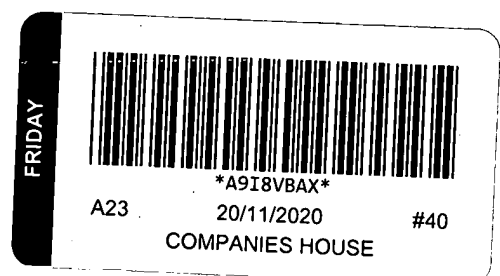


RANDALLS FABRICATIONS LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020



RANDALLS FABRICATIONS LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 01312065

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MAY 2020

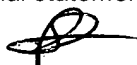
	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	5	710,493	716,363
Current assets			
Stocks	6	161,019	125,150
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	6,106,286	6,084,704
Cash at bank and in hand	8	1,120	14,531
		<u>6,268,425</u>	<u>6,224,385</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(2,344,703)	(2,466,924)
Net current assets		<u>3,923,722</u>	<u>3,757,461</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>4,634,215</u>	<u>4,473,824</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	(618,279)	(645,504)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	12	(40,173)	(41,463)
Net assets		<u><u>3,975,763</u></u>	<u><u>3,786,857</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	13	100	100
Other reserves	14	375,791	375,791
Profit and loss account	14	3,599,872	3,410,966
		<u><u>3,975,763</u></u>	<u><u>3,786,857</u></u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:



R Stamps

Director

Date: 10/11/20

The notes on pages 3 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

RANDALLS FABRICATIONS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

	Called up share capital	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 June 2019	100	375,791	3,410,966	3,786,857
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	188,906	188,906
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	188,906	188,906
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	-
At 31 May 2020	100	375,791	3,599,872	3,975,763

The notes on pages 3 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019

	Called up share capital	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 June 2018	100	375,791	3,244,856	3,620,747
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	166,110	166,110
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	166,110	166,110
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	-
At 31 May 2019	100	375,791	3,410,966	3,786,857

The notes on pages 3 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

RANDALLS FABRICATIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

1. General information

The Company is a private limited company incorporated in England and Wales and limited by shares, the registration number is 01312065. The registered office and trading address are:

Trading address:

Hoyle Mill Road,
Kinsley,
Pontefract,
West Yorkshire,
WF9 5JB

Registered office:

Block D,
Sinfin Industrial Estate,
Derby,
DE24 9GL

The nature of the company's operations and principal activities are the manufacture and sale of skips.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in Sterling which is the functional currency of the Company and are rounded to the nearest pound.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

RANDALLS FABRICATIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Revenue is recognised on the despatch of goods.

The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

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

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

2.3 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.4 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.6 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they are incurred.

2.7 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.8 Current and deferred taxation

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

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

RANDALLS FABRICATIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold improvements	- 20% straight line
Freehold property	- Not depreciated
Plant & Machinery	- 10-33% straight line
Motor Vehicles	- 25% straight line
Fixtures & Fittings	- 10-33% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.10 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is 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.

2.11 Debtors

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

2.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.13 Creditors

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

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

2.15 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following judgments and estimates have been made in the process of applying the above accounting policies that have had the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Property deemed cost

At the transition date to FRS 102, being 1 June 2014, the company has elected to apply an independent external valuation to the freehold property undertaken in July 2016 as being the fair value of the property as at 1 June 2014. This has been determined based on there being no material movements in commercial property indices from 2014 to 2016 and through discussions with the independent valuer. The company has also elected to opt for this valuation to be the deemed cost of the property from the date of transition.

Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful economic life. The useful life is based on management's estimate of the period that the assets will generate revenue and will be reviewed annually for continued appropriateness.

Provisions

Provisions are made for holiday pay, bad debt, and legal expenditure. These provisions are based on management judgemental using all the information available and are updated regularly when circumstances change.

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 29 (2019 - 29).

RANDALLS FABRICATIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property £	Plant & Machinery £	Motor Vehicles £	Fixtures & Fittings £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 June 2019	713,200	209,360	23,874	5,212	951,646
Additions	-	1,000	-	-	1,000
At 31 May 2020	<u>713,200</u>	<u>210,360</u>	<u>23,874</u>	<u>5,212</u>	<u>952,646</u>
Depreciation					
At 1 June 2019	2,275	204,123	23,874	5,011	235,283
Charge for the year on owned assets	2,640	4,029	-	201	6,870
At 31 May 2020	<u>4,915</u>	<u>208,152</u>	<u>23,874</u>	<u>5,212</u>	<u>242,153</u>
Net book value					
At 31 May 2020	<u>708,285</u>	<u>2,208</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>710,493</u>
At 31 May 2019	<u>710,925</u>	<u>5,237</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>201</u>	<u>716,363</u>

The company has elected to carry freehold property at deemed cost on transition to FRS 102 based on a valuation at an open market rate. The historical cost equivalent of the asset is £275,589 (2019: £275,589).

The bank has a legal charge over the land and buildings.

Buildings are not depreciated on the basis that a charge would be immaterial to the financial statements.

6. Stocks

	2020 £	2019 £
Raw materials and consumables	28,105	56,392
Work in progress (goods to be sold)	58,258	14,652
Finished goods and goods for resale	74,656	54,106
	<u>161,019</u>	<u>125,150</u>

Stock recognised in the cost of sales during the year as an expense was £2,538,425 (2019: £2,471,388).

RANDALLS FABRICATIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

7. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	-	2,833
Amounts owed by group undertakings	5,985,117	5,911,238
Other debtors	78,186	129,290
Prepayments and accrued income	42,983	41,343
	<u>6,106,286</u>	<u>6,084,704</u>

A provision of £27,300 (2019: £27,000) has been made against trade debtors.

An impairment of £300 (2019: £8,371) has been recognised during the year.

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 £	2019 £
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>1,120</u>	<u>14,531</u>

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans	25,998	25,268
Trade creditors	476,243	826,851
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,689,901	1,495,901
Corporation tax	48,347	35,501
Other taxation and social security	10,996	11,382
Other creditors	1,029	1,006
Accruals and deferred income	92,189	71,015
	<u>2,344,703</u>	<u>2,466,924</u>

RANDALLS FABRICATIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

10. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans	618,279	645,504

The following liabilities were secured:

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loan	644,277	670,772

Details of security provided:

There is an unlimited cross company guarantee with the ultimate parent company Stamps Holdings Limited and all subsidiaries.

A fixed and floating charge is in place with HSBC.

The aggregate amount of liabilities repayable wholly or in part more than five years after the balance sheet date is:

	2020 £	2019 £
Repayable by instalments	503,574	536,915

11. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	25,998	25,268
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans	26,750	25,998
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	84,978	82,591
Amounts falling due after more than 5 years		
Bank loans	506,551	536,915
	644,277	670,772

The loan is for a period of 20 years and interest is charged at 1.98% above Base Rate.

RANDALLS FABRICATIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

12. Deferred taxation

	2020 £
At beginning of year	(41,463)
Charged to profit or loss	1,290
At end of year	(40,173)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(582)	688
Other movements	9,029	6,469
Property revaluation	(48,620)	(48,620)
	(40,173)	(41,463)

The expected reversal of deferred tax is immaterial.

13. Share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 (2019 - 100) Ordinary shares shares of £1.00 each	100	100

14. Reserves

Other reserves

Included are the revaluation reserves.

Profit & loss account

Included are all current and prior period profit and losses. These relate to distributable reserves.

15. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £15,384 (2019: £10,648). There were £1,029 of outstanding contributions at 31 May 2020 (2019: £1,006).

RANDALLS FABRICATIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

16. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available under FRS 102 not to disclose details of any transactions between itself and its fellow group undertakings on the basis that it is a subsidiary undertaking where 100% of the voting rights are controlled within the group whose consolidated financial statements are publicly available.

Amounts due to companies under common control and participators are interest free and repayable on demand.

The Directors consider there to be no employees that are regarded as key management personnel.

17. Controlling party

At 31 May 2020, the ultimate parent undertaking was Stamps Holdings Limited due to their 100% interest in the equity share capital of the company. Consolidated financial statements are available from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

The ultimate controlling party is R Stamps by virtue of his 90% interest in the equity capital of the holding company.

18. Auditors' information

The independent Auditors' Report was unqualified. The name of the Senior Statutory Auditor who signed the audit report on 13/11/20 was James Delve who signed on behalf of Smith Cooper Audit Limited, Statutory Auditor.