Registered number: 02256129

Thomas Eggar Trust Corporation Limited

Annual report and financial statements

for the year ended 30 April 2016

COMPANIES HOUSE



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Directors' report

The directors present their annual report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2016. The directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption. The company is exempt from preparing a strategic report.

Directors of the company

The directors who held office during the year and thereafter were as follows:

J D Bunker (resigned 17 December 2015)

A A Nixon (resigned 17 December 2015)

A J Edwards (resigned 17 December 2015)

J N Hart (resigned 17 December 2015)

C A Shelton (resigned 17 December 2015)

S L Phillips (resigned 17 December 2015)

V A Day (resigned 17 December 2015)

J W M Chadwick

A Y King-Jones

P L Woolgar

G R Jordan

P C James

N D Baker (appointed 17 December 2015)

S A Henderson (appointed 17 December 2015)

M Higgins (appointed 17 December 2015)

C A Marshall (appointed 17 December 2015)

A D Merrick (appointed 17 December 2015)

A Tucker (appointed 17 December 2015)

M P Camps (appointed 17 December 2015)

Principal activity

The Company acts as a nominee and/or as a trustee in relation to trust appointments on behalf of Irwin Mitchell LLP. The Company's activities do not generate any income or expenditure.

Going concern

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements.

Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in the Statement of Accounting Policies in the Financial Statements.

Directors' report

Disclosure of information to the auditors

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

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware, and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves 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

Reappointment of auditors

Deloitte LLP were appointed as auditors in the year and have expressed their willingness to be reappointed for another term and appropriate arrangements have been put in place for them to be deemed reappointed as auditor in the absence of an Annual General Meeting.

Approval of reduced disclosures

Director

The Company, as a qualifying entity, has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions in FRS 102 paragraph 1.12. The Company's shareholder has 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 Irwin Mitchell Holdings Limited, as the immediate parent of the entity, or by a shareholder/s holding in aggregate 5 per cent or more of the total allocated shares in the Company or more than half of the allotted shares in the entity not held by Irwin Mitchell Holdings Limited as the immediate parent.

'This directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.'

Approved by the Board on 30.Avg.16, and signed on its behalf by:

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 THOMAS EGGAR TRUST CORPORATION LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Thomas Eggar Trust Corporation Limited for the year ended 30 April 2016 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 8. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. 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 Practices 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 misstatements 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 state of the company's affairs as at 30 April 2016 and of its results 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 matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THOMAS EGGAR TRUST CORPORATION LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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 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.

Heather J Crosby BSc ACA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

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For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor

Manchester, UK

Date: 3/08/2016

Profit and loss account

For the year ended 30 April 2016

There have been no profit or loss items in the year or other recognised gains or losses. Accordingly, a separate statement of comprehensive income is not presented.

Balance sheet At 30 April 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Fixed assets Investments	4	·	154,000
Current assets Debtors - due within one year	. 5	250,000	96,000
Net assets		250,000	250,000
Capital and reserves Called-up share capital	6	250,000	250,000
Shareholders' funds		250,000	250,000

The financial statements of Thomas Eggar Trust Corporation Limited (registered number 02256129) were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 Aug. 16. They were signed on its behalf by:

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Statement of changes in equity At 30 April 2016

	Called up share capital
At 30 April 2014	250,000
At 30 April 2015	250,000
At 30 April 2016	250,000

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 April 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

Thomas Eggar Trust Corporation Limited is a company incorporated in England under the Companies Act. The address of the registered office is Riverside East, 2 Millsands, Sheffield, S3 8DT. The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the directors' report on page 1.

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 functional currency of Thomas Eggar Trust Corporation Limited is considered to be pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

Thomas Eggar Trust Corporation Limited 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. Thomas Eggar Trust Corporation Limited is consolidated in the financial statements of its parent, Irwin Mitchell Holdings Limited, which may be obtained from the Registrar of Companies Registration Office, Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff, CF4 3UZ. Exemptions have been taken in these separate Company financial statements in relation to share-based payments, financial instruments, presentation of a cash flow statement and remuneration of key management personnel.

b. Going concern

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

c. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

(i) Financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the statement of financial position when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 April 2016

1. Accounting policies (continued)

c. Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the Company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the Company, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

d. 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

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.

2. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

There are no critical accounting judgements or estimates affecting the results for the current or prior year.

3. Auditor's remuneration

The fee for the audit of the Company of £500 is paid for by Irwin Mitchell LLP, a fellow group company.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 April 2016

	4.	Fixed	asset	invest	tments
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			2016 £	2015 £
Subsidiary undertakings			.	154,000
Principal Group Investments				
The Company had investments in the following	g subsidiary under	rtakings, associates and	l other significant in	vestments.
Thomas Eggar Enterprises Limited	Country of incorporation England	Principal activity Holding company	Holding Ordinary shares	% 100%
Subsidiary undertakings	6	,	,	
				. 3 .
Cost At 1 May 2015 Disposal				154,000 (154,000)
At 30 April 2016				-
Carrying value At 1 May 2015 Disposal		,		154,000 (154,000)
At 30 April 2016				-
Subsidiary undertakings have not been consolid Act 2006 as they are consolidated in the finance				ompanies
5. Debtors: amounts falling due within o	ne year			
			2016 £	2015 £
Other debtors Called up share capital not paid			154,000 96,000	96,000
			250,000	96,000
6. Called-up share capital and reserves				
			2016 £	2015 £
Allotted, called-up and paid shares 2 ordinary shares of £1 each			2	2
249,998 redeemable shares of £1 each			249,998	249,998
			250,000	250,000

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 April 2016

6. Called-up share capital and reserves (continued)

Redeemable Shares

The redeemable shares of £1 each confer on the holder the right to attend and vote at all general meetings.

The company has the right at any time after the first anniversary of the date of the allotment to redeem such shares at par, providing they are fully paid, or proportionally, in the case of partly paid shares.

The holder has no right to receive a dividend or participate in the profits of the company.

This class of shareholder ranks in priority to any other class of shareholder on a winding up or other return of capital.

7. Controlling party

The company is controlled by Irwin Mitchell LLP. The ultimate controlling party is Irwin Mitchell Holdings Limited, a company based in Jersey.

The largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Irwin Mitchell Holdings Limited.

No other group financial statements include the results of the company.

The consolidated financial statements of the group are available to the public and maybe obtained from the Registrar of Companies Registration Office, Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff, CF4 3UZ.

8. 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 last financial statements under previous UK GAAP were for the year ended 30 April 2014 and the date of transition to FRS 102 was therefore 1 May 2014. There have been no adjustments to the financial statements as a consequence of adopting FRS 102.