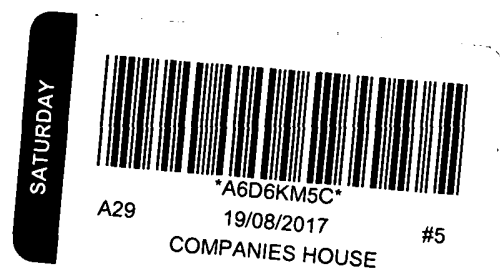


Company Registration No. 04530862 (England and Wales)

HIGH CARR POINT MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



HIGH CARR POINT MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	P E Burns	(Appointed 3 May 2016)
	C G Cooney	(Appointed 3 May 2016)
	M Wightman	(Appointed 3 May 2016)

Secretary	PE Burns
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Company number	04530862
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Registered office	New Street Biddulph Moor Stoke-On-Trent Staffordshire ST8 7NL
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Auditor	BHP, Chartered Accountants 2 Rutland Park Sheffield S10 2PD
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HIGH CARR POINT MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

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HIGH CARR POINT MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

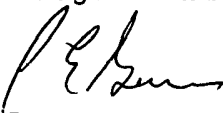
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016


	Notes	2016 £	£	2015 £	£
Current assets					
Debtors	2	3,116		5,425	
Cash at bank and in hand		6,474		1,016	
		<u>9,590</u>		<u>6,441</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	3	<u>(5,984)</u>		<u>(2,631)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>3,606</u>		<u>3,810</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	4		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			<u>3,605</u>		<u>3,809</u>
Total equity			<u>3,606</u>		<u>3,810</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 24 March 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:


P E Burns
Director


M Wightman
Director

Company Registration No. 04530862

HIGH CARR POINT MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

High Carr Point Management Company Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is New Street, Biddulph Moor, Stoke-On-Trent, Staffordshire, ST8 7NL.

This set of financial statements covers the 18 month period to 31 December 2016, the accounting year end has changed in order to align the financial statements with that of High Carr Point Management Company Ltd's new parent undertaking, CRH (UK) Ltd. The comparative figures cover the 12 month period to 30 June 2015.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

These financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2016 are the first financial statements of High Carr Point Management Company Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 July 2014. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

1.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

1.4 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

HIGH CARR POINT MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publically traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end 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 have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

HIGH CARR POINT MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.5 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.6 Taxation

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

Current 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 reporting end date.

2 Debtors

	2016	2015
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,550	368
Other debtors	1,566	5,057
	<u>3,116</u>	<u>5,425</u>

HIGH CARR POINT MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

3 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade creditors	1,690	360
Amounts due to group undertakings	2,412	-
Corporation tax	43	-
Other taxation and social security	60	63
Other creditors	1,779	2,208
	<u>5,984</u>	<u>2,631</u>

4 Called up share capital

	2016 £	2015 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1 Ordinary share of £1 each	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

5 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Lisa Leighton.

The auditor was BHP, Chartered Accountants.

6 Parent company

MCL Group Industries Ltd, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales, is the immediate holding company. On 3 May 2016 MCL Group Industries Ltd was acquired by CRH (UK) Limited a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales.

The parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group of undertakings for which group financial statements are prepared, and of which the company is a member is CRH Plc, a company incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The ultimate controlling party is CRH Plc, and copies of the group financial statements may be obtained from CRH Plc, Stonemason's Way, Rathfarnham, Dublin 16, Ireland.