

Registered number
03697525

Redditch Concrete Limited

**Annual Report and unaudited Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020**



Redditch Concrete Limited
Report and unaudited financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020

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Redditch Concrete Limited
Company Information

Directors

J F Bowater
P J Norah

Registered office

Bardon Hall
Copt Oak Road
Markfield
Leicestershire
United Kingdom
LE67 9PJ

Registered number

03697525

Redditch Concrete Limited
Directors' report
for the year ended 31 December 2020

The directors present their annual report and unaudited financial statements of Redditch Concrete Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Business review

Following the "hive-up" in 2019 to Aggregate Industries UK Limited, the Company has remained dormant throughout the current accounting period.

Directors

The following directors held office during the year and up until the date of signing this report:

G Adkins	(Resigned 1 January 2021)
J F Bowater	(Appointed 1 January 2021)
C M Hudson	(Resigned 1 January 2021)
D C King	(Resigned 1 January 2021)
P J Norah	(Appointed 1 January 2021)

Information on the directors' remuneration is shown in note 4.

Results and dividends

The Company has remained dormant in 2020, the Company's profit after taxation for the period was £nil (2019: £164k loss). No dividend was declared for the year (2019: £nil).

The Statement of Comprehensive Income and Balance Sheet appear on pages 3 and 4.

Going concern

The Company ceased trading on 30 November 2019, accordingly the annual financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern.

Future developments

The Company will not trade for the foreseeable future.

Events since the balance sheet date

There are no items of note to report between the Balance Sheet date and the date of signing this report.

Directors' qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The Company has indemnified the directors of the Company against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third party indemnity provision was in force during the year and is in force as at the date of approving the directors' report.

DocuSigned by:

John Bowater

AD58C0EE020D475...

J F Bowater

On behalf of Redditch Concrete Limited

Director

1 September 2021

Redditch Concrete Limited
Unaudited Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 Unaudited £'000	2019 £'000
Discontinued operations			
Turnover	3	-	1,139
Cost of sales		-	(1,305)
Gross profit / (loss)		-	(166)
Administrative expenses		-	(55)
Operating profit / (loss)	5	-	(221)
Interest payable and similar costs	6	-	24
Profit / (loss) before taxation		-	(197)
Taxation on profit / (loss) on ordinary activities	7	-	33
Profit / (loss) for the financial year		-	(164)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive profit / (loss)		-	(164)

The notes on pages 6 - 11 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Redditch Concrete Limited
 Company Registration No. 03697525
Unaudited Balance sheet
 as at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 Unaudited £'000	2019 £'000
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(651)</u>	<u>(651)</u>
Net current liabilities		(651)	(651)
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(651)</u>	<u>(651)</u>
Deferred tax liabilities	9	-	-
Net liabilities		<u>(651)</u>	<u>(651)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	-	-
Profit and loss account		(651)	(651)
Total shareholders' deficit		<u>(651)</u>	<u>(651)</u>

The notes on pages 6 - 11 form an integral part of these financial statements.

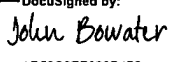
For the year ending 31 December 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 480 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to dormant companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts

The accounts are prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A of FRS 102 applicable to entities subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 1 September 2021. They were signed on its behalf by

DocuSigned by:

 AD58C0EE020D475...
 J F Bowater
 Director
 1 September 2021

Redditch Concrete Limited
Unaudited Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	Attributable to the equity shareholders		
		Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total
		£'000	£'000	£'000
As at 1 January 2019		-	(487)	(487)
Loss for the year	5	-	(164)	(164)
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-
Total comprehensive expense		-	(164)	(164)
As at 31 December 2019		-	(651)	(651)
Profit for the year	5	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-
As at 31 December 2020 (unaudited)		-	(651)	(651)

The notes on pages 6 - 11 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Redditch Concrete Limited
Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020

1 Accounting policies

The principal activity was that of the production and supply of ready-mix concrete. The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the Company's financial statements:

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

Redditch Concrete 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. Exemptions have been taken in relation to the presentation of a cash flow statement, disclosures relating to remuneration of key personnel, financial instruments and related party transactions.

The Company's financial statements are presented in Sterling, which is also the Company's functional currency, and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand pounds sterling (£'000) except when otherwise stated.

Redditch Concrete Limited is a private company limited by shares under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the Company's registered office is shown on page 1.

Going Concern

The Company ceased trading on 30 November 2019, accordingly the annual financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern. No adjustments arose as a result of ceasing to apply the going concern basis.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents the amount receivable for goods supplied or services rendered, net of returns, discounts and rebates allowed by the company and value added taxes.

Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when delivery has taken place and control of the goods has been transferred to the customer and can be reliably measured. The customer obtains control of the goods when the significant risks and rewards of products sold are transferred according to the specific delivery terms that have been formally agreed with the customer.

Company recognise contract liabilities, which is a company's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has already received consideration, relate mainly to advance payments from customers.

A trade receivable is recognized when the products are delivered to a customer as this is the point in time that the consideration becomes unconditional because only a passage of time is required before the payment is due.

Contract assets, which is a Company's right to consideration that is conditional on something other than the passage of time, relate mainly to construction and paving activities and remain immaterial.

Tangible fixed assets

The cost of tangible fixed assets, less their estimated residual values, is written off by equal annual instalments over their expected useful lives as follows:

Leasehold buildings	10 - 25 years
Plant and machinery	3 - 15 years

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

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.

Stocks

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. In determining the cost of stock the weighted average purchase price is used.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

Pension funds

The Company contributed to personal pension funds of the employees. Contributions were charged to the profit and loss account as they become payable.

The Company operated a defined contribution scheme. The amount charged to the profit and loss account in respect of pension costs and other post-retirement benefits was the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are included as either accruals or prepayments in the balance sheet.

Redditch Concrete Limited
Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

Debt instruments which meet the conditions of being 'basic' financial instruments as defined in paragraph 11.9 of FRS 102 are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Debt instruments that have no stated interest rate (and do not constitute financing transaction) and are classified as payable or receivable within one year are initially measured at an undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment.

Other debt instruments not meeting conditions of being 'basic' financial instruments are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Commitments to make and receive loans which meet the conditions mentioned above are measured at cost (which may be nil) less impairment.

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.

(ii) Fair value measurement

The best evidence of fair value is a quoted price for an identical asset in an active market. When quoted prices are unavailable, the price of a recent transaction for an identical asset provides evidence of fair value as long as there has not been a significant change in economic circumstances or a significant lapse of time since the transaction took place. If the market is not active and recent transactions of an identical asset on their own are not a good estimate of fair value, the fair value is estimated by using a valuation technique.

Taxation

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Redditch Concrete Limited
Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Leased assets

i. Finance leased assets

Leases of assets that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised at commencement of the lease as assets at the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments calculated using the interest rate implicit in the lease. Where the implicit rate cannot be determined, the group's incremental borrowing rate is used. Incremental direct costs, incurred in negotiating and arranging the lease, are included in the cost of the asset. Assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful life of the asset. Assets are assessed for impairment at each reporting date. The capital element of lease obligations is recorded as a liability on inception of the arrangement. Lease payments are apportioned between capital repayment and finance charge, using the effective interest rate method, to produce a constant rate of charge on the balance of the capital repayments outstanding.

ii. Operating leased assets

Leases that do not transfer all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Payments under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

On 1 April the Company became a wholly owned subsidiary of Aggregate Industries UK Limited at which point the Company's existing lease commitments were cancelled by the lessor. A new lease was granted to Aggregate Industries UK Limited which was recharged to the Company up to the cessation of trade on 30 November 2019. As the Company's lease commitments were all under 12 months, these were deemed to be short term leases, the costs of which were taken directly to the profit and loss account as incurred.

2 Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The Company's significant accounting policies are set out above. The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with FRS 102, requires the use of estimates, subjective judgements and assumptions that may affect the amount of assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period and reported profit and earnings for the year. The Directors base these estimates, judgements and assumptions on a combination of past experience, professional expert advice and other evidence that is relevant to the particular circumstances. The directors have considered the financial statements and do not consider there to be any critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty.

3 Turnover

Turnover represents the income receivable for ready-mix supplied by the Company and is generated wholly in the United Kingdom.

4 Employees and directors

	2020 Unaudited £'000	2019 £'000
Wages and salaries	-	40
Social security costs	-	4
Pension costs	-	1
	<u>-</u>	<u>45</u>

The average monthly number of employees during the year was made up as follows:

	2020 Unaudited Number	2019 Number
Production	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>

The directors and key management personnel of the Company were remunerated by Aggregate Industries UK Limited and also by SE Davis & Son Limited in the prior period. The directors consider that the amount of time spent on the entity is inconsequential, and therefore no remuneration is disclosed. No recharge of directors' and key management personnel's remuneration has been made by Aggregate Industries UK Limited or SE Davis & Son Limited in either accounting period.

5 Operating loss

	2020 Unaudited £'000	2019 £'000
This is stated after charging:		
Auditor's remuneration - audit	-	8
Auditor's remuneration - non-audit fees	-	-
Hire of plant and machinery	-	32
Operating lease payments - land and buildings (note 14)	-	16
Depreciation	-	5
(Gain)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	-	-

Redditch Concrete Limited
Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020

6	Interest payable and similar expenses	2020	2019
		Unaudited £'000	£'000
	Interest on intercompany loan	-	(24)
		-	(24)

During the prior year the cumulative interest accrued on intercompany loans was waived in full.

7	Taxation on loss on ordinary activities	2020	2019
		Unaudited £'000	£'000
	The charge for taxation is as follows:		
	Based on the profit for the year:		
	Corporation tax	-	-
	Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	-
	Total current tax	-	-
	Deferred tax	-	(33)
	Impact of change in tax rate	-	-
	Adjustment in respect of prior years	-	-
	Total deferred tax	-	(33)
	Total tax	-	(33)

Factors affecting the current tax charge for the year.

The tax charge for the year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019: 19%)

	2020	2019
	Unaudited £'000	£'000
Loss before taxation	-	(197)
Tax on loss at the standard rate	-	(37)
Non-deductible items / (Non-taxable income)	-	4
Deferred tax not recognised - Losses not recognised	-	-
Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	-
Total tax	-	(33)

The standard rate of Corporation Tax in the UK reduced from 20% to 19% with effect from 1 April 2017. Accordingly the company's profits for this accounting period are taxed at the standard rate of 19%.

8	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2020	2019
		Unaudited £'000	£'000
	Amounts due to related parties (Note 12)	651	651
		651	651

Redditch Concrete Limited
Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020

9 Deferred tax liabilities

	2020	2019
	Unaudited	
	£'000	£'000
At 1 January	-	7
Arising / (reversal) during the year (note 7)	-	(33)
Losses - not recoverable	-	4
Transferred to group company	-	22
At 31 December	-	-

The amounts provided for deferred taxation, calculated at 19% (2019: 17%) are as follows:

	2020	2019
	Unaudited	
	£'000	£'000
Accelerated capital allowances	-	-
Other timing differences - tax losses	-	-
	-	-

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at tax rates that are enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. The expected reduction in the standard rate from 19% to 17% from 1 April 2020 was reversed by Finance Bill 2020.

The Finance Bill 2021, published on 11 March 2021, stated that the corporate tax rate will increase to 25% by 1 April 2023. Finance Bill 2021 was not substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Accordingly, deferred tax balances as at 31 December 2020 are calculated at the current rate of 19% (prior year 17%).

The estimated impact of the rate change to 25% would be £nil.

10 Share capital

	2020	2019
	Unaudited	
	£	£
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid:</i>		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

11 Financial Commitments

Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	Leasehold Buildings	Leasehold Buildings
	2020	2019
	Unaudited	
	£'000	£'000
Within one year	-	-
Between two and five years	-	-
After five years	-	-
	-	-

A new lease was granted to Aggregate Industries UK Limited on 1 April 2020 at which point Redditch Concrete Limited's ongoing lease commitments ceased.

Redditch Concrete Limited
Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020

12 Related parties

Prior to 1 April 2019, the Company's share capital was held equally by SE Davis & Son Limited and Aggregate Industries (UK) Limited, after this date SE Davis & Son Limited was no longer a related party.

Transactions entered into with related parties occurred on arm's length basis in the normal course of business, and balances outstanding at 31 December 2020, (for SE Davies & Son Limited originating prior to 1 April 2019) are as follows:

		2020 Unaudited £'000	2019 £'000
<i>Sale of goods:</i>			
	S E Davis & Son Limited	-	66
<i>Purchases:</i>			
	S E Davis & Son Limited	-	49
	Lafarge Caudon Limited	-	69
	Aggregate Industries UK Limited	-	680
<i>Hire of land:</i>			
	Aggregate Industries UK Limited	-	13
	S E Davis & Son Limited	-	3
<i>Creditors:</i>			
	Aggregate Industries UK Limited	651	651
		651	651

13 Personal pension funds

The Company operated defined contribution retirement benefit schemes for all employees (Note 4). The assets of these funds are held separately from those of the Company in individually administered funds. The unpaid contributions outstanding at the year end, included in creditors are £Nil (2019: £Nil).

14 Hive Up

On 30 November 2019, the Company ceased to trade, at which point its parent company, Aggregate Industries UK Limited took over its operations, trade assets and liabilities.

The acquired balance sheet of the Company as at 30 November 2019 is as set out below. The book value of the acquired assets and liabilities are equivalent to the fair values, this was applied against group liabilities which were then consolidated into one balance owed to the parent company.

	Balance Sheet 30 November 2019 £'000
Fixed Assets	49
Stock	23
Debtors	255
Cash and Bank	21
Trade creditors	(207)
Book value of acquired net trade assets	141
Amounts owed to group companies	(792)
Resulting balance owed to parent company after consolidation of group company balances	(651)

15 Parent and ultimate parent company

As at 31 December 2020, the immediate parent company is Aggregate Industries (UK) Limited, incorporated in England and Wales and the ultimate parent and controlling party is Holcim Ltd. which is incorporated in Switzerland. This is the smallest and largest group in which the results are consolidated.

Copies of the accounts of Holcim Ltd, the ultimate parent entity at the balance sheet date, are available on www.holcim.com or from Holcim Ltd Corporate Communications, Grafenauweg 10, CH-6300 Zug, Switzerland.