Redland Minerals Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

Registration number: 00034597

REDLAND MINERALS LIMITED

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REDLAND MINERALS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors present their annual report and the financial statements of Redland Minerals Limited ("the Company"), a private company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales operating under the Companies Act 2006, for the year ended 31 December 2017.

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.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the Company is that of remedial operations in respect of former operating sites. The Directors do not anticipate a change in this activity for the foreseeable future.

The Company is a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of Tarmac Holdings Limited. Tarmac Holdings Limited is also 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

GOING CONCERN

The Directors have considered going concern in preparing these financial statements. The Company operates as part of the Tarmac cash pooling arrangement. Each company participating in the cash pooling arrangement has a memorandum balance, with the true balance at bank being the sum of all of the memorandum balances. While the overall balance at bank in the cash pool is usually maintained as a positive cash balance, there are points in time during which the overall balance may temporarily fall into an overdraft position. The nature of the cash pooling arrangement increases the risk to the Company of withdrawing cash balances in full on demand, in the event of other Tarmac companies having overdraft positions. The Directors do not consider that this presents a material risk to the Company regarding the availability of cash balances to continue operations under the normal course of business.

The Company is a subsidiary of Tarmac Aggregates Limited. Given that the Company's activities are managed as part of the trading divisions of Tarmac Aggregates Limited, the factors likely to affect the Company's future development, performance and position; and its exposures to credit risk and other trading risks are set out in the Strategic Report of Tarmac Aggregates Limited, which does not form part of this report.

Detailed forecasts including the Company are prepared on a Tarmac basis for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. Given that forecasts are not prepared by statutory entity, confirmation of ongoing support throughout an equivalent period has been obtained from the Company's ultimate parent company, CRH plc.

After receiving this confirmation, 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.

DIVIDEND AND TRANSFERS TO RESERVES

No dividends have been paid in the year ended 31 December 2017 (2016: £nil). The Company's loss for the year of £368,000 (2016: £50,000 loss) has been transferred to reserves.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

DIRECTORS

The Directors of the Company throughout the year and to the date of this report, except where otherwise stated, were as follows:

Tarmac Directors (UK) Limited
M J Choules

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).

AUDITOR

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.

Reappointment of auditors

Ernst & Young LLP have indicated their willingness to be reappointed as auditor. No notice in accordance with s488 of the Companies Act 2006 (which would operate to prevent the deemed reappointment of auditors under s487(2) of that Act) has been or is expected to be received and accordingly the necessary conditions are in place for the deemed reappointment of the auditors to take place in the absence of an Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

A Parris
for and behalf of
Tarmac Directors (UK) Limited
Director

25 June 2018

REDLAND MINERALS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

The Directors acknowledge their responsibilities for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements.

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 REDLAND MINERALS LIMITED

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of Redland Minerals Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2017, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, and the related notes 1 to 16, 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 (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework', in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its loss 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 Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report below. 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 the provisions available for small entities 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
We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:
- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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.

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.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

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 exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors
As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibility Statement set out on page 3, 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 Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF REDLAND MINERALS LIMITED (continued)

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.

Ernst & Young LLP

Andrew Merrick (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP
Statutory Auditor Birmingham
25 June 2018

REDLAND MINERALS LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £000	2016 £000
Administrative expenses		(110)	(46)
Operating loss		(110)	(46)
Finance income	7	15	13
Finance costs	7	(273)	(17)
Loss on ordinary activities before tax		(368)	(50)
Tax	8	-	-
Loss for the financial year		(368)	(50)

All activities derive from continuing operations.

REDLAND MINERALS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Loss for the year	(368)	(50)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive expense for the year	(368)	(50)

REDLAND MINERALS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET
As at 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £000	2016 £000
Current assets			
Debtors	9	44	8
Cash at bank and in hand		5,643	6,284
		5,687	6,292
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	10	(23)	(136)
Total assets less current liabilities		5,664	6,156
Provisions for liabilities	11	(5,816)	(5,940)
Total liabilities		(5,839)	(6,076)
Net (liabilities)/assets		**(152)**	**216**
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	12	6,218	6,218
Share premium reserve	13	194	194
Profit and loss account		(6,564)	(6,196)
Total shareholders' (deficit)/funds		**(152)**	**216**

The financial statements of Redland Minerals Limited, registered number 00034597, prepared in accordance with the small companies' regime, were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 25 June 2018. They were signed on its behalf by:

A Parris
for and on behalf of
Tarmac Directors (UK) Limited
Director

REDLAND MINERALS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
As at Year Ended 31 December 2017

	Share capital £000	Share premium account £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total £000
Balance at 1 January 2016	6,218	194	(6,146)	266
Loss for the year	-	-	(50)	(50)
Total comprehensive expense for the year	-	-	(50)	(50)
Balance at 1 January 2017	6,218	194	(6,196)	216
Loss for the year	-	-	(368)	(368)
Total comprehensive expense for the year	-	-	(368)	(368)
Balance at 31 December 2017	6,218	194	(6,564)	(152)

1 General information

Redland Minerals Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales operating under the Companies Act 2006. The address of the registered office is Portland House, Bickenhill Lane, Solihull, Birmingham B37 7BQ. The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' Report on page 1.

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 have been prepared on the historical cost basis. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out in note 3.

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

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; and (iii) paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 Intangible Assets
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 39(c) 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 paragraph 17 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 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets

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 16.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as discussed in the Directors' Report on page 1.

2 Adoption of new and revised Standards

In the current year, the following new standards or amendments became effective and required adoption by the Company:

- Recognition of deferred tax assets for un-realised losses (Amendments to IAS 12)
- Disclosure initiative (Amendments to IAS 7)
- Annual improvements to IFRS Standards 2014-2016 cycle (Amendments to IFRS 12)

None of the above has had a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

3 Significant accounting policies

Taxation

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

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

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

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

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

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 tax and deferred tax for the year

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.

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.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

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 cash and other financial assets, and these are classified as 'loans and receivables'.

Loans and receivables
Trade receivables, loans, and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

Impairment of 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.

Derecognition of 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 and equity
The Company has financial liabilities that are classified as 'other financial liabilities', and these relate to borrowings from fellow subsidiary companies and trade and other payables.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Other financial liabilities
Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial liabilities
The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

4 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, 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 there are no accounting policies that 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.

Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs

Costs for restoration of site damage, rehabilitation and environmental costs are estimated having regard to the terms of the relevant extraction license 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 and unwound over the estimated life of the site.

5 Loss on ordinary activities before taxation

Auditor's remuneration of £4,000 (2016: £ 4,000) has been borne by a fellow group company.

There were no non audit services provided in either year.

6 Information regarding employees and Directors

The Company had no employees during the year (2016 - nil)

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.

7 Finance Charges and income

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Unwinding of discount on provisions	273	17
Total interest payable	273	17
Finance income	(15)	(13)
Total interest receivable	(15)	(13)
Net finance charges	258	4

8 Tax

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Current tax:		
Current tax on loss for the year	-	-
Total current tax	-	-

The differences between the total tax shown above and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax of 19.25% to the loss before tax are as follows:

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Loss before tax on continuing operations	(368)	(50)
Tax at the standard UK corporation tax rate of 19.25% (2016: 20.00%)	(71)	(10)
Expenses not deductible	74	13
Group relief surrendered / claimed for nil payment	(3)	(3)
Total tax charge/(credit)	-	-

8 Tax (continued)

Group relief within Tarmac is surrendered free of charge. Group relief claimed from other CRH UK Group companies outside of Tarmac is paid for at the prevailing rate of corporation tax for the year of 19.25% (2016: 20%).

Finance No.2 Bill 2015 enacted the rate of corporation tax to 19% with effect from 1 April 2017 resulting in a blended current tax rate for the year of 19.25%. On 15 September 2016, Finance Bill 2016 enacted a further rate reduction to 17% with effect from 1 April 2020.

9 Trade and other debtors

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts owed by group companies	35	-
Other taxes and social security	9	8
	44	8

Amounts owed by fellow group companies have no fixed repayment date and no interest is charged on this balance.

10 Creditors - amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Trade creditors	23	23
Amounts owed to group companies	-	104
Amounts owed to group companies - group relief	-	9
	23	136

Amounts owed to group companies have no fixed repayment date and no interest is charged on these balances.

REDLAND MINERALS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

11 Provisions

	Other provisions £000	Total £000
At 1 January 2017	5,940	5,940
Increase in existing provisions	111	111
Provisions used	(508)	(508)
Unwinding of discount	273	273
At 31 December 2017	5,816	5,816

The provision is for an environmental remediation claim is in respect of an Environmental Agency order on the Company to pay for the pollution cleanup at St Leonard's Court, Sandridge, a site previously owned by the Company and sold in 1983. The cleanup is assumed to continue for at least twenty years from 2009 and the provision made is the estimated discounted value of the costs over that period.

12 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2017 £	2016 £
24,870,765 ordinary share of £0.25 each	6,217,691	6,217,691

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

13 Reserves

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

Share premium account represents the premium paid on 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 10.

14 Contingent liabilities

The Company has cash which forms part of a composite accounting agreement with certain of Tarmac's subsidiaries. Accordingly, the Company in concert with those other Tarmac companies has entered into arrangements whereby each has offered a limited guarantee in respect of the others' overdraft borrowings from time to time. The Company's maximum liability is limited to the extent of its current account cash balances from time to time which at 31 December 2017 amounted to £5,643,000 (2016: £6,284,000).

14 Contingent liabilities (continued)

The Company also has contingent liabilities in respect of performance bonds, guarantees and claims under contracting and other agreements, entered into under the normal course of business. At 31 December 2017, the value of these were £26.6 million (2016: £26.6 million). The Company is included in a draft remediation notice by the Environment Agency relating to clean up costs for a former site which was sold by the Company in 1993. The condition of the land was fully investigated as part of the disposal and the consideration received reflected its condition and indemnities obtained in this respect from the purchaser. The Directors understand that the site has planning permission for residential development and therefore will be remediated by the current owners. However if the current owners either do not choose to develop the site or do not fulfil their contractual arrangements (and therefore do not perform the remediation work) the Environment Agency may look to the Company for up to 85% of the costs of remediation. Based on the information available to the Company, the Directors consider the likelihood of a material adverse impact on the company to be remote. The contingent liability is estimated at £26.5million (2016: £26.5 million).

15 Related party transactions

Under Financial Reporting Standard 101, the Company is exempt from the requirement to disclose transactions with other group undertakings on the grounds that it is a wholly owned subsidiary of CRH plc and its results are included in the consolidated financial statements of CRH plc.

16 Controlling party

At the balance sheet date, the immediate parent company was Tarmac Aggregates Limited. The ultimate parent company and ultimate controlling entity was CRH plc, a company incorporated and registered in Ireland. The smallest and largest group that publishes consolidated financial statements incorporating the results of this Company is CRH plc. Copies of the financial statements of the ultimate parent company are available from the Company Secretary, 42 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin, D02 R279, Ireland.