Registered number: 01233082

# W. & M. Thompson (Quarries) Limited

**Annual report** 

31 March 2023



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23/12/2023 COMPANIES HOUSE

### **Company information**

Directors

J Thompson

H M Hillary R M Molloy

**Company secretary** 

H M Hillary

Registered number

01233082

Registered office

Princess Way Low Prudhoe Northumberland NE42 6PL

Independent auditor

**UNW LLP** 

**Chartered Accountants** 

Citygate

St James' Boulevard Newcastle upon Tyne

NE1 4JE

**Bankers** 

Barclays Bank PLC 5 St Ann's Street

Quayside

Newcastle upon Tyne

NE1 3DX

**Solicitors** 

Sintons LLP
The Cube
Barrack Road
Newcastle upon Tyne

NE4 6DB

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Strategic report Year ended 31 March 2023

#### Introduction

W. & M. Thompson (Quarries) Limited ('the company') is a wholly owned subsidiary of Thompsons of Prudhoe Holding Ltd.. The principal activities of the business continue to be that of quarry and landfill site operators based in the North of England.

#### **Business review**

The company is reporting profit before tax of £808,368 (2022: £386,029).

The directors have considered the performance of the business during the financial year and are content with the result given the inflationary costs in the year.

The cash position of the company is supported by a bank overdraft facility provided to the Thompsons Group of companies. At the year end, the cash position of the company was £715,592 (2022: £1,634,555).

#### Key performance indicators

The company uses the following key performance indicators to monitor and assess performance:

- Revenue growth 8% (2022: 16%)
- Gross profit margin 24% (2022: 20%)
- Net assets £6,917,527 (2022: £6,325,869)

The balance sheet position, including the financing facilities and cash resources available, is considered adequate for the needs of the company for the foreseeable future.

#### 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 in the efficient service it provides to customers. This is delivered by a loyal and experienced workforce.

The company operates within a range of regulatory requirements covering environmental matters regarding quarrying, waste management and recycling, health and safety and 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 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 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 on the recoverability of the cash flows.

Strategic report (continued) Year ended 31 March 2023

#### **Environment**

The company recognises the importance of its environmental responsibilities, monitors its impact on the environment, and designs and implements policies to reduce any damage that might be caused by the company's activities.

#### **Future developments**

The directors have considered the current resources available and supplemented them with orders for new resources and equipment after the year end. In doing so they believe that they continue to be in a strong position to compete for future contracts to ensure that the successful progress made by the company in the current year can be further built upon.

his report was approved by the board on 9 November 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

J Thompson Director

## Directors' report Year ended 31 March 2023

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

#### Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £591,658 (2022: £55,199 loss).

The directors do not recommend a final dividend (2022: £nil).

#### **Directors**

The directors who served during the year up to the date of signing the financial statements are:

J Thompson

**H M Hillary** 

R M Molloy

#### Matters covered in the strategic report

Future developments, which would otherwise be disclosed in the directors' report, is instead disclosed in the strategic report, as permitted by s414C(11) of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this directors' report is approved has confirmed 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 ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any
  relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

#### Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year end.

## Auditor

Pursuant to section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and UNW INP will therefore continue in office.

This report was approved by the board on 9 November 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

J Thompson
Director

Directors' responsibilities statement Year ended 31 March 2023

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, the directors' 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards ('United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice'), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 judgments 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 to 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.



## Independent auditor's report to the members of W. & M. Thompson (Quarries) Limited

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of W. & M. Thompson (Quarries) Limited ('the company') for the year ended 31 March 2023, which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' ('United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice').

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 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 United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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.



# Independent auditor's report to the members of W. & M. Thompson (Quarries) Limited (continued)

#### 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.

#### Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the 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.

#### 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 directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

#### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 4, 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.



# Independent auditor's report to the members of W. & M. Thompson (Quarries) Limited (continued)

#### 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

We identified areas of law and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general and sector experience and through discussions with the directors and other management (as required by Auditing Standards) and from inspection of the company's legal correspondence and we discussed with the directors and other management the policies and procedures in place regarding compliance with the laws and regulations. We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our audit team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

Firstly, the company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies legislation), distributable profits legislation and taxation legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Secondly, the company is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect; health and safety, employment law, data protection, environmental law and certain aspects of company legislation, recognising the nature of the company's activities. Auditing Standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Through these procedures we did not become aware of any actual or suspected non-compliance material to the financial statements.

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 is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.



# Independent auditor's report to the members of W. & M. Thompson (Quarries) Limited (continued)

#### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Michael Morris FCA FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of UNW LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants Newcastle upon Tyne

9 November 2023

# Statement of comprehensive income Year ended 31 March 2023

		2023	2022
	Note	£	£
Profit and loss account			
Turnover	4	13,055,633	12,073,650
Cost of sales		(9,905,617)	(9,682,271)
Gross profit		3,150,016	2,391,379
Distribution costs		(68,991)	(43,624)
Administrative expenses		(2,226,785)	(1,929,482)
Operating profit	5	854,240	418,273
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	(45,872)	(32,244)
Profit before taxation		808,368	386,029
Tax on profit	10	(216,710)	(441,228)
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		591,658	(55,199)

There was no other comprehensive income for 2023 or 2022.

The notes on pages 12 to 26 form part of these financial statements.

#### Balance sheet At 31 March 2023

Note		2023		2022 £
14016				2.
11		6,390,983		6,414,934
12		•		-
		6,390,983	•	6,414,934
13	460,461		293,861	
14	3,050,061		3,978,794	
	715,592		1,634,555	
	4,226,114		5,907,210	
15	(2,579,808)		(4,291,173)	
		1,646,306		1,616,037
	,	8,037,289	•	8,030,971
16		(269,971)		(945,798)
18	(765,730)		(675,243)	
19	(84,061)		(84,061)	
		(849,791)		(759,304)
		6,917,527	•	6,325,869
	•		-	
20		1,000		1,000
21		6,916,527		6,324,869
			-	
	12 13 14 15 16 18 19	11 12 13 460,461 14 3,050,061 715,592 4,226,114 15 (2,579,808)  16 18 (765,730) 19 (84,061)	Note £  11	Note £  11

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 9 November 2023.

J Thompson Director

Company registered number: 01233082

The notes on pages 1/2 to 26 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity Year ended 31 March 2023

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity
At 1 April 2021	1,000	6,380,068	6,381,068
Loss and total comprehensive expense for the year	•	(55,199)	(55,199)
At 1 April 2022	1,000	6,324,869	6,325,869
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	591,658	591,658
At 31 March 2023	1,000	6,916,527	6,917,527

The notes on pages 12 to 26 form part of these financial statements.

### Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 March 2023

#### 1. General information and statement of compliance

W. & M. Thompson (Quarries) Limited ('the company') is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales. The address of its registered office is given in the company information page of this annual report. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the strategic report on page 1.

#### Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland' ('FRS 102') and the Companies Act 2006.

#### 2. Accounting policies

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

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements are the company's separate financial statements. The company is exempt by virtue of section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements, on the basis that it is itself a subsidiary undertaking and is included in the consolidated financial statements of its parent undertaking, Thompsons of Prudhoe Holding Ltd., which are publicy available.

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis and under the historical cost convention. They are presented in pounds sterling and rounded to the nearest pound.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 3.

#### 2.2 Reduced disclosures

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions. The company meets the definition of a qualifying entity and has taken advantage of the exemptions relating to the disclosure of key management personnel compensation and the preparation of a cash flow statement and associated notes. The consolidated financial statements of Thompsons of Prudhoe Holding Ltd. include the equivalent disclosures and a consolidated cash flow statement and associated notes.

## Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 March 2023

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.3 Going concern

The company meets its working capital requirements through its operating cash flows supported by intercompany loans.

The financial forecasts prepared and post year end trading performance indicate that the company will maintain sufficient financial headroom to enable it to continue meeting its liabilities as they fall due in the normal course of business for at least the next twelve months following approval of these financial statements. Notwithstanding any further potential ongoing impact on the company's financial performance and position beyond that already anticipated by the forecasts, the company maintains net funds, working capital and confirmed funding facilities which the directors consider are sufficient to fully mitigate the risks which remain due to the current economic environment.

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate financial and other resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

#### 2.4 Revenue recognition

#### **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 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.

#### 2.5 Employee benefits

#### Short-term benefits

Short-term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

#### Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution pension plan for its employees. Contributions are recognised as an expense when they fall due. Amounts due but not yet paid are included within creditors on the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

## Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 March 2023

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.6 Taxation

The taxation expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax and is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the current or past reporting periods. It is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax represents the future tax consequences of transactions and events recognised in the financial statements of current and previous periods. It is recognised in respect of all timing differences, with certain exceptions. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of transactions and events in the financial statements in periods different from those in which they are assessed for tax.

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

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

#### 2.7 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the original purchase price plus any further costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land and assets under construction, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less their estimated residual value, over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Freehold property - 2% straight line

Leasehold improvements - straight line over the term of the lease

Plant and machinery - 15% reducing balance Fixtures and fittings - 15% reducing balance Motor vehicles - 20% reducing balance

Asset residual values and useful lives are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, and adjusted if appropriate. The effect of any change is accounted for prospectively.

#### 2.8 Leases

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts, which confer rights and obligations on the company similar to those attached to owned assets, are capitalised as tangible fixed assets at the fair value of the leased asset (or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments as determined at the inception of the lease) and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital elements of future lease obligations are recorded as liabilities, and the interest elements are charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the leases to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the remaining balance of the liability.

Leases that do not confer rights and obligations approximating to ownership are classified as operating leases. Rental payments under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if payments are not made on such a basis.

### Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 March 2023

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.9 Fixed asset investments

Investments in subsidiary undertakings are measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

#### 2.10 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost or estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all direct costs and, for manufactured stocks and work in progress, an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads (based on normal operating capacity). Cost is determined using the first-in first-out (FIFO) method. Provision is made as necessary for damaged, obsolete or slow-moving items.

#### 2.11 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, cash and bank balances and loans to or from related parties, including fellow group companies.

Debt instruments due within one year are measured, initially and subsequently at the transaction price. Debt instruments due after one year are measured initially at the transaction price and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period debt financial assets are assessed for impairment, and their carrying value reduced if necessary. Any impairment charge is recognised in the profit and loss account.

### 2.12 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

## Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 March 2023

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

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonably under the circumstances.

#### Significant judgments in applying the entity's accounting policies

In preparing these financial statements, the directors do not consider there to have been any significant judgments that were required in the process of applying the company's accounting policies.

#### Key sources of estimation uncertainty

#### Useful lives of tangible fixed assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible fixed assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful lives and the residual values of the assets, which are re-assessed annually and amended when necessary to reflect current estimates. See note 11 for the carrying amount of tangible fixed assets and note 2.7 for the useful lives of each class of asset.

#### Impairment of debtors

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors, taking into account the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile and historical experience. See note 14 for the carrying amount of debtors.

#### Provision for restoration costs and post closure monitoring

Provision for restoration costs include provisions associated with the post-closure costs of quarry and landfill sites. The company estimates its total future cost requirements for post closure monitoring which includes ground water monitoring, leachate management and methane gas control. The company provides for unavoidable costs of post-closure monitoring as the land area is used and environmental obligations arise. The provision has not been discounted as the effect of doing so would not be material. See note 19 for the carrying amount of the restoration provision.

## Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 March 2023

4.	Turnover		
	An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:	•	
		2023 £	2022 £
	Own product	7,632,420	7,387,938
	Haulage	3,045,393	2,870,111
	Plant hire	131,015	152,919
	Tipping	1,974,400	1,307,502
	Other income	272,405	355,180
		13,055,633	12,073,650
	All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.		
5.	Operating profit		
	The operating profit is stated after charging:		
		2023 £	2022 £
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	607,997	691,505
	Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	58,795	3,695
	Operating lease rentals	227,677 ————	180,940
6.	Auditor's remuneration		
		2023 £	2022 £
	Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's annual financial statements	8,400	8,000
	Fees payable to the company's auditor in respect of:		
	Taxation compliance services	2,250	2,150

## Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 March 2023

	Employees		
	Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:		
		2023 £	2022 £
	Wages and salaries	2,222,712	2,069,552
	Social security costs	238,260	207,092
	Cost of defined contribution pension scheme	97,960	108,537
		2,558,932	2,385,181
	The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during	ng the year was as fo	ollows:
		2023 No.	2022 No.
	Drivers and plant operatives	33	35
	Administration and management		
	Tarmetation and management	16	15
	Labourers	16 5	15 7
	-		
8.	-	5	7
8.	Labourers	5	7
8.	Labourers	54 = 2023	57
8.	Labourers  Directors' remuneration	54 ————————————————————————————————————	57 57 2022 £

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 1 director (2022: 1) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

## Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 March 2023

9.	Interest payable and similar charges		
		2023 £	2022 £
	Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	45,872	32,244
10.	Taxation		
		2023 £	2022 £
	Corporation tax	~	~
	Current tax on profits for the year	166,352	-
	Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(40,129)	30,132
	Total current tax	126,223	30,132
	Deferred tax		<del></del>
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	74,715	418,812
	Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(7,822)	(7,716)
	Effects of changes in tax rates	23,594	-
	Total deferred tax	90,487	411,096
	Taxation on profit	216,710	441,228

## Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 March 2023

#### 10. Taxation (continued)

### Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2022: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2022: 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2023 £	2022 £
Profit before taxation	808,368	386,029
Profit multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2022: 19%)  Effects of:	153,590	73,346
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	83,980	96,423
Provision movement	7,059	-
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	(47,950)	22,416
Changes to tax rates	23,594	162,058
Benefit of superdeduction	(3,563)	(100,183)
Group relief	-	187,168
Total tax charge for the year	216,710	441,228

#### Factors that may affect future tax charges

The rate of corporation tax in the UK throughout the current and prior year was 19%. In the Spring Budget 2021, the government announced that the main rate of UK corporation tax will increase to 25% from 1 April 2023 and this rate change was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. Accordingly, deferred tax as at 31 March 2023 and 2022 has been calculated at 25%.

## Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 March 2023

## 11. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property and leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Assets / under construction £	Total £
Cost						
At 1 April 2022	3,183,694	8,512,026	307,890	144,346	-	12,147,956
Additions	90,000	62,500	-	100,341	560,000	812,841
Disposals	(210,548)	(533,776)	•	-	-	(744,324)
At 31 March 2023	3,063,146	8,040,750	307,890	244,687	560,000	12,216,473
Depreciation			•			
At 1 April 2022	638,201	4,828,934	190,091	75,796	•	5,733,022
Charge for the year	•	559,103	23,560	25,334	-	607,997
Disposals	-	(515,529)	•	•	•	(515,529)
At 31 March 2023	638,201	4,872,508	213,651	101,130	-	5,825,490
Net book value						•
At 31 March 2023	2,424,945	3,168,242	94,239	143,557	560,000	6,390,983
At 31 March 2022	2,545,493	3,683,092	117,799	68,550	-	6,414,934

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included within plant and machinery above, is £1,731,755 (2022: £2,134,223).

## Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 March 2023

#### 12. Fixed asset investments

Investments in subsidiary companies £

Cost

At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023

Impairment

At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023

148,354

Net book value

At 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2023

The company owns 100% of the ordinary share capital in Tyneside Minimix (Concrete) Limited, whose principal activity was the manufacture and distribution of concrete until it ceased trading during 2021. The address of the registered office of Tyneside Minimix (Concrete) Limited is Princess Way, Low Prudhoe, Prudhoe, Northumberland, NE42 6PL.

#### 13. Stocks

 2023
 2022

 £
 £

 £
 £

 Raw materials and consumables
 460,461
 293,861

There is no provision or charge for impairment in either the current or previous year.

## Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 March 2023

14.	Debtors		
		2023 £	2022 £
	Trade debtors	1,964,735	2,268,108
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	952,395	1,663,862
	Other debtors	86,646	23,099
	Prepayments and accrued income	46,285	23,725
		3,050,061	3,978,794

Trade debtors are stated after provisions for impairment of £57,673 (2022: £45,860). The impairment charge recognised during the year in relation to trade debtors was £23,698 (2022: £66,077).

Amounts owed by group undertakings include £282,254 (2022: £1,659,750) from Thompsons of Prudhoe Limited, £7,536 (2022: £4,112) from Thompsons Asbestos Services Ltd and £662,605 (2022: £nil) from Thompsons of Prudhoe Holding Ltd. which are all interest free and repayable on demand.

#### 15. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

2022 £	2023 £	
54,978	879,670	Trade creditors
50,757	-	Amounts owed to group undertakings
-	87,737	Corporation tax
58,243	566,385	Other taxation and social security
03,433	685,773	Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts (note 17)
-	29,656	Other creditors
23,762	330,587	Accruals and deferred income
91,173	2,579,808	
58 03 23	87,737 566,385 685,773 29,656 330,587	Corporation tax Other taxation and social security Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts (note 17) Other creditors

Amounts owed to group undertakings include £nil (2022: £1,450,757) owed to Thompsons of Prudhoe Holding Ltd. which is payable on demand.

#### 16. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts (note 17)	269,971	945,798

## Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 March 2023

#### 17. Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Minimum lease payments under finance leases and hire purchase contracts fall due as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Within one year	706,466	849,017
After one year and before five years	274,250	970,120
Less: future interest charges	(24,972)	(69,906)
	955,744	1,749,231

Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are secured against the assets to which they relate.

#### 18. Deferred taxation

	2023 £	2022 £
At beginning of year	675,243	264,147
Charged to the profit and loss account	90,487	411,096
At end of year	765,730	675,243
The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed asset timing differences	785,811	691,299
Short term timing differences	(20,081)	(16,056)
	765,730	675,243

The net amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities that are expected to originate within one year of the balance sheet date is £113,000 (2022: £85,000). This figure takes account of both the reversal of existing timing differences and the origination of new ones.

## Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 March 2023

#### 19. Provisions

	Restoration provision £
At 1 April 2022	84,061
At 31 March 2023	84,061
	<del></del>

The restoration provision of £84,061 (2022: £84,061) is in respect of the Bishop Middleham quarry. This is expected to be payable in 7 years. The provision is an estimate made by management based on historic information.

#### 20. Share capital

	2023	2022
	£	£
Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,000 (2022: 1,000) Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000

There is a single class of ordinary shares in issue. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends or the repayment of capital.

#### 21. Reserves

#### Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account represents cumulative profits and losses net of cumulative dividends paid and other adjustments.

### 22. Capital commitments

At 31 March 2023 the company had capital commitments as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Contracted for but not provided in these financial statements	2,800,000	-

#### 23. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution 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 £97,960 (2022: £129,836). Contributions totalling £54,434 (2022: £22,518) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

## Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 March 2023

#### 24. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 March 2023 the company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	244,343	177,190
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	633,522	503,572
Later than 5 years	1,203,916	919,261
	2,081,781	1,600,023

#### 25. Related party transactions

Directors' remuneration is disclosed in note 8.

As a wholly-owed subsidiary, the company is exempt from disclosing transactions with its parent and with other wholly-owned subsidiaries within the same group.

#### 26. Post balance sheet events

On 29 September 2023 the company acquired 100% of the ordinary share capital of Lakeland Minerals Limited ('Lakeland'). Lakeland operates a sand and gravel quarry near Carlisle in Cumbria. The total consideration paid was £2,307,488.

#### 27. Controlling party

The immediate and ultimate parent undertaking, and the only group to consolidate these financial statements, is Thompsons of Prudhoe Holding Ltd., whose registered office address is Princess Way, Low Prudhoe, Prudhoe, Northumberland, NE42 6PL. Copies of the Thompsons of Prudhoe Holding Ltd. consolidated financial statements can be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

The directors consider there to be no ultimate controlling party.