Registration number: 00034597

Redland Minerals Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

Redland Minerals Limited

Contents

Redland Minerals Limited

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

The Directors present their annual report and the financial statements of Redland Minerals Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2021.

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

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

Directors of the Company

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

Tarmac Directors (UK) Limited

M J Choules (resigned 9 April 2021)

J M Delaney (appointed 9 April 2021)

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.

Dividends

The Company did not pay any dividends in the year (2020: £nil).

The Directors did not recommend the payment of a final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2021 (2020: £nil).

Political donations

The Company did not make any political donations in the year (2020: £nil).

Charitable donations

The Company did not make any charitable donations in the year (2020: £nil).

Going concern

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

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

Detailed forecasts including the Company are prepared on a Tarmac Group basis for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The Tarmac Group as a whole is profitable and cash-generative. These forecasts show that there is sufficient cash headroom in each individual month across the period, allowing the Tarmac companies to continue to operate with significant cash headroom whilst meeting daily cash flow requirements over this period.

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

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

Post balance sheet events

The Directors have considered all post-year end transactions, information received and events, up to the date these accounts are signed, for anything that may be either an adjusting or non-adjusting post balance sheet event. There was nothing identified requiring adjustment to, or disclosure in the current year financial statements.

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).

Disclosure of information to the auditors

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

Auditors

Deloitte 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 on 22-Sep-2022 and signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

Paul Cottrell

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P Cottrell
for and on behalf of
Tarmac Directors (UK) Limited
Director

Redland Minerals Limited

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

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

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework". Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

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

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Redland Minerals Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of Redland Minerals Limited (the 'Company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the Profit and Loss Account;
- the Statement of Comprehensive Income;
- the Balance Sheet;
- the Statement of Changes in Equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 16.

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

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (the 'FRC's') Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Redland Minerals Limited (continued)

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:
• reviewing financial statement disclosures by 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 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Redland Minerals Limited (continued)

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

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

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

DocuSigned by:

Sgill

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Sukhpal Kaur Gill ACA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor

Birmingham, United Kingdom

Date: 22-Sep-2022

Redland Minerals Limited

Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 £ 000	2020 £ 000
Administrative expenses	11	(65)	(16)
Operating loss	4	(65)	(16)
Interest receivable and similar income	5	4	14
Interest payable and similar expenses	6	(61)	(69)
Loss before tax		(122)	(71)
Tax on loss	8	-	-
Loss for the year		(122)	(71)

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

Redland Minerals Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

	2021 £ 000	2020 £ 000
Loss for the year	(122)	(71)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive expense for the year	(122)	(71)

The notes on pages 11 to 18 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Redland Minerals Limited

(Registration number: 00034597)
Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2021

	Note	31 December 2021 £ 000	31 December 2020 £ 000
Current assets			
Debtors	9	3,350	3,913
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	10	(19)	(22)
Total assets less current liabilities		3,331	3,891
Provisions for liabilities	11	(4,149)	(4,587)
Total liabilities		(4,168)	(4,609)
Net liabilities		(818)	(696)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	12	6,218	6,218
Share premium reserve	13	194	194
Profit and loss account	13	(7,230)	(7,108)
Shareholders' deficit		(818)	(696)

22-Sep-2022

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

DocuSigned by:

Paul Cottrell

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P Cottrell
for and on behalf of
Tarmac Directors (UK) Limited
Director

The notes on pages 11 to 18 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Redland Minerals Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

	Share capital £ 000	Share premium £ 000	Profit and loss account £ 000	Total £ 000
At 1 January 2020	6,218	194	(7,037)	(625)
Loss for the year	-	-	(71)	(71)
Total comprehensive expense	-	-	(71)	(71)
At 31 December 2020	6,218	194	(7,108)	(696)

	Share capital £ 000	Share premium £ 000	Profit and loss account £ 000	Total £ 000
At 1 January 2021	6,218	194	(7,108)	(696)
Loss for the year	-	-	(122)	(122)
Total comprehensive expense	-	-	(122)	(122)
At 31 December 2021	6,218	194	(7,230)	(818)

The notes on pages 11 to 18 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Redland Minerals Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

1 General information

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

The address of its registered office is:
Ground Floor
T3 Trinity Park
Bickenhill Lane
Birmingham
United Kingdom
B37 7ES

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates
The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

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

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

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

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

Detailed forecasts including the Company are prepared on a Tarmac Group basis for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The Tarmac Group as a whole is profitable and cash-generative. These forecasts show that there is sufficient cash headroom in each individual month across the period, allowing the Tarmac companies to continue to operate with significant cash headroom whilst meeting daily cash flow requirements over this period.

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

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

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Summary of disclosure exemptions

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

• the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
• the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement;
• the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of: (i) paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1 and (ii) paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment; and (iii) paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 Intangible Assets;
• the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
• the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
• the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors;
• the requirements of paragraphs 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures; and
• 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.

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 15.

Changes in accounting policy
New standards, interpretations and amendments effective
The following have been applied for the first time from 1 January 2021 and did not have a material effect on the financial statements:

• Amendments to IFRS 17 and IFRS 4, 'Insurance contracts', deferral of IFRS 9;
• Amendments to IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2;
• Amendments to IAS 1, Presentation of financial statements' on classification of liabilities;
• A number of narrow-scope amendments to IFRS 3, IAS 16, IAS 17 and some annual improvements on IFRS 1, IFRS 9, IAS 41 and IFRS 16;
• IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts';
• Amendments to FRS 104 - Going concern; and
• Amendment to FRS 101 Reduced disclosure framework on the effective date of IFRS 17.

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

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

2 Accounting policies (continued)

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

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

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited in other comprehensive income, in which case the deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

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

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

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

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.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

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

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

Financial instruments

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

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

Financial assets
The Company's classes of financial assets are amounts owed by group companies and other receivables.

Amounts owed by fellow group companies have no fixed repayment date and no interest is charged on these balances, unless otherwise stated in note 6. 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.

Financial liabilities
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.

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

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.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial liabilities

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

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets

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

3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the Directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

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

The following are areas of judgement:

Provisions

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

Restoration, decommissioning and environmental costs

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

4 Auditors renumeration

Auditor's remuneration of £3,300 (2020: £3,400) for the auditing of the financial statements is borne by a fellow group company. There were no non audit services provided in either year.

5 Interest receivable and similar income

	2021 £ 000	2020 £ 000
Interest receivable from Group companies	4	. 14

6 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2021 £ 000	2020 £ 000
Unwinding of discount on provisions	61	69

7 Staff costs

The Company had no employees during the year (2020: nil).

All Directors were employed and paid on behalf of the Company by a fellow group undertaking. The remuneration of the Directors is disclosed in the financial statements of that fellow group undertaking, which has made no recharge to the Company in respect of these payments. The services provided to this Company are incidental to their services provided to other fellow group undertakings and it is not practical to split their services or remuneration between the group undertakings.

8 Tax on loss

The corporation tax charge/(credit) for the year was £nil (2020: £nil).

The differences between the total tax for the year and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax of 19% (2020: 19%) to the loss before tax are as follows:

	2021 £ 000	2020 £ 000
Loss before tax	(122)	(71)
Tax at the standard UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2020: 19%)	(23)	(13)
Group relief surrendered/(claimed) for nil payment	11	(3)
Impact of non-deductible provisions	12	16
Total tax charge/(credit)	-	-

Group relief within Tarmac is surrendered free of charge.

Group relief claimed from other Group companies registered within the UK is paid for at the prevailing rate of corporation tax for the year at 19% (2020: 19%).

Finance No.2 Bill 2015 enacted the rate of corporation tax to 19% with effect from 1 April 2017, resulting in a current tax rate for the year of 19%. On 3 March 2021, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that legislation would be introduced in Finance Bill 2021 to increase the main rate of corporation tax for all non-ring fence profits to 25% for the financial year 2023. This change was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021 and no further changes to the corporation tax rate have been proposed.

9 Debtors

	31 December 2021 £ 000	31 December 2020 £ 000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts owed by group companies	3,341	3,901
Other taxes and social security	9	12
	3,350	3,913

Amounts owed by fellow group companies have no fixed repayment date and are repayable on demand. Interest is charged on the amounts due from CRH (UK) Limited for the zero balancing cash pool arrangement at the Bank of England base rate. No interest is charged on the amounts due from other group undertakings.

10 Creditors: Amounts due in less than one year

	31 December 2021 £ 000	31 December 2020 £ 000
Trade creditors	19	22

11 Provisions

	Other provisions £ 000
At 1 January 2021	4,587
Increase in existing provisions	65
Provisions used	(564)
Unwinding of discount	61
At 31 December 2021	4,149

The provision is for an environmental remediation claim 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.

The Company and the Environmental Agency have entered into a voluntary remediation notice arrangement in place of the previous court issued remediation notice. This will have the same features of an enforcement remediation notice. The new voluntary arrangement will form the basis of the obligations going forward. The detail and quantification of these obligations is the subject of ongoing discussion with the Environmental Agency and third-party experts. The obligations of the previous remediation notice continue until the new detail is agreed.

12 Called up share capital

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

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	31 December 2021		31 December 2020	
	No.	£	No.	£
24,870,765 ordinary shares of £0.25 each	24,870,765	6,217,691	24,870,765	6,217,691

13 Reserves

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

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

Share premium account represents the premium paid on shares that have been issued.

Details of all movements in reserves are shown in the Statement of Changes in Equity on page 10.

14 Contingent liabilities

The Company 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 2021, the value of these were £97,000 (2020: £97,000).

15 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The Company's immediate parent is Tarmac Aggregates Limited.

The ultimate parent and controlling party is CRH plc.

Relationship between entity and parents

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

The address of CRH plc is:
42 Fitzwilliam Square,
Dublin,
D02 R279,
Ireland

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

16 Post balance sheet events

The Directors have considered all post-year end transactions, information received and events, up to the date these accounts are signed, for anything that may be either an adjusting or non-adjusting post balance sheet event. There was nothing identified requiring adjustment to, or disclosure in the current year financial statements.