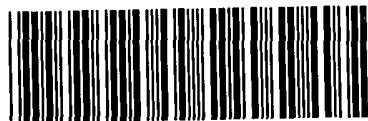


Tarmac (South Western) Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

SATURDAY



AAE9GI0J

A12

02/10/2021

#23

COMPANIES HOUSE

Tarmac (South Western) Limited

Contents

Directors' Report	1 to 3
Statement of Directors' Responsibilities	4
Independent Auditor's Report	5 to 7
Profit and Loss Account	8
Statement of Comprehensive Income	9
Balance Sheet	10
Statement of Changes in Equity	11
Notes to the Financial Statements	12 to 29

Tarmac (South Western) Limited

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

The Directors present their annual report and the financial statements of Tarmac (South Western) Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2020.

The Company is a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of Tarmac Holdings Limited. Tarmac Holdings Limited is part of the CRH Group. Tarmac Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries are referred to throughout as Tarmac, and CRH plc and its subsidiaries are referred to as the Group.

The Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies under section 415A of the Companies Act 2006, which also provides exemption from the preparation of a Strategic Report.

Directors of the Company

The Directors, who held office during the year and to the date of this report, except where otherwise stated, were as follows:

Tarmac Directors (UK) Limited

B Coggan

M K Riley (resigned 4 May 2021)

Principal activity

The principal activities of the Company are the quarrying of aggregates and the production of concrete.

Dividends

The Company did not pay any dividends in the year (2019: £nil).

The Directors did not recommend the payment of a final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: £nil).

Political donations

The Company did not make any political donations in the year (2019: £nil).

Charitable donations

The Company did not make any charitable donations in the year (2019: £nil).

Tarmac (South Western) Limited

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

Going concern

The Directors have considered going concern in preparing these financial statements.

The Company participates in a Group zero balancing cash pool arrangement. Each company participating in the cash pooling arrangement has cash automatically swept to/from its account on a daily basis so that the balance reverts to zero at the end of each day. For all companies within the Tarmac group, cash is swept to/from CRH (UK) Limited and balances are interest bearing.

During the COVID-19 pandemic management continue to review the market and will take all necessary actions to ensure the business' long-term success. Detailed forecasts including the Company are prepared on a Tarmac Group basis for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The Tarmac Group as a whole is profitable and cash-generative. These forecasts show that there is sufficient cash headroom in each individual month across the period, allowing the Tarmac companies to continue to operate with significant cash headroom whilst meeting daily cash flow requirements over this period.

Given that these forecasts are not prepared by statutory entity, and should the need arise, a signed letter of support, confirming ongoing support throughout an equivalent period has been obtained from the Company's ultimate parent company, CRH plc, for which forward looking plans have also been prepared to reflect severe but plausible downside scenarios. Even considering plausible downside scenarios as a result of COVID-19, there are sufficient funds to allow the company to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Taking account of the detailed forecast of the Tarmac group of companies and having received confirmation of ongoing support of CRH plc for the next 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, and their willingness and ability to provide financial support to the Company if needed, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Portfolio review

The unprecedented challenges faced during the year has led the Company to review its site portfolio and make the necessary changes to reshape the business model to meet the changing needs of customers. During the year, a number of sites across the Tarmac sub-group were in scope of the portfolio review. The focus being on controlling costs and improving operational efficiencies. The Directors will continue to assess the future requirements of the business and adapt operations accordingly.

Post balance sheet events

The Directors have considered the continued COVID-19 pandemic and national lockdowns within the UK during the early part of 2021 and determined that, based on recent trading of the Tarmac sub-group and continuation of activities in the construction sector through the recent lockdowns, the pandemic is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's business. Specifically, the third national lockdown commencing January 2021 is a non adjusting post balance sheet event for the Company and therefore no adjustments have been made to the 31 December 2020 financial statements.

The Directors continue to monitor the situation constantly and will take any necessary actions to minimise the possible impacts of COVID-19. The Company's ultimate parent, CRH plc, continues to be in a strong financial position to navigate the economic impact of the current situation and will continue to provide ongoing support through a signed letter of support over the liabilities of the Company.

There remains a level of uncertainty around the short-term impact of future outbreaks of COVID-19, however it is hoped any restrictions implemented will be localised and that construction activity can continue with mitigating measures in place, as such the impact should be less disruptive to the Company when compared with the restrictions that took place in the prior year.

Directors indemnities

The Articles of Association of the Company contain an indemnity in favour of all of the Directors of the Company that, subject to law, indemnifies the Directors, out of the assets of the Company, from any liability incurred by them in defending any proceedings in which judgement is given in their favour (or otherwise disposed of without any finding or admission of any material breach of duty on their part).

Tarmac (South Western) Limited

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

Disclosure of information to the auditors

Each Director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information. The Directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditor is unaware.

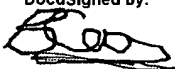
Auditors

During the year Ernst & Young LLP resigned as the Company's Auditor and Deloitte LLP were appointed in their place.

Deloitte LLP have indicated their willingness to be reappointed as auditor. Deloitte LLP will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with Section 489 of the Companies Act 2006.

30-Sep-2021

Approved by the Board on and signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

.....9AC6FE4CCC86469.....
B Coggan
Director

Tarmac (South Western) Limited

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

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), including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework". 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; 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Tarmac (South Western) Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of Tarmac (South Western) Limited (the 'Company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the Profit and Loss Account;
- the Statement of Comprehensive Income;
- the Balance Sheet;
- the Statement of Changes in Equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 21.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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 UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (the 'FRC'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 were 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.

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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Tarmac (South Western) Limited (continued)

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, 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.

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.

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

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

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 considered the nature of the Company's industry and its control environment, and reviewed the Company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the Company operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. These included UK Companies Act and Tax legislation; and
- do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the Company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty.

We discussed among the audit engagement team including relevant internal specialists such as tax and IT specialists regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by agreeing to supporting documentation and to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- enquiring of management and in-house legal counsel concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance and reviewing internal audit reports.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Tarmac (South Western) Limited (continued)

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinion on other matter 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 Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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 any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies' regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' Report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

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.

DocuSigned by:



.....9C22EC48482C4DF.....

Sukhpal Kaur Gill ACA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Statutory Auditor

Birmingham, United Kingdom

30-Sep-2021

Date:.....

Tarmac (South Western) Limited**Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 December 2020**

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover	4	4,688,705	7,244,237
Cost of sales		<u>(4,024,913)</u>	<u>(5,794,701)</u>
Gross profit		663,792	1,449,536
Distribution costs		(661,032)	(1,067,243)
Administrative expenses		<u>(218,640)</u>	<u>(179,485)</u>
Operating (loss)/profit	5	(215,880)	202,808
Interest payable and similar expenses	6	<u>(13,439)</u>	<u>(9,904)</u>
(Loss)/profit before tax		(229,319)	192,904
Tax on (loss)/profit	8	<u>56,043</u>	<u>5,828</u>
(Loss)/profit for the year		<u><u>(173,276)</u></u>	<u><u>198,732</u></u>

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

Tarmac (South Western) Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

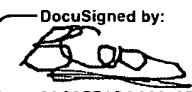
	2020	2019
	£	£
(Loss)/profit for the year	(173,276)	198,732
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive (expense)/income for the year	<u>(173,276)</u>	<u>198,732</u>

Tarmac (South Western) Limited
(Registration number: 04026403)
Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2020

	Note	31 December 2020 £	31 December 2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	9	416,524	631,478
Right of use assets	10	42,844	81,089
		<u>459,368</u>	<u>712,567</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	11	86,307	90,751
Debtors	12	1,877,934	1,525,945
		<u>1,964,241</u>	<u>1,616,696</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	13	(66,663)	(39,488)
Net current assets		<u>1,897,578</u>	<u>1,577,208</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		2,356,946	2,289,775
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	14	<u>(142,996)</u>	<u>(42,193)</u>
Provisions for liabilities	16	<u>(589,859)</u>	<u>(450,215)</u>
Total liabilities		<u>(799,518)</u>	<u>(531,896)</u>
Net assets		<u>1,624,091</u>	<u>1,797,367</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	17	1	1
Profit and loss account	18	<u>1,624,090</u>	<u>1,797,366</u>
Shareholders' funds		<u>1,624,091</u>	<u>1,797,367</u>

30-Sep-2021

Approved by the Board and authorised for issue on They were signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

 9AC8FE4CGG86468.....
 B Coggan
 Director

Tarmac (South Western) Limited**Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2020**

	Share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 January 2019	1	1,598,634	1,598,635
Profit for the year	-	198,732	198,732
Total comprehensive income	-	198,732	198,732
At 31 December 2019	1	1,797,366	1,797,367

	Share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 January 2020	1	1,797,366	1,797,367
Loss for the year	-	(173,276)	(173,276)
Total comprehensive expense	-	(173,276)	(173,276)
At 31 December 2020	1	1,624,090	1,624,091

The notes on pages 12 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Tarmac (South Western) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

1 General information

The Company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales, operating under the Companies Act 2006.

The address of its registered office is:

Portland House
Bickenhill Lane
Solihull
Birmingham
B37 7BQ

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

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 years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework ('FRS 101') and in accordance with applicable accounting standards. The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

These financial statements are presented in pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

Going concern

The Directors have considered going concern in preparing these financial statements.

The Company participates in a Group zero balancing cash pool arrangement. Each company participating in the cash pooling arrangement has cash automatically swept to/from its account on a daily basis so that the balance reverts to zero at the end of each day. For all companies within the Tarmac group, cash is swept to/from CRH (UK) Limited and balances are interest bearing.

During the COVID-19 pandemic management continue to review the market and will take all necessary actions to ensure the business' long-term success. Detailed forecasts including the Company are prepared on a Tarmac Group basis for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The Tarmac Group as a whole is profitable and cash-generative. These forecasts show that there is sufficient cash headroom in each individual month across the period, allowing the Tarmac companies to continue to operate with significant cash headroom whilst meeting daily cash flow requirements over this period.

Given that these forecasts are not prepared by statutory entity, and should the need arise, a signed letter of support, confirming ongoing support throughout an equivalent period has been obtained from the Company's ultimate parent company, CRH plc, for which forward looking plans have also been prepared to reflect severe but plausible downside scenarios. Even considering plausible downside scenarios as a result of COVID-19, there are sufficient funds to allow the company to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Taking account of the detailed forecast of the Tarmac group of companies and having received confirmation of ongoing support of CRH plc for the next 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, and their willingness and ability to provide financial support to the Company if needed, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Tarmac (South Western) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Summary of disclosure exemptions

As permitted by FRS 101, the Company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard including:

- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
- the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement;
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of: (i) paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1 and (ii) paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 16, 38A, 38C, 38D, 40D, 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors;
- the requirements of paragraphs 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures;
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member;
- the requirements of paragraphs 130(f) (ii), 130(f) (iii), 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets;
- the requirements of the second sentence of paragraph 110 and paragraphs 113(a), 114, 115, 118, 119(a) to (c), 120 to 127 and 129 of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers; and
- the requirements of paragraphs 52 and 58 of IFRS 16 Leases.

Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the group accounts of CRH plc. The group accounts of CRH plc are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 20.

Changes in accounting policy

New standards, interpretations and amendments effective

The following have been applied for the first time from 1 January 2020 and did not have a material effect on the financial statements:

- IFRS 3 Business Combinations - Definition of a business
- Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IAS 8 - Definition of material
- Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards
- Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Interest Rate Benchmark Reform

The following standard amendment was issued in May 2020 effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020 with earlier application permitted:

- Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases - COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions. The amendment was adopted effective 1 January 2020 and did not result in a material impact on the Company's results.

Revenue recognition

The Company recognises revenue in the amount of the price expected to be received for goods and services supplied at a point in time or over time, as contractual performance obligations are fulfilled and control of goods and services passes to the customer. It excludes trade discounts and value added tax/sales tax.

Tarmac (South Western) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Recognition

Sale of goods

The Company earns revenue from the sale of goods. Recognition of revenue from the sale of goods is at the point in time when control is deemed to pass to the customer upon delivery/dispatch to a customer depending on the terms of the sale, the customer has full discretion over the manner of distribution and price to sell the goods, has the primary responsibility when onselling the goods and bears the risks of obsolescence and loss in relation to the goods. A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered to the customer as this is the point in time at which the right to consideration becomes unconditional, as only the passage of time is required before payment is due. Contracts do not contain multiple performance obligations (as defined by IFRS 15).

Goods are sometimes sold with discounts or rebates based on cumulative sales over a period. This variable consideration is only recognised when it is highly probable that it will not be subsequently reversed and is recognised using the most likely amount or expected value methods, depending on the individual contract terms. In the application of appropriate revenue recognition, judgement is exercised by management in the determination of the likelihood and quantum of such items based on experience and historical trading patterns. This revenue is recognised in the accounting period when control of the product has been transferred, at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for fulfilling its performance obligations to customers.

Tax

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account 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 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. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited in other comprehensive income, in which case the deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

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.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

Tarmac (South Western) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Tangible assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or deemed cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value.

All tangible assets (which includes mineral reserves, land and buildings, plant and machinery and assets under construction) are initially recognised at cost. This applies to both owned and constructed assets. The cost of an item would include the purchase price of the item and any direct costs necessary to bring the item to the location and condition in which it is capable of operating as intended.

An item of property, plant and machinery is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or scrapping of an asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Depreciation

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Mineral reserves are amortised over their estimated commercial life on a site by site basis on a unit of production basis. Assets under construction are not depreciated until they come into use. Other tangible fixed assets are depreciated to their estimated residual value on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as below.

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Plant and machinery	5 to 25 years straight-line
Freehold buildings	10 years straight-line
Assets under construction are not depreciated until they come into use	

Stock

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is based on weighted average and includes all expenditure incurred in acquiring the stocks and bringing them to their present location and condition. Raw materials are valued on the basis of purchase cost on a weighted average basis. In the case of finished goods and work-in-progress, cost includes direct materials, direct labour and attributable overheads based on normal operating capacity. Net realisable value is the estimated proceeds of sale less all further costs to completion, and less all costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

Estimates of net realisable value are based on the most reliable evidence available at the time the estimates are made, taking into consideration fluctuations of price or cost directly relating to events occurring after the end of the period, the likelihood of short-term changes in buyer preferences, product obsolescence or perishability (all of which are generally low given the nature of the products) and the purpose for which the stock is held. Materials and other supplies held for use in the production of stocks are not written down below cost if the finished goods, in which they will be incorporated, are expected to be sold at or above cost.

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.

Tarmac (South Western) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Restoration and decommissioning

The Company creates two types of restoration provision; a provision for the terminal restoration costs expected in order to dismantle and remove the plant and roadways at their facilities and also an ongoing restoration provision as minerals are extracted from the sites.

The costs of terminal restoration are capitalised as a directly attributable cost of the site and a provision created at that stage. The costs are then charged to the profit and loss account as depreciation over the site's life. Provisions are discounted and unwound over time.

The costs of ongoing restoration are charged to the profit and loss account as the minerals are extracted from the site. Provision is also made for the post-closure costs on the basis of air space consumed in respect of leachate and gas monitoring at landfill sites. Similar costs incurred during the operational life of the site are written off directly to the profit and loss account. Provisions are discounted and unwound over time.

In addition, Environmental provisions may arise as a consequence of site activities. Environmental protection may be governed by local legislation, which could trigger a legal obligation. Tarmac could also trigger an environmental provision as a result of a constructive obligation i.e. the company could raise a valid expectation in the local community that it will take action to protect the environment in which it operates, as a result of past practice or its stated policy in respect of the environment and climate change.

For all restoration, decommissioning and environmental provisions, provisions carried are based on currently available facts with respect to each individual site and consider factors such as existing technology, currently enacted laws and regulations and prior experience in remediation of sites. Inherent uncertainties exist in such evaluations primarily due to unknown conditions, changing governmental regulations and legal standards regarding liability, the protracted length of the clean-up periods and evolving technologies. The provisions included reflect the judgement applied by management in respect of information available at the time of determining the liability and are adjusted periodically as remediation efforts progress or as additional technical or legal information becomes available. Due to the inherent uncertainties described above, many of which are not under management's control, actual costs and cash outflows could differ if management used different assumptions or if different conditions occur in future accounting periods.

Restructuring

A restructuring provision is recognised when the Company has developed a detailed formal plan for the restructuring and has raised a valid expectation in those affected that it will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement the plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it. The measurement of a restructuring provision includes only the direct expenditures arising from the restructuring, which are those amounts that are both necessarily entailed by the restructuring and not associated with the ongoing activities of the entity.

Tarmac (South Western) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Leases

The Company enters into leases for a range of assets, principally relating to property. These property leases have varying terms, renewal rights and escalation clauses, including periodic rent reviews linked with a consumer price index and/or other indices. The Company also leases plant and machinery, vehicles and equipment. The terms and conditions of these leases do not impose significant financial restrictions on the Company.

A contract contains a lease if it is enforceable and conveys the right to control the use of a specified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration, which is assessed at inception. A right-of-use asset and lease liability are recognised at the commencement date for contracts containing a lease, with the exception of leases with a term of 12 months or less which do not contain a purchase option, leases where the underlying asset is of low value and leases with associated payments that vary directly in line with usage or sales. The commencement date is the date at which the asset is made available for use by the Company.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the future minimum lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate or the interest rate implicit in the lease, if this is readily determinable, over the remaining lease term. Lease payments include fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable payments that are dependent on a rate or index known at the commencement date, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees and any payments for an optional renewal period and purchase and termination option payments, if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise those options. The lease term is the non-cancellable period of the lease adjusted for any renewal or termination options which are reasonably certain to be exercised. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate and rentals relating to low value or short-term leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. Management applies judgement in determining whether it is reasonably certain that a renewal, termination or purchase option will be exercised.

Incremental borrowing rates are calculated using a portfolio approach, based on the risk profile of the entity holding the lease and the term and currency of the lease.

After initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future minimum lease payments or when the Company changes its assessment of whether it is reasonably certain to exercise an option within the contract. A corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset. Modifications to a lease agreement beyond the original terms and conditions are either treated as a re-measurement of the lease liability and asset or treated as a separate lease, depending on the nature of the modification. Generally any modifications that increase the scope of the lease or that increase the lease payment by the market price of the increased asset are accounted for as a separate new lease.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the lease liability adjusted for any payments made at or before the commencement date, initial direct costs incurred, lease incentives received and an estimate of the cost to dismantle or restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located at the end of the lease term. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the lease term or, where a purchase option is reasonably certain to be exercised, over the useful economic life of the asset in line with depreciation rates for owned property, plant and equipment. The right-of-use asset is tested for impairment if an impairment indicator is considered to exist.

Non-lease components in a contract such as maintenance and other service charges are separated from minimum lease payments and are expensed as incurred.

Regarding the comparatives, leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Operating lease rentals are charged to the Profit and Loss Account on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Tarmac (South Western) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each balance sheet date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and right of use assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest Company of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is tested for impairment at least annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

Defined contribution pension obligation

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

Financial instruments

Classification and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's balance sheet when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value.

Financial assets

The Company's classes of financial assets are amounts owed by group companies. Amounts owed by fellow group companies have no fixed repayment date and no interest is charged on these balances.

Financial liabilities

The Company has financial liabilities that are classified as 'other financial liabilities', and these relate to lease liabilities under IFRS 16. See Leases policy above.

Tarmac (South Western) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or expire.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, 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. 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.

The Directors believe that the following accounting policies are critical due to the degree of estimation required and / or the potential material impact they may have on the Company's financial position and performance.

The following are areas of judgement:

Leases

Incremental borrowing rate used to measure lease liabilities

Where the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable, lease liabilities are discounted at the incremental borrowing rate. This is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. This involves assumptions and estimates, which would affect the carrying value of the lease liabilities note and the corresponding right-of-use assets.

Renewal, termination and purchase options

As part of the IFRS 16 transition process and ongoing lease accounting, management have applied judgement in determining whether it is reasonably certain that any renewal, termination or purchase options within the lease will be exercised. This is taken into consideration when measuring the value of the lease liability. In making this judgement, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise, or not exercise, a renewal, termination or purchase option. Options are only included in the lease term if they are reasonably certain to be exercised. The lease term is reassessed if an option is actually exercised (or not exercised) or the company becomes obliged to exercise (or not exercise) it. The assessment of reasonable certainty is only revised if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs, which affects this assessment, and that is within the control of the Company.

Tarmac (South Western) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Provisions

Judgement is required in determining whether the Company has a present obligation and whether it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle this obligation. This judgement is applied to information available at the time of determining the liability including but not limited to judgements around interpretations of legislation, regulations, case law and insurance contracts depending on the nature of the provision.

Restoration, decommissioning and environmental costs

The company has an obligation to undertake restoration and environmental work associated with sites and decommissioning of plant or other site work. A provision is recognized for the present value of such costs, which will be incurred over the life of the relevant quarry. The measurement of these provisions is based on an evaluation of currently available facts with respect to each individual site and considers factors such as existing technology, currently enacted laws and regulations and prior experience in remediation of sites. The liabilities provided for reflect the judgement applied by management in respect of information available at the time of determining the liability and are adjusted periodically as remediation efforts progress or as additional technical or legal information becomes available. Due to the inherent uncertainties described above, many of which are not under management's control, actual costs and cash outflows could differ if management used different assumptions or if different conditions occur in future accounting periods. Costs for restoration of site damage, decommissioning and environmental costs are estimated having regard to the terms of the relevant extraction licence and planning conditions using either the work of external consultants or internal experts. Management uses its judgement and experience to provide for and amortise these estimated costs over the life of the site. Provisions are discounted where appropriate, and unwound over the estimated life of the site.

Impairment of tangible assets and right of use assets

At each reporting date, or where decisions are made to alter the industrial footprint of the Company's operations (such that sites are either closed, mothballed or identified for sale), the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets and right of use assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets require impairment. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment required (if any).

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. Any impairment loss is recognized by writing down the asset to its recoverable amount.

The impairment testing process requires management to make significant judgements and estimates regarding the future cash flows expected to be generated. In assessing value-in-use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted. Other key estimates include growth rates and assumptions around cost management. The estimates of future cash flows exclude cash inflows or outflows attributable to financing activities and income tax. Management periodically evaluates and updates the estimates based on the conditions which influence these variables. The assumptions and conditions for determining impairments reflect management's best assumptions and estimates, but these items involve inherent uncertainties described above, many of which are not under management's control. These inherent uncertainties include assumptions around future developments arising due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the expected pace and extent of recovery in certain markets. As a result, the accounting for such items could result in different estimates or amounts if management used different assumptions or if different conditions occur in future accounting periods.

The following are areas of estimation uncertainty:

Estimation uncertainty considerations for provisions and impairment are included in the judgements section above.

Tarmac (South Western) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Mineral estimates and useful economic lives of assets

When determining the extent of mineral reserves available in the Company's quarries, assumptions that were valid at the time of estimation may change when new information becomes available. A change in assumptions could affect prospective depreciation rates and asset carrying values.

The calculation of the Company's depreciation rate is on a site by site basis based on the unit of production which could be impacted to the extent that actual production in the future is different from current forecast production based on the mineral reserves.

Factors which could impact useful economic lives of assets include:

- assumptions used in the estimation of mineral reserves;
- renewal of planning and other regulatory factors; and
- unforeseen operational issues at the quarry sites.

Depreciation is provided in order to write down the assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives as set out in the accounting policy. The application of these estimated lives requires the exercise of management judgement. Useful lives are regularly reviewed and should management's assessment of useful lives change then depreciation charges in the financial statements would be updated and carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment would be amended accordingly. The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment by each class is included in the tangible assets note and details of the estimated useful lives are included within the accounting policy.

4 Turnover

The analysis of the Company's turnover for the year from continuing operations is as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Sale of goods	<u>4,688,705</u>	<u>7,244,237</u>

5 Operating (loss)/profit

Arrived at after charging/(crediting)

	2020	2019
	£	£
Depreciation on tangible assets	168,704	180,663
Depreciation on right of use assets	224,408	35,297
Loss/(profit) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	54,850	(8,500)
Stock recognised as expense	1,044,577	3,107,059
Restructuring	<u>135,600</u>	<u>-</u>

Restructuring costs relate to the portfolio review that was carried out during the year.

Auditor's remuneration of £4,100 (2019: £4,800) for the auditing of the financial statements is borne by a fellow group company. There were no non audit services provided in either year.

Tarmac (South Western) Limited**Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)****6 Interest payable and similar expenses**

	2020 £	2019 £
Unwinding of discount on provisions	8,040	7,802
Interest expense on leases	5,399	2,102
	<u>13,439</u>	<u>9,904</u>

7 Staff costs

The aggregate payroll costs (including Directors' remuneration) were as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Wages and salaries	189,200	182,401
Social security costs	17,381	16,988
Other post-employment benefit costs	9,616	9,128
	<u>216,197</u>	<u>208,517</u>

The average number of persons employed by the Company (including Directors) during the year, analysed by category was as follows:

	2020 No.	2019 No.
Production	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>
	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>

The emoluments of the Directors are paid by another group company as their services to the Company are incidental to their services provided to other group companies. Employees are not employed directly by the Company, as their contracts of service are held by another group company. However, the costs associated with these employees are borne by the Company as their services are exclusively provided to Tarmac (South Western) Limited.

8 Tax on (loss)/profit

Tax credited in the profit and loss account

	2020 £	2019 £
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total current taxation	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Deferred taxation		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(38,428)	(5,613)
Change of rate	(10,654)	-
Adjustments in respect of prior years	<u>(6,961)</u>	<u>(215)</u>
Total deferred taxation	<u>(56,043)</u>	<u>(5,828)</u>
Tax receipt in the profit and loss account	<u>(56,043)</u>	<u>(5,828)</u>

Tarmac (South Western) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

8 Tax on (loss)/profit (continued)

The differences between the total tax for the year and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax of 19% (2019: 19%) to the (loss)/profit before tax are as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
(Loss)/profit before tax	<u>(229,319)</u>	<u>192,904</u>
Corporation tax at standard rate	(43,571)	36,652
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(6,961)	(215)
Expenses not deductible	8,542	1,230
Group relief surrendered for nil payment	(3,399)	(44,155)
Impact of change in tax laws or rates	<u>(10,654)</u>	<u>660</u>
Total tax credit	<u>(56,043)</u>	<u>(5,828)</u>

Group relief within Tarmac is surrendered free of charge.

Group relief claimed from other Group companies registered within the UK is paid for at the prevailing rate of corporation tax for the year at 19% (2019: 19%).

Finance No.2 Bill 2015 enacted the rate of corporation tax to 19% with effect from 1 April 2017 resulting in a current tax rate for the year of 19%.

On 15 September 2016, Finance Bill 2016 enacted a further rate reduction to 17% with effect from 1 April 2020. A further change was enacted in Finance Act 2020 to cancel the proposed reduction in the main rate of corporation tax from 19% to 17% from 1 April 2020. Therefore, the rate enacted at the balance sheet date was 19%.

On 3 March 2021, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that legislation will be introduced in Finance Bill 2021 to increase the main rate of Corporation Tax for all non-ring fence profits to 25% for the financial year 2023.

This change was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021 i.e. after the balance sheet date and as such this change has not been reflected in the deferred tax balance at 31 December 2020. Using the Company's deferred tax balance at 31 December 2020 the impact of the rate change on the deferred tax balance would be a credit to the P&L of £44,098.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at tax rates that are enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. The timing of the reversal of the Company's deferred tax items has been considered, and accordingly at 31 December 2020 deferred tax has been calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related asset is realised or liability is settled. Therefore all deferred tax assets and liabilities have been measured at 19% being the rate enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

	Asset £
2020	
Accelerated tax depreciation	33,350
Provisions	<u>106,295</u>
	<u>139,645</u>

Tarmac (South Western) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

8 Tax on (loss)/profit (continued)

	Asset £
2019	
Accelerated tax depreciation	14,006
Provisions	69,596
	<u>83,602</u>

Deferred tax movement during the year:

	At 1 January 2020 £	Recognised in income £	At 31 December 2020 £
Accelerated tax depreciation	14,006	19,344	33,350
Provisions	69,596	36,699	106,295
Net tax assets/(liabilities)	<u>83,602</u>	<u>56,043</u>	<u>139,645</u>

9 Tangible assets

	Mineral reserves £	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Assets in the course of construction £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 January 2020	1,230,678	50,002	1,419,402	114,637	2,814,719
Additions	535	-	-	-	535
Disposals	(214)	-	(253,798)	(2,509)	(256,521)
Transfers between asset class	112,128	-	-	(112,128)	-
Transfers from other group companies	-	-	20,879	-	20,879
At 31 December 2020	<u>1,343,127</u>	<u>50,002</u>	<u>1,186,483</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,579,612</u>
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2020	1,089,647	2,142	1,091,452	-	2,183,241
Charge for the year	52,093	-	116,611	-	168,704
Eliminated on disposal	-	-	(198,948)	-	(198,948)
Transfers from other group companies	-	-	10,091	-	10,091
At 31 December 2020	<u>1,141,740</u>	<u>2,142</u>	<u>1,019,206</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,163,088</u>
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2020	<u>201,387</u>	<u>47,860</u>	<u>167,277</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>416,524</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>141,031</u>	<u>47,860</u>	<u>327,950</u>	<u>114,637</u>	<u>631,478</u>

The value of land not depreciated is £47,860 (2019: £47,860).

Tarmac (South Western) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

10 Right of use assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 January 2020	-	88,325	28,061	116,386
Additions	182,042	-	-	182,042
Disposals	-	-	(10,835)	(10,835)
Remeasurements	-	-	7,586	7,586
Intercompany transfers	-	-	6,932	6,932
Reclassifications of assets	-	(88,325)	88,325	-
At 31 December 2020	<u>182,042</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>120,069</u>	<u>302,111</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2020	-	30,280	5,017	35,297
Charge for the year	182,008	-	42,400	224,408
Eliminated on disposal	-	-	(10,835)	(10,835)
Intercompany transfers	-	-	10,397	10,397
Reclassifications of assets	-	(30,280)	30,280	-
At 31 December 2020	<u>182,008</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>77,259</u>	<u>259,267</u>
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2020	<u>34</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>42,810</u>	<u>42,844</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>-</u>	<u>58,045</u>	<u>23,044</u>	<u>81,089</u>

Remeasurements in the year are £7,586 which relate to increases in lease term on vehicles leases as a result of extensions being negotiated.

The depreciation charge for the year includes £164,938 of accelerated depreciation as a result of the portfolio review that took place during the year.

11 Stock

	31 December 2020 £	31 December 2019 £
Raw materials and consumables	<u>86,307</u>	<u>90,751</u>

There is no material difference between the balance sheet value of stocks and their replacement cost.

Tarmac (South Western) Limited**Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)****12 Debtors**

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
	£	£
Amounts owed by group companies	1,738,289	1,442,343
Deferred tax asset	139,645	83,602
	<u>1,877,934</u>	<u>1,525,945</u>

Amounts owed by fellow group companies have no fixed repayment date and are repayable on demand. No interest is charged on these balances.

13 Creditors: Amounts due in less than one year

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
	£	£
Current portion of long term lease liabilities	<u>66,663</u>	<u>39,488</u>

14 Creditors - amounts falling due after more than one year

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
	£	£
Long term lease liabilities	<u>142,996</u>	<u>42,193</u>

15 Leases**Leases included in creditors**

		31 December 2020	31 December 2019
	Note	£	£
Current portion of long term lease liabilities	13	66,663	39,488
Long term lease liabilities	14	<u>142,996</u>	<u>42,193</u>
		<u>209,659</u>	<u>81,681</u>

Tarmac (South Western) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

15 Leases (continued)

Lease liabilities maturity analysis

A maturity analysis of lease liabilities based on undiscounted gross cash flow is reported in the table below:

	31 December 2020 £	31 December 2019 £
Less than one year	67,392	39,945
1 - 2 years	32,091	36,935
2 - 3 years	25,000	3,833
3 - 4 years	25,000	3,194
4 - 5 years	25,000	-
Between 5 and 10 years	50,000	-
Total lease liabilities (undiscounted)	<u>224,483</u>	<u>83,907</u>

Lease costs charged to the Profit and Loss Account

Tarmac avails of the exemption from capitalising lease costs for short-term leases and low-value assets where the relevant criteria are met. Variable lease payments directly linked to sales or usage are also expensed as incurred. The following lease costs have been charged to the Profit and Loss Account as incurred:

	2020 £	2019 £
Short term leases	<u>1,500</u>	<u>18,000</u>

Total cash outflows related to leases

Total cash outflows related to leases are presented in the table below:

	2020 £	2019 £
Lease liabilities		
At 1 January	81,681	-
Effect of adopting IFRS 16	-	101,913
Addition of right of use assets	182,042	14,614
Remeasurements	7,625	(141)
Payments	(63,672)	(36,807)
Discount unwinding	5,399	2,102
Intercompany transfers	(3,416)	-
At 31 December	<u>209,659</u>	<u>81,681</u>

Tarmac (South Western) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

16 Other provisions

	Restoration and decommissioning £	Restructuring £	Total £
At 1 January 2020	450,215	-	450,215
Additional provisions	2,032	135,600	137,632
Provisions used	(842)	(5,186)	(6,028)
Unwinding of discount	8,040	-	8,040
At 31 December 2020	<u>459,445</u>	<u>130,414</u>	<u>589,859</u>

The Company has an obligation to undertake restoration and environmental work associated with sites and decommissioning of plant or other site work. A provision has been recognised for the present value of such costs. These costs will be incurred over the life of the relevant quarry.

Restructuring provisions relate to commitments under various internal restructuring and redundancy programmes, primarily as a result of the portfolio review carried out during the year. These provisions are expected to be utilised within one year of the balance sheet date.

17 Called up share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

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

18 Reserves

Called up share capital represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Profit and loss account includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

Details of all movements in reserves are shown in the Statement of Changes in Equity on page 11.

19 Retirement benefit schemes

The Company operates defined contribution retirement benefit schemes for all qualifying employees. The assets of the schemes are held separately from those of the Company in funds under the control of trustees.

The total cost charged to the profit and loss account of £9,616 (2019: £9,128) represents contributions payable to these schemes by the Company.

Tarmac (South Western) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

20 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The Company's immediate parent is Tarmac Trading Limited.

The ultimate parent and controlling party is CRH plc.

Relationship between entity and parents

The parent of the largest and smallest group in which these financial statements are consolidated is CRH plc, incorporated in Ireland.

The address of CRH plc is:

42 Fitzwilliam Square,
Dublin,
D02 R279,
Ireland

Copies of the financial statements of the ultimate parent company are available from the Company Secretary at the above address.

21 Post balance sheet events

The Directors have considered the continued COVID-19 pandemic and national lockdowns within the UK during the early part of 2021 and determined that, based on recent trading of the Tarmac sub-group and continuation of activities in the construction sector through the recent lockdowns, the pandemic is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's business. Specifically, the third national lockdown commencing January 2021 is a non adjusting post balance sheet event for the Company and therefore no adjustments have been made to the 31 December 2020 financial statements.

The Directors continue to monitor the situation constantly and will take any necessary actions to minimise the possible impacts of COVID-19. The Company's ultimate parent, CRH plc, continues to be in a strong financial position to navigate the economic impact of the current situation and will continue to provide ongoing support through a signed letter of support over the liabilities of the Company.

There remains a level of uncertainty around the short-term impact of future outbreaks of COVID-19, however it is hoped any restrictions implemented will be localised and that construction activity can continue with mitigating measures in place, as such the impact should be less disruptive to the Company when compared with the restrictions that took place in the prior year.