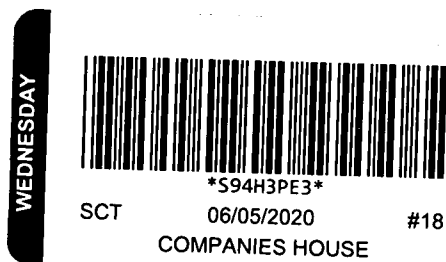


RICHARDSON & STARLING (NORTHERN) LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019



RICHARDSON & STARLING (NORTHERN) LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	J J W Preston J Stewart G T Duncan G Bruce
Secretary	J Stewart
Company number	944470
Registered office	St Martin's House 16 St Martin's Le Grande London EC1A 4EN
Auditor	Geoghegans Chartered Accountants 6 St Colme Street Edinburgh EH3 6AD

RICHARDSON & STARLING (NORTHERN) LIMITED

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RICHARDSON & STARLING (NORTHERN) LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 30 November 2019.

Fair review of the business

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of building preservation contractors.

The company has continued to focus on its principal activity of building preservation contractors. However, the board have reviewed where the company's key skills lie, and have put a strategy in place to concentrate on the areas where they can add value. The directors do not envisage any material change in this strategy in the next twelve months.

Key performance indicators

Turnover

The company's turnover increased by 3.6% in the year. This reflected the company's decision to evaluate the work that the company carries out and to concentrate efforts on core, key skills.

Gross Profit

The gross profit margin decreased to 46.3% compared to 46.8% in the previous year reflecting consistency in the company's approach to direct cost management.

Overheads

Administrative expenses increased by 3.1% in the year. Overheads will continue to be managed through ongoing cost saving initiatives that are in place.

Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The company uses various financial instruments to raise and facilitate the financing of the business. These instruments include inter group borrowings, cash, trade debtors and trade creditors. These instruments carry a variety of financial risks.

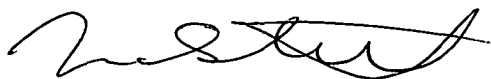
Liquidity Risk

The company seeks to manage financial risk by ensuring sufficient liquidity is available to meet foreseeable needs by reviewing trading and preparing forecasts. Short-term flexibility is achieved with parent company support through inter-group cash transfers.

Credit Risk

The company's principal financial assets are work in progress and trade debtors, which carry the predominant credit risk. This risk is managed through directors setting limits for customers based on a combination of industry reputation, payment history and third party references. Trade debtors are monitored on an ongoing basis and provision is made for doubtful debts where necessary.

On behalf of the board



J Stewart

Director

9 March 2020

RICHARDSON & STARLING (NORTHERN) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2019.

Directors

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

J J W Preston

J Stewart

G T Duncan

J Morrison

G Bruce

(Resigned 24 May 2019)

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 6.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £990,000. The directors do not recommend payment of a further dividend.

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Geoghegans be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put to the Annual General Meeting.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

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

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

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

RICHARDSON & STARLING (NORTHERN) LIMITED


DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'J Stewart', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

J Stewart

Director

9 March 2020

RICHARDSON & STARLING (NORTHERN) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF RICHARDSON & STARLING (NORTHERN) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Richardson & Starling (Northern) Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 November 2019 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity 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 FRS 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 November 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 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.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

RICHARDSON & STARLING (NORTHERN) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF RICHARDSON & STARLING (NORTHERN) LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters 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 directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

A further description of our responsibilities 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.



**Iain Binnie (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Geoghegan**

9 March 2020

**Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor**

6 St Colme Street
Edinburgh
EH3 6AD

RICHARDSON & STARLING (NORTHERN) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover	3	11,727,346	11,317,198
Cost of sales		(6,290,835)	(6,023,675)
Gross profit		5,436,511	5,293,523
Administrative expenses		(4,206,657)	(4,080,652)
Operating profit	4	1,229,854	1,212,871
Interest receivable and similar income	8	258	625
Profit before taxation		1,230,112	1,213,496
Taxation	9	(236,247)	(492,278)
Profit for the financial year		993,865	721,218

The statement of comprehensive income has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

RICHARDSON & STARLING (NORTHERN) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	11	114,077		57,414	
Investments	12	110		110	
		<u>114,187</u>		<u>57,524</u>	
Current assets					
Stocks	14	214,536		162,354	
Debtors	15	3,243,327		2,622,255	
Cash at bank and in hand		180,348		753,423	
		<u>3,638,211</u>		<u>3,538,032</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	<u>(2,246,794)</u>		<u>(2,093,817)</u>	
Net current assets		<u>1,391,417</u>		<u>1,444,215</u>	
Total assets less current liabilities		<u><u>1,505,604</u></u>		<u><u>1,501,739</u></u>	
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	18	5,000		5,000	
Profit and loss reserves		<u>1,500,604</u>		<u>1,496,739</u>	
Total equity		<u><u>1,505,604</u></u>		<u><u>1,501,739</u></u>	

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 9 March 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:



J J W Preston
Director

Company Registration No. 944470

RICHARDSON & STARLING (NORTHERN) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

	Notes	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 December 2017		5,000	1,495,521	1,500,521
Year ended 30 November 2018:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	721,218	721,218
Dividends	10	-	(720,000)	(720,000)
Balance at 30 November 2018		5,000	1,496,739	1,501,739
Year ended 30 November 2019:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	993,865	993,865
Dividends	10	-	(990,000)	(990,000)
Balance at 30 November 2019		5,000	1,500,604	1,505,604

RICHARDSON & STARLING (NORTHERN) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Richardson & Starling (Northern) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is St Martin's House, 16 St Martin's Le Grande, London, EC1A 4EN.

1.1 Accounting convention

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

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

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

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

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' – Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' – Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income.

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

Richardson & Starling (Northern) Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary Veitchi (Holdings) Limited and the results of Richardson & Starling (Northern) Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of Veitchi (Holdings) Limited which are available from 8 Cambuslang Way, Gateway Glasgow, Glasgow G32 8ND.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors are confident that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover, which is stated net of value added tax, represents amounts invoiced to third parties, except in respect of long term contracts where turnover represents the sale value of work done in the year, including estimates in respect of amounts not invoiced. Turnover in respect of long term contracts is calculated based on the estimated stage of completion compared to the overall value of the contract.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

RICHARDSON & STARLING (NORTHERN) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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

Land and buildings leasehold	10 years
Plant and machinery	4 years
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	5 years
Computer equipment	5 years
Motor vehicles	4 years

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

The carrying value of tangible assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

1.5 Fixed asset investments

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

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

1.6 Stocks and work in progress

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

Work in progress is valued at cost less payments on account. Cost comprises direct materials and direct labour.

1.7 Long term contracts

Profit on long term contracts is recognised as the work is carried out if the final outcome can be assessed with reasonable certainty. The profit included is calculated on a prudent basis to reflect the proportion of work carried out at the year end, by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses. Turnover is calculated as that proportion of total contract value which costs incurred to date bear to total expected costs for that contract. Full provision is made for losses on all contracts at the time which they are first foreseen.

1.8 Cash at bank and in hand

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

RICHARDSON & STARLING (NORTHERN) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Financial instruments

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

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

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

Debtors

Debtors with no stated interest rate or receivable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Creditors

Creditors with no stated interest rate payable within one year are recorded at transaction price.

All interest bearing loans and borrowings which are basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the present value of cash payable. After initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost.

1.10 Equity instruments

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

1.11 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

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

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

RICHARDSON & STARLING (NORTHERN) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.12 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.13 Retirement benefits

The assets and liabilities of the group defined benefit pension scheme are disclosed in the financial statements of Veitchi (Holdings) Limited. The scheme was closed to new members on 1 December 2002. The scheme became paid up with effect from 30 November 2004.

Contributions payable to the group's defined contribution pension scheme are charged to the statement of comprehensive income in the period to which they relate.

1.14 Leases

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

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Turnover and other revenue

The total turnover of the company for the year has been derived from its principal activity wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

4 Operating profit

	2019	2018
	£	£
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging:		
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	44,619	25,279
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	1,327,759	1,164,419
Operating lease charges	490,075	405,791

RICHARDSON & STARLING (NORTHERN) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

5 Auditor's remuneration

	2019 £	2018 £
Fees payable to the company's auditor:		
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the company	9,525	10,400
For other services		
Taxation compliance services	1,525	1,825

6 Employees

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

	2019 Number	2018 Number
Staff	60	55
Operatives	94	90
	154	145

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2019 £	2018 £
Wages and salaries	5,097,671	4,933,887
Social security costs	520,116	505,673
Pension costs	255,273	191,483
	5,873,060	5,631,043

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel, which also includes directors, is as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Aggregate compensation	1,004,931	1,061,428

RICHARDSON & STARLING (NORTHERN) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

7 Directors' remuneration

	2019 £	2018 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	550,751	657,303
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	109,319	52,377
	<u>660,070</u>	<u>709,680</u>

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 2 (2018 - 2).

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined benefit schemes amounted to 1 (2018 - 2).

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

	2019 £	2018 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	166,428	175,052
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	28,737	13,124
	<u>195,165</u>	<u>188,176</u>

8 Interest receivable and similar income

	2019 £	2018 £
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	258	283
Other interest income	-	342
	<u>258</u>	<u>625</u>

RICHARDSON & STARLING (NORTHERN) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

9 Taxation

	2019 £	2018 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	240,000	177,500
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(3,753)	(5,952)
Payment in respect of group relief	-	320,730
Total current tax	236,247	492,278

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit before taxation	1,230,112	1,213,496
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)	233,721	230,564
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	10,088	12,475
Utilisation of tax losses awarded by group companies	-	(60,939)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(3,753)	(5,952)
Payment for group relief in excess of tax rate	-	320,730
Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	101	-
Deferred tax not recognised	(782)	(6,553)
Share scheme deductions	(6,435)	(6,276)
Other tax adjustments	3,307	8,229
Taxation charge for the year	236,247	492,278

10 Dividends

	2019 £	2018 £
Final paid	990,000	720,000

RICHARDSON & STARLING (NORTHERN) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

11 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings leasehold	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Computer equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost						
At 1 December 2018	89,675	64,825	41,511	-	-	196,011
Additions	-	55,536	6,486	16,363	22,897	101,282
Disposals	-	(15,280)	(6,570)	-	-	(21,850)
At 30 November 2019	89,675	105,081	41,427	16,363	22,897	275,443
Depreciation and impairment						
At 1 December 2018	80,190	39,077	19,330	-	-	138,597
Depreciation charged in the year	1,054	26,261	8,307	3,273	5,724	44,619
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(15,280)	(6,570)	-	-	(21,850)
At 30 November 2019	81,244	50,058	21,067	3,273	5,724	161,366
Carrying amount						
At 30 November 2019	8,431	55,023	20,360	13,090	17,173	114,077
At 30 November 2018	9,485	25,748	22,181	-	-	57,414

12 Fixed asset investments

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Investments in subsidiaries	13	110	110

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 December 2018 & 30 November 2019	110
Carrying amount	
At 30 November 2019	110
At 30 November 2018	110

RICHARDSON & STARLING (NORTHERN) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

13 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 30 November 2019 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office key	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held Direct
Property Repair Network Limited	1	Insurance repair & building contractors	Ordinary	100.00

Registered Office addresses:

1 8 Cambuslang Way, Gateway Glasgow, Glasgow, G32 8ND

14 Stocks

	2019 £	2018 £
Raw materials and consumables	63,270	59,797
Work in progress	153,213	105,200
Payments received on account	(1,947)	(2,643)
	<u>214,536</u>	<u>162,354</u>

15 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,445,950	1,448,043
Gross amounts owed by contract customers	612,754	384,057
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,126,414	729,643
Other debtors	-	3,879
Prepayments and accrued income	58,209	56,633
	<u>3,243,327</u>	<u>2,622,255</u>

16 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Payments received on account	48,369	46,247
Trade creditors	463,158	391,080
Corporation tax	206,230	181,253
Other taxation and social security	405,701	411,018
Other creditors	83,531	84,588
Accruals and deferred income	1,039,805	979,631
	<u>2,246,794</u>	<u>2,093,817</u>

RICHARDSON & STARLING (NORTHERN) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

17 Retirement benefit schemes

	2019	2018
Defined contribution schemes	£	£
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	255,273	191,483

The company is a participating company in the Veitchi (Holdings) Limited defined benefit and defined contribution pension schemes.

The proportion of assets and liabilities of the group defined pension scheme relating to the company are not disclosed in these financial statements.

Details of these schemes can be found in the notes to the Veitchi (Holdings) Limited for the year ended 30 November 2019.

18 Share capital

	2019	2018
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 5,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	£	£
	5,000	5,000

19 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

Santander UK plc group bank facilities are secured by cross guarantees and floating charges between Veitchi (Holdings) Limited, Veitchi Flooring Limited, Veitchi Industrial Flooring Limited, Richardson & Starling (Northern) Limited, Property Repair Network Limited, Linotol Products Limited, Veitchi Homes Limited and Veitchi Interiors Limited.

In the case of certain contracts it is a condition of the contract that the company's bankers give counter guarantees in respect of progress claims which are paid during the course of a contract. In some instances the company offsets its liability by agreeing counter guarantees against subcontractors on the relevant contracts. The value of guarantees payable at the year end amounted to £87,565 (2018: £87,565).

20 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

	2019	2018
	£	£
Within one year	224,769	209,841
Between two and five years	445,934	418,364
	670,703	628,205

RICHARDSON & STARLING (NORTHERN) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

21 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemption available in FRS102 section 33 whereby it has not disclosed transactions with the ultimate parent company or any wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of the group.