

Tyneside Minimix (Concrete) Limited

Annual report and financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2016

Registered number: 02602190

DRAFT

W&M Thompson (Quarries) Limited

Contents

	Page
Officers and professional advisors	1
Strategic report	2
Directors' report	4
Directors' responsibilities statement	7
Profit and loss account	9
Statement of comprehensive income	10
Balance sheet	11
Statement of changes in equity	12
Notes to the financial statements	13

Tyneside Minimix (Concrete) Limited

Strategic Report

Directors

J Thompson
J Thompson Jr

Company Secretary

F W Hurst

Registered Office

Princess Way
Low Prudhoe
Northumberland
NE42 6PL

Bankers

Barclays Bank Plc
71 Grey Street
Newcastle upon
Tyne NE1 6EF

Solicitors

Sintons LLP
The Cube
Barrack Road
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE4 6DB

Auditor

Deloitte LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE1 2HF

Review of the business

Tyneside Minimix (Concrete) Limited

Strategic Report

[Provide a fair review of the company's business. The review required is a balanced and comprehensive analysis of the company's development and performance during the year and the position at the end of that year. It should be consistent with the size and complexity of the business.]

[The following items may be of relevance when drafting a fair review of the business:]

- *information that is significant, not everything that has happened during the year;*
- *the profitability of the business in the year, commenting on specific events which had an impact on profit or loss;*
- *the cash position of the business, discussing significant inflows and outflows during the year;*
- *the financial position at the year-end, including consideration of liquidity and solvency (which may in turn link to risk management and the going concern assumption);*
- *progress and events in areas that are not necessarily reflected in the financial statements, such as commercial developments (perhaps by segment or operation); and*
- *any other key events which have taken place in the year which have had an effect on the business.*

[The review of the business should be fair, balanced and understandable. When drafting the discussion consider financial and non-financial performance and position, positive and negative events and issues and consistency with previously communicated objectives and KPIs.]

Key performance indicators

[Provide an analysis of both financial and, where appropriate, non-financial KPIs. Non-financial KPIs might include environmental, health and safety or customer service measures. Although the proportion of KPIs that are non-financial is wholly dependent on the company in question, in most cases there are some non-financial measures which a business uses.]

[In disclosing KPIs, items to consider are:]

- *KPIs should be clearly identified;*
- *the number of KPIs used; this will depend on the size of the company, business model and industry, amongst many other factors;*
- *explaining why management have selected each KPI to represent the company's performance and its position;*
- *use of comparatives to help illustrate the trends of past performance and development and a discussion of significant variances from KPIs reported in the past;*
- *future targets for each KPI to help relate the current performance to the company's future goals;*
- *disclosing the source of information used to calculate KPIs; and*
- *where KPIs are calculated from other financial information, provide the calculation and reconciliation to financial statements.*

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company operates in a highly competitive market which is a continuing risk to the company and could result in it losing sales to key competitors. In order to maintain its market share and minimise the risk of market penetration from competitors, the company prides itself on the efficient service it provides to customers. This is delivered by a loyal and experienced workforce.

Tyneside Minimix (Concrete) Limited operates within a range of regulatory requirements covering environmental matters regarding quarrying, waste management & recycling, health & safety issues & transport. A continuous programme of training is in place to ensure that our standards of compliance are at all times at least in line with current legislation.

The company is financed by an interest free, long term intercompany loan. The company has access to the group's variable rate overdraft facility, however in order to reduce exposure to interest rate movements this is only utilised when working capital requirements dictate. The company also enters into third party fixed rate finance agreements for asset finance, which are not exposed to base rate movements. The company's credit risk is primarily attributable

Tyneside Minimix (Concrete) Limited

Strategic Report

to its trade receivables. The amounts presented in the balance sheet are net of allowances for doubtful receivables. An allowance for impairment is made where there is an identified loss event which, based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of the cash flow.

Future developments

The directors expect the general level of activity to [*increase/decrease/remain consistent with 20XX*] in the forthcoming year. This is as a result of [*explain decisions made by the company which are expected to have a significant impact in the future, e.g. new products, plans for expansion/rationalisation, proposed acquisitions/disposals*] and [*explain events beyond the company's control which are expected to have a significant impact, e.g. new legislation, technological change, political or economic disturbances in the entity's markets*].

J Thompson

Director

[Date]

Princess Way
Low Prudhoe
Northumberland
NE42 6PL

W&M Thompson (Quarries) Limited

Directors' report

The directors present their annual report on the affairs of Tyneside Minix (Concrete) Limited ('the Company'), together with the financial statements and auditor's report, for the year ended 31 March 2016.

The directors' report has been prepared in accordance with special provisions relating to small companies under Section 415(A) of the Companies Act 2006. The directors have taken advantage of the small companies' exemption from preparing a strategic report.

The directors' assessment of whether the company is going concern has been disclosed within note 1 of the financial statements.

Principal Activities

Tyneside Minix (Concrete) Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Thompsons of Prudhoe Holdings Limited. The principal activities of the company for the year were concrete manufacturing and distributions. There have been no significant changes in the principal activity of the company during the year and it is anticipated that this will continue to be the case in the coming year.

Future developments

Details of future developments can be found in the Strategic Report on page 2.

Events after the balance sheet date

Details of significant events since the balance sheet date are contained in ~~note 22~~ to the financial statements.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's activities expose it to a number of financial risks including credit risk, cash flow risk and liquidity risk.

Cash flow risk

The Company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in interest rates.

Interest bearing assets and liabilities are held at fixed rate to ensure certainty of cash flows.

Credit risk

The Company's principal financial assets are bank balances and cash, trade and other receivables, and investments.

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade receivables. The amounts presented in the balance sheet are net of allowances for doubtful receivables. An allowance for impairment is made where there is an identified loss event which, based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of the cash flows.

The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk, with exposure spread over a large number of counterparties and customers.

Liquidity risk

In order to maintain liquidity to ensure that sufficient funds are available for ongoing operations and future developments, the Company uses a mixture of long-term and short-term debt finance.

Further details regarding liquidity risk can be found in the Statement of accounting policies in the financial statements.

Dividends

The directors recommend a final dividend of £ ~~0.00~~ (p per ordinary share) to be paid on ~~[date]~~ to ordinary shareholders on the register on ~~[date]~~.

W&M Thompson (Quarries) Limited

Directors' report

Directors

The directors, who served throughout the year except as noted, were as follows:

J Thompson
J Thompson Jr

Director's indemnities

The Company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors which were made during the year and remain in force at the date of this report.

Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- the director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

A resolution to reappoint Deloitte LLP will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Approval of reduced disclosures

The Company, as a qualifying entity, has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions in FRS 102 paragraph 1.12. The Company's shareholder/s have been notified in writing about the intention to take advantage of the disclosure exemptions and no objections have been received.

The Company also intend to take advantage of these exemptions in the financial statements to be issued in the following year. Objections may be served on the Company by Thompsons of Prudhoe Group Ltd, as the immediate parent of the entity. They should be served by no later than [date].

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

J Thompson

Director
[Date]

Princess Way
Low Prudhoe
Northumberland
NE42 6PL

W&M Thompson (Quarries) Limited

Directors' responsibilities statement

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; and
- 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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Tyneside Minimix (Concrete) Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Tyneside Minimix (Concrete) Limited for the year ended 31 March 2016 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Statement of Changes in Equity, the Balance sheet and the related notes 1 to 22. The financial reporting framework has been applied in the preparation in the applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 2 of the Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we may 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 opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Director's Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practising Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatement or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the statement of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2016 and its profit for the year then ended
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion 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.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

Kate Darlinson FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
Newcastle upon Tyne
United Kingdom
Date

Tyneside Minimix (Concrete) Limited

Profit and loss account
For the year ended 31 March 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover	3	527,994	659,681
Cost of sales		(220,174)	(271,069)
Gross profit		307,820	388,612
Distribution costs		(234,804)	(236,105)
Administrative expenses		(52,467)	(73,302)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	5	20,549	77,205
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	9	(5)	(15,691)
Profit for the financial year attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company		<u>20,544</u>	<u>61,514</u>

Tyneside Minimix (Concrete) Limited

Statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 March 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Profit for the financial year			61,514
Other comprehensive income			0
Total comprehensive income attributable to equity shareholders of the Company			61,514

Tyneside Minimix (Concrete) Limited

Balance sheet At 31 March 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	13	162,142	123,554
		<u>162,142</u>	<u>123,554</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	15	4,852	7,248
Debtors	16	166,956	88,451
Cash at bank and in hand		207,526	203,015
		<u>319,334</u>	<u>298,714</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	18	(101,441)	(84,374)
Net current assets		<u>217,893</u>	<u>214,340</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>319,735</u>	<u>337,894</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	19	(205,530)	(184,233)
Provisions for liabilities	21	(4,826)	(4,826)
Net assets		<u>169,379</u>	<u>148,836</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	24	1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account	24	168,380	147,836
Shareholders' funds		<u>169,380</u>	<u>148,836</u>

The financial statements of Tyneside Minimix (Concrete) Limited (registered number 02602190) were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on [date]. They were signed on its behalf by:

J Thompson
Director

Tyneside Minimix (Concrete) Limited

Statement of changes in equity

At 31 March 2016

	Called-up share capital £	Share premium account £	Revaluation reserve £	Equity reserve £	Cash flow hedge reserve £	Own shares £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 31 December 20ZZ as previously stated	1,000						147,836	
Changes on transition to FRS 102 (see note 32)								
At 1 January 20YY as restated	1,000						147,836	
Profit for the financial year								
Cash flow hedges								
Gains/(losses) arising during the period								
Less: reclassified to profit or loss								
Gains arising on revaluation of tangible fixed assets								
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability								
Tax relating to items of other comprehensive income								
Total comprehensive income								
Issue of share capital								
Expenses of equity share issues								
Dividends paid on equity shares								
Credit to equity for equity settled share-based payment								
Recognition of equity component of convertible loan notes								
At 31 December 20YY							208,444	
Profit for the financial year								
Cash flow hedges								
Gains/(losses) arising during the period								
Less: reclassified to profit or loss								
Gains arising on revaluation of tangible fixed assets								
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability								
Tax relating to items of other comprehensive income								
Total comprehensive income								
Issue of share capital								
Expenses of equity share issues								
Dividends paid on equity shares								
Credit to equity for equity settled share-based payment								
Recognition of equity component of convertible loan notes								
At 31 December 20XX							164,386	

Tyneside Minimix (Concrete) Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2016

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the year and to the preceding year.

a. General information and basis of accounting

Tyneside Minimix (Concrete) Limited ('the Company') is a company incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act. The address of the registered office is given on page 1. The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the strategic report on pages 2 to 3.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The prior year financial statements were restated for material adjustments on adoption of FRS 102 in the current year. For more information see [note 22](#).

The functional currency of the Company is considered to be pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it in respect of its separate financial statements. The Company is consolidated in the financial statements of its parent, Thompsons of Prudhoe Group Limited. Exemptions have been taken in these separate Company financial statements in relation to share-based payments, financial instruments, and presentation of a cash flow statement and remuneration of key management personnel.

b. Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared using the going concern basis of accounting.

c. Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than investment properties and freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery	15% per annum, reducing balance
Fixtures and fitting	15% per annum, reducing balance
Motor vehicles	20% per annum, reducing balance

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

d. Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to sell, which is equivalent to the net realisable value. Cost includes materials, direct labour and an attributable proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal levels of activity. Cost is calculated using the FIFO (first-in, first-out) method. Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving or defective items where appropriate.

e. Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

Non-financial assets

Tyneside Minimix (Concrete) Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2016

An asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

Financial assets

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

f. Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the Company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for timing differences arising from investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the timing difference and it is probable that it will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax relating to non-depreciable property, plant and equipment measured using the revaluation model and investment property is measured using the tax rates and allowances that apply to sale of the asset. In other cases, the measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if: a) the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and b) the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously,

Tyneside Minimix (Concrete) Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2016

in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

g. Turnover

Turnover is stated net of VAT and trade discounts and is recognised when the significant risks and rewards are considered to have been transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the goods are physically delivered to the customer. Turnover from the supply of services represents the value of services provided under contracts to the extent that there is a right to consideration and is recorded at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Where a contract has only been partially completed at the balance sheet date turnover represents the fair value of the service provided to date based on the stage of completion of the contract activity at the balance sheet date. Where payments are received from customers in advance of services provided, the amounts are recorded as deferred income and included as part of creditors due within one year.

h. Leases

The Company as lessee

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such basis.

Assets held under finance leases and other similar contracts, which confer rights and obligations similar to those attached to owned assets, are capitalised as tangible fixed assets and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease terms and their useful lives. The capital elements of future lease obligations are recorded as liabilities. The interest elements are charged to the profit and loss account on a sum of digits basis over the period of the lease. Hire purchase transactions are dealt with similarly, except the assets are depreciated over the useful lives.

Tyneside Minimix (Concrete) Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2016

2. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts 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 if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are dealt with separately below), that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Revenue recognition

Expenditure was required in the year for rectification work carried out on goods supplied to one of the Company's major customers. These goods were delivered to the customer in the months of ___ to ___ 20XX, and shortly thereafter the defects were identified by the customer. Following negotiations, a schedule of works was agreed, which will involve expenditure by the Company until 20WW. In the light of the problems identified, management was required to consider whether it was appropriate to recognise the revenue from these transactions of £___ in the current period, in line with the Company's general policy of recognising revenue when goods are delivered, or whether it was more appropriate to defer recognition until the rectification work was complete.

In making its judgement, management considered the detailed criteria for the recognition of revenue from the sale of goods set out in FRS 102 Section 23 *Revenue* and, in particular, whether the Company had transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods. Following the detailed quantification of the Company's liability in respect of rectification work, and the agreed limitation on the customer's ability to require further work or to require replacement of the goods, the directors are satisfied that the significant risks and rewards have been transferred and that recognition of the revenue in the current year is appropriate, in conjunction with recognition of an appropriate provision for the rectification costs.

Tyneside Minimix (Concrete) Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2016

3. Turnover and revenue

An analysis of the Company's turnover by class of business is set out below.

	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover:		
Concrete Sales	460,073	507,807
Concrete Distributions	121,921	151,874
	<u>581,994</u>	<u>659,681</u>

An analysis of the Company's turnover by geographical market is set out below.

	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover:		
UK	581,994	659,681
Other	-	0
	<u>581,994</u>	<u>659,681</u>

An analysis of the Company's revenue is as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Concrete Sales		
Concrete Distributions		
Total revenue		<u>659,681</u>

Tyneside Minimix (Concrete) Limited

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2016

Tyneside Minimix (Concrete) Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2016

4. Profit on ordinary activities before taxation

Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2016 £	2015 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets – owned	2232	24,634
Fees payable to auditors for audit of company's financial statements	3200	3,100
Fees payable to auditors for tax services	1750	1,750
	<u>6282</u>	<u>29,484</u>

5. Auditor's remuneration

Fees payable to Deloitte LLP and their associates for the audit of the Company's annual accounts were ~~XXXXX~~ (2015: £1,750).

Fees payable to Deloitte LLP and their associates for non-audit services to the Company are not required to be disclosed because the consolidated financial statements of the parent company are required to disclose such fees on a consolidated basis.

6. Staff numbers and costs

The average monthly number of employees (including executive directors) was:

	2016 Number	2015 Number
Administration and management	1	1
Labourers	4	4
	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2016 £	2015 £
Wages and salaries	121243	134,124
Social security costs	9768	11,053
Other pension costs (see note 26)	2483	3,329
	<u>133494</u>	<u>148,506</u>

'Other pension costs' includes only those items included within operating costs. Items reported elsewhere have been excluded.

Tyneside Minimix (Concrete) Limited

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2016

7. Directors' remuneration and transactions

	2016 £	2015 £
<i>Directors' remuneration</i>		
Emoluments	<u>2934</u>	<u>4,219</u>
	<u>2934</u>	<u>4,219</u>
	2016 Number	2015 Number
The number of directors who:		
Are members of a money purchase pension scheme	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	2016 £	2015 £
Remuneration of the highest paid director:		
Emoluments		
Company contributions to defined benefit pension schemes		

Tyneside Minimix (Concrete) Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2016

8. Tax on profit on ordinary activities

The tax charge comprises:

	2016 £	2015 £
Current tax on profit on ordinary activities		
UK corporation tax at 20% (2015: 21%)		16,253
Total current tax		16,253
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences		(590)
Effect of change in tax rates		28
Total deferred tax (see note 21)		(562)
Total tax on profit on ordinary activities		15,691

The standard rate of tax applied to reported profit on ordinary activities is 20 per cent (2015: 21 per cent). The applicable tax rate has changed following the substantive enactment of the Finance Act 2015.

There is no expiry date on timing differences, unused tax losses or tax credits.

Tyneside Minimix (Concrete) Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2016

9. Tax on profit on ordinary activities (continued)

The difference between the total tax charge shown above and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax to the profit before tax is as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u> </u>	<u>77,205</u>
Tax on profit on ordinary activities at standard UK corporation tax rate of 20 per cent (2015: 21 per cent)		16,213
Effects of:		
- Capital allowances in excess of/(less than) depreciation		590
- Group relief not paid for		(550)
Total tax charge for period	<u> </u>	<u>16,253</u>

Tyneside Minimix (Concrete) Limited

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2016

9. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2015	135,741	5,721	204,045	345,507
Additions	5266	-	58500	63766
Disposals	-	-	(5000)	(5000)
At 31 December 2016	<u>141007</u>	<u>5721</u>	<u>257545</u>	<u>404273</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2015	51,865	4,546	165,542	221,953
Charge for the year	12982	176	9074	22232
Disposals	-	-	(2054)	(2054)
At 31 December 2016	<u>64847</u>	<u>4722</u>	<u>172562</u>	<u>242131</u>
Net book value				
At 31 December 2016	<u>76160</u>	<u>999</u>	<u>84983</u>	<u>162142</u>
At 31 December 2015	<u>83,876</u>	<u>1,175</u>	<u>38,503</u>	<u>123,554</u>

Borrowing costs amounting to £__ (20YY: £__) have been included in the cost of tangible fixed assets.

Freehold and leasehold land and buildings

Freehold and leasehold land and buildings were professionally valued by [name and qualification of surveyors], an independent valuer, to fair value at [date], with subsequent additions at cost.

Tyneside Minimix (Concrete) Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2016

10. Debtors

	2016 £	2015 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
<i>Other than</i> Trade debtors	6681	—
Trade debtors	88232	80,234
Amounts owned by group undertaking	30481	6,559
Prepayments and accrued income	1542	1,658
	<u>106956</u>	<u>88,451</u>

11. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade creditors	6190	16,050
Amounts owed to group undertakings	89342	36,068
Corporation tax		16,253
Other taxation and social security	2706	10,778
Accruals and deferred income	3200	5,225
	<u>101441</u>	<u>84,374</u>

Tyneside Minimix (Concrete) Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2016

12. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	<u>204,530</u>	<u>184,233</u>
	<u>204,530</u>	<u>184,233</u>

Tyneside Minimix (Concrete) Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2016

13. Provisions for liabilities

Deferred Tax:

	Total £
At 1 April 2015	4,826
Charged to profit and loss account	<u> </u>
At 31 March 2016	<u><u> </u></u>
	2016 £
	2015 £
Accelerated capital allowances	<u> </u> 4,826
Provision for deferred tax	<u><u> </u></u> 4,826

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only where the Company has a legally enforceable right to do so and where the assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity or another entity within the Company.

Tyneside Minimix (Concrete) Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2016

14. Called-up share capital and reserves

	2016 £	2015 £
Allotted, called-up and fully-paid 1,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

The Company has one class of ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income.

15. Pension Arrangements

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for which the cost charge for the year is amounted to £XXXX (2015: £3,329). There were no prepaid or accrued contributions at the balance sheet date.

Tyneside Minimix (Concrete) Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2016

16. Financial commitments

Commitments on behalf of related undertakings

As at 31 March 2016 the company had given an unlimited guarantee in favour of Barclays Bank Plc in respect of the bank borrowings of Thompsons of Prudhoe Holdings Limited and Thompson's of Prudhoe Limited. At the end of the year these borrowing totalled ~~XXXXXXX~~ (2015: £941,396)

Pension arrangements

The company operates a money purchase scheme for its employees for which the pension cost charges for the year was ~~XXXXXX~~ (2015: £22,362). There were no prepaid or accrued contributions at the balance sheet date (2015: £nil)

Capital commitments

The company had no capital commitments at the balance sheet date (2015: £nil)

17. Subsequent Events

On [date] the premises of [name of entity] were seriously damaged by fire. Insurance claims have been put in hand but refurbishment is currently expected to exceed these by £ []

18. Related party transactions

As a subsidiary undertaking of Thompsons of Prudhoe Holdings Limited, the company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 8 "Related Party Disclosures" from disclosing transactions with other wholly owned members of the group headed by Thompsons of Prudhoe Holding Limited.

19. Controlling party

The directors regard Thompsons of Prudhoe Holding Limited, incorporated in England and Wales, as being the company's ultimate parent company. John Thompson, who is the majority shareholder of Thompsons of Prudhoe Holding Limited, and a director, is the company's ultimate controlling party.

Thompsons of Prudhoe Holding Limited leads the largest and smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated. Copies of the consolidated financial statements are available from Thompsons of Prudhoe Holding Limited, Princess Way, Low Prudhoe, Northumberland, NE42 6PL.

Tyneside Minimix (Concrete) Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2016

15. Explanation of transition to FRS 102

This is the first year that the Company has presented its financial statements under Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council. The following disclosures are required in the year of transition. The last financial statements under previous UK GAAP were for the year ended 31 March 2015 and the date of transition to FRS 102 was therefore 1 April 2015. As a consequence of adopting FRS 102, a number of accounting policies have changed to comply with that standard.

Reconciliation of equity

Note	At 1 April 2015 £	At 31 March 2015 £
Equity reported under previous UK GAAP	_____	_____
Adjustments to equity on transition to FRS 102		
1 [Adjustment 1]		
2 [Adjustment 2]		
Equity reported under FRS 102	=====	=====

Notes to the reconciliation of equity at 1 April 2015

Reconciliation of profit or loss for 2016

Note	£
Profit for the financial year under previous UK GAAP	_____
1 [Adjustment 1]	
2 [Adjustment 2]	
Profit for the financial year under FRS 102	=====

Notes to the reconciliation of profit or loss for 2016