinery £</b>	<b>Total £</b>
<b>Cost or valuation</b>			
At 1 July 2018	230,881	3,267,696	3,498,577
Additions	87,717	118,086	205,803
At 30 June 2019	318,598	3,385,782	3,704,380
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 July 2018	86,664	2,873,619	2,960,283
Charge for the year	4,013	187,336	191,349
At 30 June 2019	90,677	3,060,955	3,151,632
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 30 June 2019	227,921	324,827	552,748
At 30 June 2018	144,217	394,077	538,294

Included within the net book value of land and buildings above is £140,205 (2018 - £144,217) in respect of freehold land and buildings and £87,717 (2018 - £Nil) in respect of short leasehold land and buildings.

### Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts

The net carrying amount of tangible assets includes the following amounts in respect of assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts:

	<b>2019 £</b>	<b>2018 £</b>
Plant & Machinery	-	32,400



# Northcot Brick Ltd

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

### 10 Investment properties

	2019 £
At 1 July	1,139,191
Acquired through business combinations	8,600
Fair value adjustments	81,530
	<hr/>
At 30 June	1,229,321
	<hr/>

There has been no valuation of investment property by an independent valuer.

Included in fair value if investment property is freehold land of £10,000 (2018 - £10,000) which is not depreciated.

	2019 £	2018 £
Cost	1,163,151	1,163,151
Aggregated depreciation	(418,734)	(395,471)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	744,417	767,680
	<hr/>	<hr/>

### 11 Stocks

	2019 £	2018 £
Raw materials and consumables	180,907	106,778
Production supplies	112,459	158,096
Finished goods and goods for resale	529,549	496,614
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	822,915	761,488
	<hr/>	<hr/>

### 12 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	1,027,805	1,072,332
Amounts owed by related parties	58,463	31,560
Prepayments	41,335	196,410
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total current trade and other debtors	1,127,603	1,300,302
	<hr/>	<hr/>

### 13 Cash and cash equivalents

	2019 £	2018 £
Cash on hand	350	350
Cash at bank	1,826,878	1,146,820
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,827,228	1,147,170
	<hr/>	<hr/>

# Northcot Brick Ltd

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

### 14 Creditors

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Due within one year</b>			
Trade creditors		387,192	397,610
Amounts due to related parties		148,832	136,056
Social security and other taxes		292,098	439,491
Other payables		1,443	-
Accrued expenses		377,951	189,973
		<u>1,207,516</u>	<u>1,163,130</u>

### 15 Deferred tax and other provisions

	Deferred tax £	Total £
At 1 July 2018	192,641	192,641
Additional provisions	<u>75,359</u>	<u>75,359</u>
At 30 June 2019	<u>268,000</u>	<u>268,000</u>

### 16 Pension and other schemes

#### Defined contribution pension scheme

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the company to the scheme and amounted to £81,178 (2018 - £60,799).

### 17 Share capital

#### Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2019		2018	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary of £1 each	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000

## Northcot Brick Ltd

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

#### 18 Obligations under leases and hire purchase contracts

##### Operating leases

The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Not later than one year	40,816	118,851
Later than one year and not later than five years	8,255	54,570
	<u>49,071</u>	<u>173,421</u>

The amount of non-cancellable operating lease payments recognised as an expense during the year was £124,350 (2018 - £118,851).

#### 19 Dividends

	2019 £	2018 £
Final dividend of £100,000 (2018 - £Nil) per ordinary share	100,000	-

#### 20 Commitments

##### Pension commitments

The company contributes to a pension scheme operated by it and fellow subsidiaries. The scheme is of the funded defined benefit type. The assets of which are held separately from those of the company, being invested with an insurance company. The latest actuarial valuation was as at 30 June 2019 the details of which are shown in the accounts of E H Smith Holdings Limited.

While E H Smith (Westhaven) Limited is the sponsoring employer E H Smith (Builders Merchants) Limited is the main employer and therefore accounts for the scheme within its financial statements as required by Financial Reporting Standard No 102 (FRS 102).

At 30 June 2019 the scheme had a deficit calculated under the assumptions used in FRS 102 £4,921 million (2018 - £7,183 million), being the difference between the fair value of the assets and the present value of the liabilities. The directors wish to make it clear that the valuation does not account for the guaranteed annuity rate held. When these are included, the deficit reads £2,985 million (2018 - £2,492 million) to 30 June 2019. Based on the nature of the scheme, it is not possible to accurately determine the deficit specifically attributable to the company. Commitments provided for in the accounts amounted to £81,178 (2018 - £60,799). Commitments not provided for in the accounts amounted to £Nil (2018 - £Nil). £Nil relates to pension commitments related to pensions payable to past directors (2018 - £Nil).

## **Northcot Brick Ltd**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019**

#### **21 Contingent liabilities**

The bank account is part of a common bank account known as "Smith Companies Group Account" which has been guaranteed jointly and severally by E H Smith Holdings Limited, all its subsidiary companies and other non-group companies in which its shareholders and directors have interest. At 30 June 2019 there was no liability under this guarantee (2018 nil).

#### **22 APB Ethical Standards relevant circumstances**

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Ethical Standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council (FRC), including "Ethical Standard – Provisions Available for Small Entities", relating to manamgent & familiarity threats.

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