Registered number
01410463

Supreme Concrete Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Supreme Concrete Limited
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Directors
C Holland
C M McLeish
J H Hudson
T W Wright (resigned 30 September 2024)
W D Hicks

Secretary
R A Parker (resigned 31 July 2024)
N D M Giles (appointed 31 July 2024)

Auditor
Deloitte LLP
Statutory auditor
Four Brindleyplace
Birmingham
United Kingdom
B1 2HZ

Bankers
Lloyds Bank
7 High Street
Leicester
United Kingdom
LE1 9FS

Registered office
Leicester Road
Ibstock
Leicestershire
United Kingdom
LE67 6HS

Registered number
01410463

Supreme Concrete Limited
Strategic Report

The Directors present the strategic report of Supreme Concrete Limited ('the Company') for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Principal activities
The Company is an indirect subsidiary of, and is included within the consolidated financial statements of, Ibstock Plc ('the ultimate parent' and 'the Group').

The Company's principal activities during the year continued to be that of manufacture and supply of precast and prestressed concrete products to the building industry.

The Directors do not expect that to change in the foreseeable future.

Results and dividends
The profit for the year after taxation amounts to £4,715,000 (2023 : £5,425,703).
The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2023 : £nil).
The Company had net assets of £88,135,438 (2023 : £83,347,023).

Review of the business
The company's key financial and other performance indicators used by the Directors to manage the business during the year were as follows:

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000	Change %
Turnover	42,057	40,429	4.0%
Operating profit	6,374	7,137	(10.7%)
Profit after tax	4,715	5,426	(13.1%)
Shareholders' funds	88,135	83,347	5.7%
Average monthly number of employees	129	161	(19.9%)

Despite the challenging market, the Company's end-market exposure supported the delivery of a solid performance during 2024. The Company experienced a reduction in residential new build sales in line with the wider market whilst the RMI Sector (Repair, Maintenance and Improvement) was more resilient.

The operational excellence programme continued to focus on quality, service, cost and capacity. During the year, a comprehensive operational review was completed to increase process efficiency, automate and reduce fixed costs, whilst flexing capacity to near-term market demand. This resulted in a number of redundancies as headcount was flexed to demand.

Whilst the business continued to closely manage cash flow, we continued to invest selectively in enhancing our capital base. This included adding capacity and capability to our Precast and Prestressed product areas and we also made significant investments in capability to expand our lower carbon product offering whilst also developing an enhanced product range within our Landscaping categories.

Future developments
The Directors expect the Company to continue in its principal activity for the foreseeable future and that positive prospects for the business exist.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Directors of the Company's ultimate parent consider the principal risks and uncertainties of the Group with assistance from its Audit Committee. The principal risks facing the Company are outlined below with full detail being included in the 2024 Annual Report and Accounts of Ibstock Plc. The principal risks include regulatory and compliance, people and talent management, cyber and information system, health, safety and environment, economic conditions, financial risk management, customer and industry risk, climate change and major project delivery.

Financial risk management

The Company's key financial risk management objective and policy are as per the below:

• Foreign exchange risk: As the Company transacts in currencies other than Sterling, exchange rate fluctuations may adversely impact the Company's results. The Company undertakes limited foreign exchange transactions selling domestically with largely local input costs. Some capital expenditure requires foreign exchange purchases and management considers foreign exchange hedging strategies where significant exposures arise.

• Credit risk: Through its customers, the Company is exposed to a counterparty risk that accounts receivable will not be settled leading to a financial loss. Customer credit risk is managed subject to the Group's policy relating to customer credit risk management. The Company principally manages credit risk through management of customer credit limits. The credit limits are set for each customer based on the creditworthiness of the customer and the anticipated levels of business activity. These limits are initially determined when the customer account is first set up and are regularly monitored thereafter.

• Liquidity risk: Insufficient funds could result in the Company being unable to fund its operations. The Company's policy is to ensure that it has sufficient funding and facilities in place to meet any foreseeable peak in borrowing requirements and liabilities when they become due. The Company also relies on financial support provided by the Group.

• Interest rate risk: Movements in interest rates could adversely impact the Company and result in higher financing payments to service debt. The Group finances its operations through a mixture of retained profits and bank borrowings and private placement loan notes. The Group's bank borrowings, other facilities and deposits are in Sterling and are at fixed or floating rates. No interest rate derivative contracts have been entered into during the year or at the year end.

• Input Costs: The Company's business may be affected by volatility in raw material costs. Risks exist around our ability to pass on increased costs through price increases to its customers. Significant input costs are under constant review, with continuous monitoring of raw material costs, energy prices and haulage expenses, with the aim of achieving the best possible prices and assuring stability of supply. The impacts are mitigated through pricing increases. The Company maintains appropriate sales pricing policies to remain competitive within our markets and pass on significant increases in input costs.

• Energy pricing: The Company's business may also be affected by volatility in energy costs or disruptions in energy supplies. Significant changes in the cost or availability of transportation could affect the Company's results. The Company operates forward purchasing of energy and carbon to mitigate the impact of sudden price increases and monitors the energy and carbon market on an ongoing basis and has modelled the impact of such rises to assess the financial implications.

Stakeholder statements

Other stakeholders
From the perspective of the Directors, as a result of the Group's governance structure, the ultimate parent Company's Board has taken the lead in carrying out the duties of the Directors in respect of the Company's other stakeholders. The Directors have also considered relevant matters, where appropriate. An explanation of how the Directors on the ultimate parent Company's Board have had regard to the need to foster the Company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others, and the effect of that regard, including the principal decisions taken by the Company during the financial year, is set out (for the Group and for this entity) on pages 42 to 45 of the Annual Report and Accounts 2024 of Ibstock Plc, which does not form part of this report.

Further details also can be found in the section 172(1) statement below.

Section 172(1) statement
From the perspective of the Directors, as a result of the Group's governance structure, the matters that it is responsible for considering under Section 172(1) of the Companies Act 2006 ('s172') have been considered to an appropriate extent by the ultimate parent Company's board in relation to the Group and to this entity.

The Company considers its key stakeholders to be its employees, customers, suppliers, communities, and shareholders.

The Listening Post is the Company's formal mechanism for employee engagement and sharing employee views with the Board. The Board ensured that the People Strategy remained true to the core values of Teamwork, Trust, Care and Courage, and that our employees were appropriately supported.

The Board receives updates on the relationships with existing customers through Customer feedbacks. Strategic decisions, which include capital investment and innovation, are made to fulfil customer requirements.

The Company engaged its key suppliers through the supplier engagement day to achieve mutually beneficial formalised agreements with the key suppliers.

All Directors have a strong relationship with employees, customers and suppliers through close working relationships. They also receive regular formal and informal updates from the People Team and the Sales Team to further understand the needs of these stakeholders.

The relationship with the Communities local to the sites is management by the Factory Managers who provide regular updates to the Directors on this.

During the year, the Group executive directors sit on the boards of the Company and its ultimate parent Company. The Group executive directors formed the primary communication route between the Company and the Shareholder, Government and Regulatory, and Pension Fund Members and Trustees. This structure supports the board of the Company in performing its duties in compliance with the matters set out in s172.

Strategic Report (continued)
Stakeholder statements (continued)
Section 172(1) statement (continued)

The Board continued to ensure that the Company and Group's strategy remained appropriate to deliver the long-term success of the Company, and oversaw Management's execution of the strategy. The Board carefully evaluated the likely consequences of its decisions, challenging management where necessary to ensure that the impact of any decisions over the long-term would be of benefit to the Company.

The Board remains committed to ensuring the business operates with the highest standards of integrity, and continually reviews and tests the compliance arrangements in place. A significant part of the Board's leadership responsibility is to ensure that the Company's purpose, strategy and culture remain aligned, and it recognises that a robust and transparent culture is a solid foundation for maintaining the Company and the Group's reputation for high standards of business conduct.

Over the course of the year the Board has overseen and supported the initiatives undertaken on culture.

It is acknowledged that it is not possible for all of the Board's decisions to result in a positive outcome for every stakeholder group. When making decisions, the Board considers the Company's purpose, vision and values, together with its strategic priorities and takes account of its role as a responsible business. By doing this, the aim is to ensure that decisions are robust and sustainable and drive long-term success for the Company.

To the extent necessary for an understanding of the development, performance and position of the entity, an explanation of how the ultimate parent Company's Board has considered the matters set out in s172 (for the Group and for the entity) is set out on page 45 and 46 of the Annual Report and Accounts 2024 of Ibstock Plc, which does not form part of this report.

This report was approved by the board on 4 July 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

C Holland
Director
04 July 2025

Directors' Report

The Directors present their annual report on the affairs of the company, together with the financial statements and auditor's report for the year ended 31 December 2024.

The Company has chosen, in accordance with Section 414 C(11) of the Companies Act 2006, to include certain matters in its Strategic report that would otherwise be required to be disclosed in this Directors' report. Details of the Company's financial risk management policies and objectives, other stakeholders, future developments and dividends can be found in the Strategic report on pages 2 to 5 and form part of this report by cross reference.

Directors

The following persons who served as Directors during the year and subsequent to the year end to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated were:

C Holland
C M McLeish
J H Hudson
T W Wright (resigned 30 September 2024)
W D Hicks

Energy and carbon reporting

The Company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it as it meets the definition under Schedule 7 (1A) of the Large and medium-sized companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations. The Company is an indirect subsidiary of, and is included within the consolidated financial statements of, Ibstock Plc, which has the same financial year end as the Company.

Auditor

Deloitte LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditors and appropriate arrangements are being made for them to be deemed reappointed as auditors in the absence of an Annual General Meeting.

Directors' statement as to disclosure of information to the auditor

Each person who was a Director at the time this report was approved confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- they have taken all the 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.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Going concern

The Directors have concluded that it is reasonable to adopt a going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. This is based on an expectation that the Company and its ultimate parent group ('the Group') have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for at least twelve months from the date of signing these financial statements.

From the Company's perspective, the Group has confirmed to the Directors that it will support the Company until at least 12 months from the date of this report in meeting its liabilities as they fall due, to the extent that money is not otherwise available to meet such liabilities.

Going concern (continued)
In arriving at their conclusion on going concern, the Directors have given due consideration to whether the funding and liquidity resources available within the Group are sufficient to accommodate the principal risks and uncertainties faced by the Company.

The Group has financing arrangements comprising £100 million of private placement notes with maturities between November 2028 and November 2033, and a £125 million RCF maturing in November 2026. The Group believes it would be able to refinance these arrangements as they fall due or obtain equivalent alternative sources of finance. At 31 December 2024 the RCF was £31.0 million drawn.

The Group's financial planning and forecasting process consists of a budget for the next year followed by a medium term projection. The Directors have reviewed and robustly challenged the assumptions about future trading performance, operational and capital expenditure and debt requirements within these forecasts including the Group's liquidity and covenant forecasts, and stress testing within their going concern assessment.

The key uncertainty faced by the Group is the industry demand for its products in light of macroeconomic factors. Accordingly, the Group has modelled financial scenarios which see reduction in the industry demands for its products thereby stress testing the Group's resilience. Further detail on the Group's scenario modelling is included within the 2024 Annual Report and Accounts of Ibstock Plc.

Having taken account of the various scenarios modelled, and in light of the mitigations available to the Group, the Directors are satisfied that the Company has sufficient resources and support of its parent to continue in operation for a period of not less than 12 months from the date of approval of this report. Accordingly, the financial information is prepared on a going concern basis.

Subsequent events
No subsequent events requiring disclosure or adjustments to these financial statements have been identified since the balance sheet date.

This report was approved by the board on 4 July 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

C Holland
Director
04 July 2025

Supreme Concrete 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 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland." Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:
- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Supreme Concrete Limited
Income Statement
For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 £	2023 £
Turnover	2	42,056,744	40,429,248
Cost of sales		(27,934,641)	(25,494,964)
Gross profit		14,122,103	14,934,284
Distribution costs		(4,641,497)	(4,201,077)
Administrative expenses		(3,260,523)	(3,941,107)
Other operating income		154,097	344,644
Operating profit	3	6,374,180	7,136,744
Interest payable and similar expenses	6	(2,180)	(6,489)
Profit before taxation	3	6,372,000	7,130,255
Tax on profit	7	(1,657,000)	(1,704,552)
Profit for the financial year		4,715,000	5,425,703

All activities arise from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 12 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

There was no other comprehensive income or expenses for the year or preceding year other than as stated in the Income Statement, above. Accordingly, no separate Statement of Other Comprehensive Income has been prepared.

Supreme Concrete Limited Registered number: 01410463

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2024

	Notes		2024		2023
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	8		6,741,455		6,952,628
Current assets					
Stocks	9	7,637,086		8,471,130	
Debtors	10	83,624,123		78,030,344	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,500,312		3,127,946	
		92,761,521		89,629,420	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(10,988,969)		(12,908,456)	
Net current assets			81,772,552		76,720,964
Total assets less current liabilities			88,514,007		83,673,592
Deferred taxation	12		(378,569)		(326,569)
Net assets			**88,135,438**		**83,347,023**
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	13		31,000		31,000
Capital redemption reserve	14		19,000		19,000
Other reserves	14		1,102,924		1,029,509
Profit and loss account			86,982,514		82,267,514
Shareholders' funds			**88,135,438**		**83,347,023**

The notes on pages 12 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the Board and authorised for issue on 04 July 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

C Holland

Director

04 July 2025

Supreme Concrete Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Called Up Share capital £	Capital Redemption reserve £	Other Reserves £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 January 2023	31,000	19,000	880,207	76,841,811	77,772,018
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-	5,425,703	5,425,703
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	-	5,425,703	5,425,703
Credit to equity for equity settled share-based payment (note 17)	-	-	149,302	-	149,302
At 31 December 2023	31,000	19,000	1,029,509	82,267,514	83,347,023
At 1 January 2024	31,000	19,000	1,029,509	82,267,514	83,347,023
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-	4,715,000	4,715,000
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	-	4,715,000	4,715,000
Credit to equity for equity settled share-based payment (note 17)	-	-	73,415	-	73,415
At 31 December 2024	31,000	19,000	1,102,924	86,982,514	88,135,438

The notes on pages 12 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

1 Summary of material accounting policies

Statement of compliance

Supreme Concrete Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in the United Kingdon under the Companies Act 2006 and registered in England and Wales. The Registered Office is Leicester Road, Ibstock, Leicestershire, United Kingdom LE67 6HS.

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102 as it applies to the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2024.

The principal activities of the Company and the nature of the operations are set out on the strategic report on page 2.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historic cost convention and in accordance with applicable accounting standards. The financial statements are prepared in Sterling which is the functional currency of the Company and rounded to the nearest £.

Reduced disclosure exemptions

Under FRS 102 (Section 1.12 (b)), the Company is exempt from the requirement to prepare a cash flow statement on the grounds that its parent company (Ibstock Plc) includes the company's cash flows in its own published consolidated financial statements.

At 31 December 2024, the company was a wholly owned subsidiary of Ibstock Plc.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are publicly available at Ibstock Plc, Leicester Road, Ibstock, Leicestershire, LE67 6HS. Accordingly, the company has taken advantage of the exemption with Section 33 of FRS 102 from disclosing transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries of Ibstock Plc.

The company has also taken advantage of the financial instrument disclosure requirement exemptions from making certain disclosures set out within Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102, and the exemption from disclosing key management compensation (other than Directors' emoluments) under FRS 102 (Section 1.12).

The company has elected to avail itself of the disclosure exemption within FRS 102 (Section 1.12(d)) in relation to certain share-based payments disclosure requirements as it is a subsidiary with share-based payment arrangements in equity of its ultimate parent entity whose separate financial statements are presented alongside the consolidated financial statements, which contain the requisite equivalent disclosures.

Going Concern

The Directors have concluded that it is reasonable to adopt a going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. This is based on an expectation that the Company and its ultimate parent group ('the Group') have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for at least twelve months from the date of signing these financial statements.

From the Company's perspective, the Group has confirmed to the Directors that it will support the Company until at least 12 months from the date of this report in meeting its liabilities as they fall due, to the extent that money is not otherwise available to meet such liabilities.

In arriving at their conclusion on going concern, the Directors have given due consideration to whether the funding and liquidity resources available within the Group are sufficient to accommodate the principal risks and uncertainties faced by the Company.

The Group has financing arrangements comprising £100 million of private placement notes with maturities between November 2028 and November 2033, and a £125 million RCF maturing in November 2026. The Group believes it would be able to refinance these arrangements as they fall due or obtain equivalent alternative sources of finance. At 31 December 2024 the RCF was £31.0 million drawn.

The Group's financial planning and forecasting process consists of a budget for the next year followed by a medium term projection. The Directors have reviewed and robustly challenged the assumptions about future trading performance, operational and capital expenditure and debt requirements within these forecasts including the Group's liquidity and covenant forecasts, and stress testing within their going concern assessment.

The key uncertainty faced by the Group is the industry demand for its products in light of macroeconomic factors. Accordingly, the Group has modelled financial scenarios which see reduction in the industry demands for its products thereby stress testing the Group's resilience. Further detail on the Group's scenario modelling is included within the 2024 Annual Report and Accounts of Ibstock Plc.

1 Summary of material accounting policies (Continued)

Going Concern (continued)
Having taken account of the various scenarios modelled, and in light of the mitigations available to the Group, the Directors are satisfied that the Company has sufficient resources and support of its parent to continue in operation for a period of not less than 12 months from the date of approval of this report. Accordingly, the financial information is prepared on a going concern basis.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty
No critical judgements or estimates were made in applying the Company's accounting policies for the current year.

Turnover
Revenue represents the value of goods supplied to external customers. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received net of discounts and value added tax. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods
Revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually at the point of dispatch, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefit associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the revenue in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Customer rebates
Provisions for rebates to customers are based upon the terms of individual contracts, with rebates granted based upon a tiered structure dependent upon an individual customer's purchases during the rebate period. Customer rebates are recorded in the same period as the related sales as a deduction from revenue and the vast majority are coterminous with the Company's financial year end. For those individual contracts that are non-coterminous, the Company estimates the provision for this variable consideration based on the most likely outcome amount determined by the terms of each agreement at the time the revenue is recognised. At the financial year end, due to settlement of rebates with customers, the level of remaining estimation is limited and the risk of a significant reversal of recognised revenue is negligible.

Other Income
Other income is attributable to a corporation tax credit for research and development and government grants.

Tangible assets
All tangible assets are initially recorded at cost. The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment in periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Tangible assets are measured at cost less cumulative depreciation and any cumulative impairment losses.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible assets, other than freehold land which is not depreciated, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Freehold land and buildings	between 25 and 50 years
Short leasehold land and buildings	evenly over the lease term or the expected useful economic life whichever is the shorter
Plant and machinery	between 3 and 10 years

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets. However, when there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained by the end of the lease term, assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives.

1 Summary of material accounting policies (Continued)

Financial instruments

Financial assets

Financial assets, including trade and other receivables, loans to fellow group companies and cash and bank are initially recognised at fair value. Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or have been transferred.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of an impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.
For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.
Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities, including trade and other payables and loans from fellow group companies, are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Stocks

Stock is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs include all costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition as follows:

Raw materials, consumables and goods for resale - recognised on a weighted average cost basis.

Work in progress and finished goods - cost of direct materials and labour plus attributable overheads based on a normal level of activity.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Income Statement.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price).

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments.

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

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

Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction.

At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing rate of exchange. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are charged to the income statement.

1 Summary of material accounting policies (Continued)

Leases
A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership.

These assets are capitalised as tangible assets at the fair value of the lease asset and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives.

All other leases are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pensions
The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the statement of financial position.

Share based payments
The cost of equity-settled share based payment transactions with employees is measured by reference to the fair value of the share options granted at the date they are granted and is recognised as an expense over the vesting period, which ends on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award.

Fair value is determined by an external valuer using an appropriate pricing model. In valuing equity-settled transactions, no account is taken of any vesting condition, other than condition linked to the price of the shares of the company (market conditions) and non-vesting conditions.

At each statement of financial position date before vesting, the cumulative expense is calculated, representing the extent to which the vesting period has expired and management's best estimate of the achievement or otherwise of non-market conditions and of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest or in the case of an instrument subject to a market condition, be treated as vested, as described above. The movement in cumulative expense since the previous statement of financial position date is recognised in the income statement, with a corresponding entry in equity.

Further details on share based payments are set out in note 17.

2 Analysis of turnover
Turnover represents the amount receivable for goods net of VAT and trade discounts.

The total turnover of the company for the year has been derived from its principal activity wholly undertaken in the UK.

3 Operating profit

	2024	**2023**
	£	**£**
This is stated after charging:		
Depreciation of owned tangible assets	772,657	1,094,208
Loss on disposal of tangible assets	-	6,209
Operating lease rentals - plant and machinery	514,421	536,886
Operating lease rentals - land and buildings	595,940	501,202
Auditor's remuneration for audit of the Company’s annual accounts	48,944	46,613

There were no non audit services provided to the company in either 2024 or 2023.

4 Directors' remuneration

	2024 £	2023 £
Emoluments	262,296	240,199
Gains made under long term incentive schemes	15,258	16,513
Company contributions to defined contribution pension plans	33,555	40,779
	311,109	297,491

The above emoluments represent apportionment of the total remuneration for 3 (2023: 5) of the company Directors. The other company Directors are remunerated through other group undertakings.

	2024 £	2023 £
Highest paid Director paid by the Company:		
Emoluments	102,538	78,504
Company contributions to defined contribution pension plans	11,434	21,469
	113,972	99,973

The highest paid Director received 9,761 shares (2023: nil) for qualifying services and exercised 14,671 shares (2023: nil) and accrued £11,434 in retirement benefits (2023: £nil) from defined pension plans.

Number of Directors in company pension schemes:	2024 Number	2023 Number
Number of Directors being members of money purchase pension schemes	4	4
Number of Directors accruing benefits under Group's defined benefit pension schemes	1	1

Further details on the pension schemes can be found in note to the accounts.

5 Staff costs

	2024 £	2023 £
Wages and salaries	6,712,178	7,493,462
Social security costs	571,595	713,655
Other pension costs	268,696	341,740
	7,552,469	8,548,857

Included in wages and salaries is a total expense of share based payments of £73,415 (2023: £149,302) which arises from transactions accounted for as equity settled share based payments. 'Other pension costs' includes only those of defined contribution schemes.

Average monthly number of employees during the year	2024 Number	2023 Number
Administration	14	33
Manufacturing	115	128
	129	161

6 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2024 £	2023 £
Foreign exchange losses	2,180	6,489
	2,180	6,489

7 Taxation

	2024	2023
	£	£
Analysis of charge in the year		
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax on profits of the year	1,541,000	1,525,391
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	64,000	(36,237)
Total current tax	1,605,000	1,489,154
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	86,000	183,842
Effect of change in tax rate on opening asset	(3,000)	11,384
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	(31,000)	20,172
Total deferred tax	52,000	215,398
Total tax on profit	1,657,000	1,704,552

Factors affecting total tax charge for the year
The differences between the tax assessed for the year and the standard rate of corporation tax are explained as follows:

	2024	2023
	£	£
Profit before tax	6,372,000	7,130,255
Standard rate of corporation tax in the UK	25.00%	23.50%
	£	£
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax	1,593,000	1,675,610
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	31,000	37,220
Capital allowances super-deduction	-	(3,597)
Change in deferred tax rate	-	11,384
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	33,000	(16,065)
Tax on profit	1,657,000	1,704,552

Factors that may affect future tax charges
There are no factors that may affect future tax charges.

8 Tangible assets

	Freehold Land and buildings	Short leasehold Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Assets under the course of construction	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 January 2024	1,575,210	3,387,360	22,750,363	1,627,609	29,340,542
Additions	-	-	-	561,484	561,484
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2024	1,575,210	3,387,360	22,750,363	2,189,093	29,902,026
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2024	500,507	3,329,968	18,557,439	-	22,387,914
Charge for the year	60,029	-	712,628	-	772,657
On disposals	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2024	560,536	3,329,968	19,270,067	-	23,160,571
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2024	1,014,674	57,392	3,480,296	2,189,093	6,741,455
At 31 December 2023	1,074,703	57,392	4,192,924	1,627,609	6,952,628

Assets under the course of construction are not depreciated until they are transferred to plant and machinery when they are used.

A loss on disposal of property plant and equipment of £nil has been recognised in the year ended 31 December 2024 (2023: loss £6,209).

9 Stocks

	2024	2023
	£	£
Raw materials and consumables	1,858,534	1,614,636
Finished goods and goods for resale	5,778,552	6,856,494
	7,637,086	8,471,130

The difference between purchase price or production cost of stocks and their replacement cost is not material.

10 Debtors

	2024	2023
	£	£
Trade debtors	4,761,420	4,131,397
Amounts owed by parent undertakings	29,297,227	22,955,076
Amounts owed by fellow subsidiaries	47,990,925	49,332,001
Corporation tax asset	1,338,903	1,318,408
Prepayments and accrued income	235,648	293,462
	83,624,123	78,030,344

The amount owed by parent undertakings and fellow subsidiaries have no set payment date, are repayable on demand, interest free and unsecured. These amounts have been recorded as current assets as plans are being put in place to settle them with their related counterparties and these are not expected to be used on a continuing basis.

11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2024	2023
	£	£
Trade creditors	4,274,137	3,412,785
Amounts owed to parent undertakings	592,024	592,016
Amounts owed to fellow subsidiaries	446,619	2,770,531
Other taxes and social security costs	1,053,242	1,353,140
Other creditors	-	184,000
Accruals and deferred income	4,622,947	4,595,984
	10,988,969	12,908,456

The amount owed to parent undertakings and fellow subsidiaries have no set payment date, are repayable on demand, interest free and unsecured.

12 Deferred taxation

	2024	2023
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	446,819	393,821
Share based payments	(35,250)	(28,345)
Provisions	(33,000)	(38,907)
Deferred tax liability/(asset)	378,569	326,569

At 1 January	326,569	111,171
Origination and reversal of timing differences	55,000	204,014
Effect of change in tax rate	(3,000)	11,384
At 31 December	378,569	326,569

There are no unused tax losses or unused tax credits.
The amount of the net reversal of deferred tax expected to occur next year is £56,000 (2023: £nil).

13 Called up Share capital

	2024	2023
	£	£
Authorised:		
50,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	50,000	50,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
31,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	31,000	31,000
	31,000	31,000

Ordinary shares give full voting, dividend and capital distribution rights.
The company has one class of ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income.

14 Reserves

The Capital redemption reserve records the nominal values of shares repurchased by the company.
The other reserves records the credit to reserves in relation to share based payments.
The profit and loss reserve records all retained profits and losses.

15 Capital commitments

	2024	2023
	£	£
Amounts contracted for but not provided in the accounts:		
Fixed Assets	31,100	331,000

16 Lease commitments

At the year end the company had future minimum rentals under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below:

	Land and buildings 2024	Land and buildings 2023	Other 2024	Other 2023
Amounts payable:	£	£	£	£
within one year	505,981	505,981	258,153	381,708
between one and five years	2,023,924	2,023,924	467,076	399,118
in over five years	693,406	1,200,773	-	-
	3,223,311	3,730,678	725,229	780,826

Included within other leases is heavy plant, machinery and vehicles.

17 Share Based Payments

	2024	2023
	£	£
Share option and saving related share option expense	73,415	149,302
	73,415	149,302

The Group operates a number of equity settled share-based payment arrangements relating to equity of the parent company. For each scheme, the company takes its portion of the Group's share-based payment charge based on the number of awards to its employees. These schemes are summarised below:

Ibstock Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP)
The Group granted LTIPs during the year for Executive Directors and other key management at the discretion of the Board and this has been approved by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting. Awards under the scheme are granted in the form of nil-priced share options. The LTIP awards contain performance conditions dependent upon the Group’s Total Shareholder Return (TSR), adjusted earnings per share (EPS), adjusted return on capital employed (Adjusted ROCE) and certain environmental, social and governance (ESG) targets.

Ibstock Save As You Earn (SAYE) plan
In December 2015, the Ibstock Plc Group introduced a SAYE plan for all employees allowing all participants to make contributions from their salary on a monthly basis over a three year period. A participating employee who enters into a savings agreement is granted an option to acquire ordinary shares under the Sharesave Plan at a specified exercise price. The exercise price was at a discount of 20% on the market price at the date of grant and participation is dependent upon continued employment within the Ibstock Group for the duration of the scheme. An equivalent SAYE was introduced in April 2021. There are no performance conditions associated with either SAYE. These awards vest three years from the date of award and have a maximum exercise term of six months from the date of vesting.

Fire Up Grant
In 2022, the Ibstock Plc Group announced a SIP referred to as the "Fire Up share grant". Subject to qualifying employment conditions, all employees were entitled to 500 share options at a nil exercise price. These awards vest two years from the date of award.

Ibstock Share Incentive Programme (SIP)
In December 2015, the Ibstock Plc Group introduced a SIP, which all employees were entitled to join. This provided free shares up to a value of £800 per employee depending on their period of service. The vesting period is three years from the date of grant. There are no performance conditions associated with the SIP. These awards vest three years from the date of award and have a maximum exercise term of five years from the date of vesting.

Ibstock Senior Manager Share Plan (SMSP)
During the year ended 31 December 2021, the Group introduced the SMSP for certain senior managers. Awards under the scheme are granted in the form of nil-priced share options. The SMSP awards contain performance conditions dependent upon the growth of the Group’s adjusted EBITDA. The SMSP has an employment condition of two years.

Further details of the arrangements are set out in note 26 of the Ibstock Plc 2024 Annual Report and Accounts. Costs are allocated on the basis of options granted by the Scheme to employees of the Company.

The other reserve component of equity represents the element of retained earnings related to the charges for share based payments.

18 Pension Scheme

The company participates in a defined contribution scheme. The scheme is funded by the payment of contributions to trustee administered funds which are kept entirely separate from the assets of the group.
At 31 December 2024, the pension cost unpaid was £45,880 (2023: £42,640).

The total pension for cost for the year for the company in respect of defined contribution schemes was £268,696 (2023 : £341,740).

19 Related party transactions

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Ibstock Plc as at 31 December 2024, the consolidated accounts of which are publicly available at Ibstock Plc, Leicester Road, Ibstock, Leicestershire, LE67 6HS. Accordingly, the Company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102.33.1A, from disclosing transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries of the Ibstock Plc Group. Related party balances are disclosed in note 10 and note 11.

20 Ultimate controlling party

At the year ended 31 December 2024, the company's immediate parent undertaking is Ibstock Group Limited.

The company's ultimate parent, ultimate controlling party and the smallest, largest and the only Group company into which this Company is consolidated is Ibstock Plc. Both Ibstock Group Limited and Ibstock Plc have the same registered office as the Company.

The address of Ibstock Plc is: Leicester Road, Ibstock, Leicestershire, United Kingdom, LE67 6HS.

These financial statements are available from the Ibstock Plc website at www.ibstockplc.co.uk.

21 Subsequent events

No subsequent events requiring disclosure or adjustments to these financial statements have been identified since the balance sheet date.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Supreme Concrete Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion
In our opinion the financial statements of Supreme Concrete Limited (the 'company'):
- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2024 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:
- Income Statement
- Statement of Financial Position
- Statement of Changes in Equity
- 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 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (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 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, 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, internal audit and the directors about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, including those that are specific to the company's business sector.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework[s] 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. The key laws and regulations we considered in this context included the UK Companies Act, tax and pension 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. These included employment law, occupational health and safety regulations, the Environment Act, the Waste Directive, the Environmental Protection Act and the Energy Efficiency Directive.

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 testing to supporting documentation 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, internal audit and in-house legal counsel concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance and reviewing internal audit reports.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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 strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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 strategic report or 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.

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.

Lee Highton (FCA)
(Senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
Birmingham, United Kingdom
7 July 2025