Company Registration No. 04530862 (England and Wales)

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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#### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

P E Burns

C G Cooney

M Wightman

Secretary

PE Burns

Company number

04530862

Registered office

New Street Biddulph Moor Stoke-On-Trent Staffordshire ST8 7NL

**Auditor** 

**BHP LLP** 

2 Rutland Park

Sheffield S10 2PD

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## **BALANCE SHEET**

#### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

		2017	2017		2016	
	Notes	£	<b>£</b> .	£	£	
Current assets						
Debtors	2	7,322		3,116		
Cash at bank and in hand		-		6,474		
		7,322		9,590		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	3	(3,785)		(5,984)		
Net current assets			3,537		3,606	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	4		1		1	
Profit and loss reserves			3,536		3,605	
Total equity			3,537		3,606	
· •			<u>-</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 18 July 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

P E Burns **Director** 

Company Registration No. 04530862

M Wightman **Director** 

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 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 12 month period to 31 December 2017. The comparative figures cover the 18 month period to 31 December 2016.

#### 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  $\pounds$ .

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

#### 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 and deposits held at call with banks.

#### 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.

#### 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.

#### 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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.

#### 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 payments 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 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

Amounts falling due within one year:	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	877	1.550
Amounts due from group undertakings	3,545	-
Other debtors	2,900	1,566
	-	
	7,322	3,116

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

3	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Trade creditors	1,490	1,690
	Amounts due to group undertakings	-	2,412
	Corporation tax	43	43
	Other taxation and social security	60	60
	Other creditors	2,192	1,779
		3,785	5,984
		<u>.</u>	-
4	Called up share capital		
	·	2017	2016
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	1 Ordinary share of £1 each	1	1
		1	1
			===

#### 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 LLP.

#### 6 Parent company

MCL Group Industries Ltd, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales, is the immediate holding company. MCL Group Industries Ltd is owned 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.