

Company registration number SC159622 (Scotland)

THISTLE WINDOWS & CONSERVATORIES LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

THISTLE WINDOWS & CONSERVATORIES LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Edward Nicol Robson
Ian James Bruce

Company number SC159622

Registered office Thistle House
Woodside Road
Bridge of Don
Aberdeen
United Kingdom
AB23 8EF

Auditor Azets Audit Services
37 Albyn Place
Aberdeen
United Kingdom
AB10 1JB

THISTLE WINDOWS & CONSERVATORIES LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Strategic report	1
Directors' report	2
Directors' responsibilities statement	3
Independent auditor's report	4 - 6
Statement of comprehensive income	7
Balance sheet	8
Statement of changes in equity	9
Statement of cash flows	10
Notes to the financial statements	11 - 23

THISTLE WINDOWS & CONSERVATORIES LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 August 2023.

Review of the business

The directors are satisfied that performance has been in line with expectations and projections.

Results and performance

In the financial period the company's revenues increased by 6%. Continued growth off the back of a significant increase in the previous period.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Increases in interest rates and high inflation have impacted on customers committing to new projects. Selling became more difficult towards the end of our financial year. However, having built up a substantial order book, we are confident that there is little risk of trading being impacted.

Despite a competitive and challenging market, the directors are confident that the diverse product range and a customer base who place a high value on quality and service, mitigates much of the risk to future profitability.

Key performance indicators

The directors consider the following to be the Major Key Performance Indicators:

	2023	2022
Revenue	£12,839,736	£12,084,298
Gross profit %	21.0%	23.0%
Net Assets	£810,449	£999,069

The directors are satisfied that the company performed satisfactorily against these and other KPIs. The company's cash flow remained very strong. This permitted the directors to pay an additional dividend to the shareholders. The company continues to operate within agreed bank facilities and has a strong working capital position.

On behalf of the board

Ian James Bruce

Director

20 December 2023

THISTLE WINDOWS & CONSERVATORIES LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2023.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of home improvement specialists.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 7.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting £288,000 (2022: £252,000). The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Directors

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

Edward Nicol Robson

Ian James Bruce

Future developments

Despite the uncertainties referred to in the Strategic Report, the directors are confident that the company will continue to grow and trade profitably in the forthcoming years.

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Azets Audit Services be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

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

Ian James Bruce

Director

20 December 2023

THISTLE WINDOWS & CONSERVATORIES LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

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;
- 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.

THISTLE WINDOWS & CONSERVATORIES LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF THISTLE WINDOWS & CONSERVATORIES LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Thistle Windows & Conservatories Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 August 2023 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 August 2023 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

THISTLE WINDOWS & CONSERVATORIES LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF THISTLE WINDOWS & CONSERVATORIES 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 or the directors' report.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of 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 is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

THISTLE WINDOWS & CONSERVATORIES LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF THISTLE WINDOWS & CONSERVATORIES LIMITED

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

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above and on the Financial Reporting Council's website, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

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

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

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

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

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.

David Booth
Senior Statutory Auditor
For and on behalf of Azets Audit Services

20 December 2023

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

37 Albyn Place
Aberdeen
United Kingdom
AB10 1JB

THISTLE WINDOWS & CONSERVATORIES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
Turnover	3	12,839,736	12,084,298
Cost of sales		(10,144,043)	(9,300,240)
Gross profit		2,695,693	2,784,058
Administrative expenses		(2,510,162)	(2,399,934)
Other operating income		19,521	28,686
Operating profit	4	205,052	412,810
Interest receivable and similar income	8	698	50
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	(57,447)	(51,190)
Profit before taxation		148,303	361,670
Tax on profit	9	(48,923)	(86,258)
Profit for the financial year		99,380	275,412

THISTLE WINDOWS & CONSERVATORIES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2023

		2023	2022
	Notes	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	11	2,923,979	2,692,124
Current assets			
Stocks	12	1,552,302	1,722,895
Debtors	13	703,319	740,364
Cash at bank and in hand		290,289	554
		<u>2,545,910</u>	<u>2,463,813</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	<u>(3,552,013)</u>	<u>(3,017,886)</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>(1,006,103)</u>	<u>(554,073)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,917,876</u>	<u>2,138,051</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	15	(843,676)	(924,154)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax liability		<u>(263,751)</u>	<u>(214,828)</u>
Net assets		<u>810,449</u>	<u>999,069</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	20	10,000	10,000
Revaluation reserve		525,309	537,677
Profit and loss reserves		<u>275,140</u>	<u>451,392</u>
Total equity		<u>810,449</u>	<u>999,069</u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20 December 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Ian James Bruce
Director

Company Registration No. SC159622

THISTLE WINDOWS & CONSERVATORIES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

		Share capital	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 September 2021		10,000	590,067	375,590	975,657
Year ended 31 August 2022:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	275,412	275,412
Dividends	10	-	-	(252,000)	(252,000)
Transfers		-	(52,390)	52,390	-
Balance at 31 August 2022		10,000	537,677	451,392	999,069
Year ended 31 August 2023:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	99,380	99,380
Dividends	10	-	-	(288,000)	(288,000)
Transfers		-	(12,368)	12,368	-
Balance at 31 August 2023		10,000	525,309	275,140	810,449

THISTLE WINDOWS & CONSERVATORIES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

		2023	2022
	Notes	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	25	1,263,382	839,560
Interest paid		(57,447)	(51,190)
Income taxes paid		(68,273)	(29,348)
Net cash inflow from operating activities		<u>1,137,662</u>	<u>759,022</u>
Investing activities			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(127,915)	(254,639)
Proceeds from disposal of tangible fixed assets		67,134	123,037
Interest received		698	50
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(60,083)</u>	<u>(131,552)</u>
Financing activities			
Repayment of bank loans		(217,852)	(484,892)
Payment of finance leases obligations		(218,052)	(11,674)
Dividends paid		(288,000)	(252,000)
Net cash used in financing activities		<u>(723,904)</u>	<u>(748,566)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		<u>353,675</u>	<u>(121,096)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		(63,386)	57,710
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		<u><u>290,289</u></u>	<u><u>(63,386)</u></u>
Relating to:			
Cash at bank and in hand		290,289	554
Bank overdrafts included in creditors payable within one year		-	(63,940)

THISTLE WINDOWS & CONSERVATORIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Thistle Windows & Conservatories Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office and business address is Thistle House, Woodside Road, Bridge of Don, Aberdeen, United Kingdom, AB23 8EF.

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 pound sterling.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include properties at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

It is the opinion of the directors that the company will remain cash generative and profitable for the foreseeable future. Despite the company's net current liability position, the directors believe through careful cash management and use of the overdraft facility agreed with the bank when required the company will continue to be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

Therefore the directors are of the opinion that it is correct to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable from the sale and installation of windows, conservatories, kitchens, home improvements and related products. Turnover also includes income from the sale of completed homes at a development site.

Revenue from the supply only of windows, conservatories, kitchens, home improvements and related products is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the supply and installation of windows, conservatories, kitchens, home improvements and related products is recognised by reference to the stage of completion, when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be measured reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total cost. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

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.

THISTLE WINDOWS & CONSERVATORIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

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:

Leasehold land and buildings	2% on cost
Plant and machinery	25% on reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% on cost
Motor vehicles	15% on cost

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

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

1.6 Stocks

Stocks and work in progress 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.

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

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

1.8 Financial instruments

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

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

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs.

THISTLE WINDOWS & CONSERVATORIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.9 Equity instruments

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

1.10 Taxation

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

THISTLE WINDOWS & CONSERVATORIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

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

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

1.11 Employee benefits

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

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

1.12 Retirement benefits

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

1.13 Leases

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

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

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

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

THISTLE WINDOWS & CONSERVATORIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.14 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

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.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Work in progress

In recognising profit on work in progress jobs that span the year end, an estimate is required of the expected margin on individual jobs (where the final outcome can be assessed with reasonable certainty). When making the judgement, the directors evaluate this based on past experience and their best knowledge of the status of the job.

Valuation of leasehold land and buildings

In valuing the leasehold land and buildings management have used an expert to provide a valuation. The most recent valuation was in 2020 and management have used their judgement to estimate the market value of the property at the balance sheet date. The directors consider the 2020 valuation to still be an accurate reflection of market value at the balance sheet date.

3 Turnover

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Home improvements	11,277,552	10,507,180
Supply only	1,116,705	1,021,543
Property development	445,479	555,575
	<u>12,839,736</u>	<u>12,084,298</u>

THISTLE WINDOWS & CONSERVATORIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

4 Operating profit

	2023 £	2022 £
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	23,000	17,500
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	160,172	185,687
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	97,349	106,169
Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(16,115)	(23,589)
Operating lease charges	7,520	5,289
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

5 Employees

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

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Installation	89	85
Sales	14	10
Administration	31	28
Total	<u>134</u>	<u>123</u>

	2023 £	2022 £
Wages and salaries	4,342,546	3,891,417
Social security costs	432,919	386,743
Pension costs	158,299	150,809
	<u>4,933,764</u>	<u>4,428,969</u>

6 Directors' remuneration

	2023 £	2022 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	120,000	120,000
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	55,430	57,796
	<u>175,430</u>	<u>177,796</u>

THISTLE WINDOWS & CONSERVATORIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

7 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2023	2022
	£	£
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	42,516	39,168
Other interest on financial liabilities	2	2
	<u>42,518</u>	<u>39,170</u>
Other finance costs:		
Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	14,929	12,020
	<u>57,447</u>	<u>51,190</u>

8 Interest receivable and similar income

	2023	2022
	£	£
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	698	50
	<u>698</u>	<u>50</u>

9 Taxation

	2023	2022
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	-	68,182
	<u>-</u>	<u>68,182</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	48,923	18,076
	<u>48,923</u>	<u>18,076</u>
Total tax charge	<u>48,923</u>	<u>86,258</u>

In the Spring Budget 2021, the UK Government announced that from 1 April 2023 the corporation tax rate would increase to 25% (from 19% as previously enacted). 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.

THISTLE WINDOWS & CONSERVATORIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

9 Taxation

(Continued)

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:

	2023 £	2022 £
Profit before taxation	148,303	361,670
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 21.52% (2022: 19.00%)	31,915	68,717
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	4,089	2,053
Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets	-	(91)
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	6,107	11,241
Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates	6,812	4,338
Taxation charge for the year	48,923	86,258

10 Dividends

	2023 Per share £	2022 Per share £	2023 Total £	2022 Total £
Ordinary shares				
Interim paid	28.80	25.20	288,000	252,000

11 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation					
At 1 September 2022	2,185,112	142,644	195,301	1,388,314	3,911,371
Additions	-	5,367	15,349	519,679	540,395
Disposals	-	-	-	(308,941)	(308,941)
At 31 August 2023	2,185,112	148,011	210,650	1,599,052	4,142,825
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 September 2022	157,876	116,217	176,317	768,837	1,219,247
Depreciation charged in the year	43,703	6,913	10,862	196,043	257,521
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	-	(257,922)	(257,922)
At 31 August 2023	201,579	123,130	187,179	706,958	1,218,846
Carrying amount					
At 31 August 2023	1,983,533	24,881	23,471	892,094	2,923,979
At 31 August 2022	2,027,236	26,427	18,984	619,477	2,692,124

THISTLE WINDOWS & CONSERVATORIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

11 Tangible fixed assets

(Continued)

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts.

	2023 £	2022 £
Motor vehicles	693,035	517,511

Land and buildings with a carrying amount of £1,900,000 were revalued at 18 October 2020 by Allied Surveyors Scotland Plc, independent valuers not connected with the company on the basis of market value. The valuation conforms to International Valuation Standards and was based on recent market transactions on arm's length terms for similar properties. The directors consider the 2020 valuation to still be an accurate reflection of market value at the balance sheet date.

Land and buildings are carried at valuation. If land and buildings were measured using the cost model, the carrying amounts would have been approximately £1,381,262 (2022 - £1,412,597), being cost £1,566,702 (2022 - £1,566,702) and depreciation £185,440 (2022 - £154,105).

12 Stocks

	2023 £	2022 £
Raw materials and consumables	133,957	138,571
Work in progress	1,418,345	1,584,324
	1,552,302	1,722,895

13 Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	640,170	631,951
Other debtors	1,500	24,037
Prepayments and accrued income	61,649	84,376
	703,319	740,364

THISTLE WINDOWS & CONSERVATORIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

14 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	16	217,950	282,995
Obligations under finance leases	17	194,706	136,547
Trade creditors		1,150,618	1,027,565
Corporation tax		-	68,273
Other taxation and social security		408,610	347,640
Other creditors		16,438	39,070
Accruals and deferred income		1,563,691	1,115,796
		<u>3,552,013</u>	<u>3,017,886</u>

Bank loans and overdrafts are secured by a floating charge over the premises of the company.

Obligations under finance leases are secured over the assets to which they relate.

15 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	16	576,198	792,945
Obligations under finance leases	17	267,478	131,209
		<u>843,676</u>	<u>924,154</u>

Bank loans and overdrafts are secured by a floating charge over the premises of the company.

Obligations under finance leases are secured over the assets to which they relate.

16 Loans and overdrafts

	2023 £	2022 £
Bank loans	794,148	1,012,000
Bank overdrafts	-	63,940
	<u>794,148</u>	<u>1,075,940</u>
Payable within one year	217,950	282,995
Payable after one year	576,198	792,945

THISTLE WINDOWS & CONSERVATORIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

16 Loans and overdrafts

(Continued)

Within bank loans is an amount of £336,735 which relates to a CBILS loan which was taken during May 2020 is subject to 3.5% interest above base rate and is repayable by May 2026. This was repaid in full subsequent to the year end.

Within bank loans is an amount of £457,413 which was drawn down in December 2020, is subject to 2.7% interest above base rate and is repayable by December 2027. This amount has a floating charge against all assets and property of the company.

17 Finance lease obligations

	2023	2022
	£	£
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:		
Within one year	214,820	145,324
In two to five years	302,777	140,485
	<u>517,597</u>	<u>285,809</u>
Less: future finance charges	(55,413)	(18,053)
	<u>462,184</u>	<u>267,756</u>

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain items of plant and machinery. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

18 Deferred taxation

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

	Liabilities 2023	Liabilities 2022
	£	£
Balances:		
Accelerated capital allowances	211,807	143,364
Tax losses	(19,359)	-
Capital gains	76,962	76,963
Short term timing differences	(5,659)	(5,499)
	<u>263,751</u>	<u>214,828</u>
		2023
		£
Movements in the year:		
Liability at 1 September 2022		214,828
Charge to profit or loss		48,923
		<u>263,751</u>

THISTLE WINDOWS & CONSERVATORIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

19 Retirement benefit schemes

	2023	2022
	£	£
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	158,299	150,809

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

20 Share capital

	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

21 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:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Within one year	57,780	52,780
Between two and five years	230,080	210,860
In over five years	4,906,750	4,528,333
	5,194,610	4,791,973

The company has an annual commitment for a ground lease on its business premises. The total commitments include these lease payments until expiry in 2114.

22 Capital commitments

Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Acquisition of tangible fixed assets	-	98,500

23 Related party transactions

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Amounts due to related parties		
Entities under common control	7,147	-

THISTLE WINDOWS & CONSERVATORIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

23 Related party transactions (Continued)

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2023	2022
Amounts due from related parties	£	£
Entities under common control	-	14,501

24 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £230,400 (2022 - £201,600) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

25 Cash generated from operations

	2023	2022
	£	£
Profit for the year after tax	99,380	275,412
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	48,923	86,258
Finance costs	57,447	51,190
Investment income	(698)	(50)
Gain on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(16,115)	(23,589)
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	257,521	291,856
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease in stocks	170,593	206,544
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	37,045	(100,960)
Increase in creditors	609,286	52,899
Cash generated from operations	1,263,382	839,560

26 Analysis of changes in net debt

	1 September 2022 £	Cash flows £	New finance leases £	31 August 2023 £
Cash at bank and in hand	554	289,735	-	290,289
Bank overdrafts	(63,940)	63,940	-	-
	(63,386)	353,675	-	290,289
Borrowings excluding overdrafts	(1,012,000)	217,852	-	(794,148)
Obligations under finance leases	(267,756)	218,052	(412,480)	(462,184)
	(1,343,142)	789,579	(412,480)	(966,043)

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.