

Report of the Directors and
Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023
for
Matrix Moulds And Models Limited

Contents of the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

	Page
Company Information	1
Report of the Directors	2
Report of the Independent Auditors	3
Statement of Comprehensive Income	7
Balance Sheet	8
Notes to the Financial Statements	9

DIRECTORS:

Mrs J A Williamson
Mr D A Harrison
Mr W H Harrison
Mr R A Harrison

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Solway House Silloth Industrial Estate,
Silloth
Wigton
Cumbria
CA7 4NS

REGISTERED NUMBER:

03244319 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS:

UNW LLP
Chartered Accountants
Citygate
St James' Boulevard
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE1 4JE

Report of the Directors
for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2023.

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 April 2022 to the date of this report.

Mrs J A Williamson
Mr D A Harrison
Mr W H Harrison
Mr R A Harrison

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Report of the Directors and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS

The auditors, UNW LLP, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

Mrs J A Williamson - Director

20 December 2023

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Matrix Moulds And Models Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2023 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2023 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' 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 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 are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the 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.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Report of the Directors.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; 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' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report or in preparing the Report of the Directors.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page two, 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 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.

Auditors' 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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

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

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

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

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

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements' or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements', as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

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

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 a Report of the Auditors and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Michael Morris, FCA FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of UNW LLP
Chartered Accountants
Citygate
St James' Boulevard
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE1 4JE

20 December 2023

Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

	Year Ended 31.3.23 £	Period 1.2.21 to 31.3.22 £
TURNOVER	575,624	514,715
Cost of sales	<u>471,310</u>	<u>373,428</u>
GROSS PROFIT	104,314	141,287
Administrative expenses	<u>105,621</u> (1,307)	<u>118,841</u> 22,446
Other operating income	<u>-</u>	<u>3,557</u>
OPERATING (LOSS)/PROFIT	(1,307)	26,003
Interest receivable and similar income	<u>42</u> (1,265)	<u>3</u> 26,006
Interest payable and similar expenses	<u>-</u>	<u>28</u>
(LOSS)/PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	(1,265)	25,978
Tax on (loss)/profit	<u>(2,304)</u>	<u>5,983</u>
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	<u>1,039</u>	<u>19,995</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

Balance Sheet
31 March 2023

	Notes	31/3/23 £	£	31/3/22 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	4		36,396		3,934
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	5	15,067		20,560	
Debtors	6	127,707		138,882	
Cash at bank		<u>50,292</u>		<u>49,564</u>	
		193,066		209,006	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>92,565</u>		<u>77,082</u>	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			<u>100,501</u>		<u>131,924</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>136,897</u>		<u>135,858</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			30,450		30,450
Share premium			14,830		14,830
Capital redemption reserve			5,700		5,700
Retained earnings			<u>85,917</u>		<u>84,878</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			<u>136,897</u>		<u>135,858</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 20 December 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:

Mr W H Harrison - Director

Mr D A Harrison - Director

Mr R A Harrison - Director

Mrs J A Williamson - Director

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

1. **STATUTORY INFORMATION**

Matrix Moulds And Models Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

They are presented in pounds sterling, which is the functional currency of the company, and rounded to the nearest £.

The previous accounting period was extended to bring the period end in line with its parent company, Atlas Concrete Limited. This means the periods are not wholly compatible.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

The policies adopted for the recognition of revenue are as follows:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rental income

Rental income (within other operating income) is recognised on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised on the accruals basis.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised on the accruals basis. Grants are recognised in the profit and loss account over the period in which the related costs are recognised.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Plant and machinery	- 10% on cost
Fixtures and fittings	- 10% on cost
Computer equipment	- 33% on cost

Stocks

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Cost is calculated using the first-in, first-out method and includes all purchase, transport, and handling costs in bringing stocks to their present location and condition.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments

Basic debt instruments

The company's basic debt instruments, including trade and other accounts receivable and payable, cash and bank balances and loans to or from related parties, including fellow group companies, are all due within one year and are measured, initially and subsequently, at the transaction price.

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

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

Short-term benefits

Short-term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits are recognised as an expense in the period in which the employee's entitlement to the benefit accrues.

Going concern

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

3. **EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS**

The average number of employees during the period was 7 (2022 - 6)

4. **TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
COST				
At 1 April 2022	68,355	5,758	2,136	76,249
Additions	32,750	-	1,182	33,932
At 31 March 2023	101,105	5,758	3,318	110,181
DEPRECIATION				
At 1 April 2022	64,713	5,466	2,136	72,315
Charge for year	1,034	42	394	1,470
At 31 March 2023	65,747	5,508	2,530	73,785
NET BOOK VALUE				
At 31 March 2023	35,358	250	788	36,396
At 31 March 2022	3,642	292	-	3,934

5. **STOCKS**

	31/3/23 £	31/3/22 £
Stocks	4,504	10,154
Work-in-progress	10,563	10,406
	<u>15,067</u>	<u>20,560</u>

Stock is stated after provision for impairment of £Nil (2022 - £Nil).

6. **DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	31/3/23 £	31/3/22 £
Trade debtors	70,158	95,988
Amounts owed by group undertakings	48,953	35,322
Other debtors	-	151
Deferred tax asset	1,427	-
Prepayments	7,169	7,421
	<u>127,707</u>	<u>138,882</u>

Trade debtors are stated after provisions for impairment of £Nil (2022 - £Nil). No debts have been written off during the period (2022 - £Nil).

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

7. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31/3/23	31/3/22
	£	£
Trade creditors	27,761	39,317
Amounts owed to group undertakings	30,000	144
Tax	-	5,956
Social security and other taxes	5,554	4,759
VAT	18,512	19,104
Accrued expenses	10,738	7,802
	<u>92,565</u>	<u>77,082</u>

8. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

As permitted by section 33 of FRS 102, the company is exempt from disclosing other related party transactions as they are with other companies that are wholly owned within the group.

9. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The immediate and ultimate parent undertaking, and the only group to consolidate these financial statements is Atlas Concrete Limited. Copies of Atlas Concrete Limited consolidated financial statements can be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.