# Aggregate Industries Limited

Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015

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# Aggregate Industries Limited Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015

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# Aggregate Industries Limited Directors and advisors

## Directors

Francois Petry John Bowater Roland Köhler

## Secretary

J Atherton-Ham

# **Independent Auditors**

Ernst & Young LLP No. 1 Colmore Square Birmingham B4 6HQ

# Registered office

Bardon Hall Copt Oak Road Markfield Leicestershire LE67 9PJ

# Registered number

05655952

# Aggregate Industries Limited Strategic report

### for the year ended 31 December 2015

The directors present their Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2015.

#### Principal activity and business review

The principal activity of the company is as a parent. The directors do not expect that to change in the foreseeable future.

The company's Statement of Profit & Loss and Other Comprehesive Income and Balance Sheet appear on pages 6 and 7 respectively.

#### Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £32,638k (2014: £19,382k). The directors paid a final dividend of £32,638k (2014: £19,382k).

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties facing the company are broadly grouped as economic risks, competitive risks, legislative risks, weather risks, energy costs and financial instrument risks.

#### Economic risks

Demand for products of subsidiary companies is closely linked to general economic conditions in the regions in which they operate. Depressed economic conditions could have a detrimental impact on demand for, and pricing of, products which could result in reduced sales and profits. This could result in an impairment of investments held by the company.

#### Competitive risks

In the regions where the group operates there exists a risk of our competitors expanding their market share through the opening of new plants; however this is limited by the availability of potentially suitable sites as well as difficulties in securing planning permission.

#### Legislative risks

In the UK, construction products and materials are sold to locally and nationally imposed standards. Failure to comply with these standards could materially affect the group's ability to operate. There is no indication at this time that the legislative environment is posing a risk in this area.

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On behalf of Aggregate Industries Limited

Director

23 August 2016

### Aggregate Industries Limited

#### Directors' report

### for the year ended 31 December 2015

The directors present their report for the year ended 31 December 2015.

#### **Business review**

The principal activity of the company is to act as, and carry on the business of a holding company. The directors do not anticipate any changes in the company's activity over the coming year.

#### **Directors**

The following directors held office during the year and subsequently:

François Petry

(appointed 1 December 2015)

John Bowater Roland Köhler

Bernard Terver

(resigned 1 July 2015)

Patrick Ward

(resigned 30 November 2015)

Information on the directors' remuneration is shown in note 4.

#### Dividends

Dividends of 19.1 pence per share were paid in 2015 (2014: 11.3 pence per share).

#### Going concern

The directors have considered the maturity date of its liabilities and the ability of the company to cover short term repayments. As a result the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company can continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

#### **Future developments**

The company intends to continue to operate as an holding company.

#### Events since the balance sheet date

There have been no events since the balance sheet date.

#### Directors' qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The company has indemnified the directors of the company against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third party indemnity provision was in force during the year and is in force as at the date of approving the Directors' report.

### Disclosure of information to the auditors

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditor is unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and the company's auditor, each director has taken all the steps that he is obliged to take as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

#### **Auditors**

In accordance with s.485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution is to be proposed at the Annual General Meeting for re-appointment of Ernst & Young LLP as auditor of the company.

Aggregate Industries Limited
Directors' report
for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)

#### Statement of directors' responsibilities in relation to the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' 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 for that period.

The financial statements are required by law to give a true and fair view of the state of the affairs of the company and of the profit and loss of the company for that year.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and 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.

This report was approved by order of the board

J Atherton-Ham

On behalf of Aggregate Industries Limited Company Secretary 23 August 2016

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# Independent auditor's report so the members of Aggregate Industries Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Aggregate Industries Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015 which comprise the Statement of Profit & Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity, and the related notes 1 to 14.

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 Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'.

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.

#### Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

#### Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Report and financial statements to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

#### Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2015 and of its profit 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.

### Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic report and Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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.

Steven Bagworth (Senior statutory auditor)

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for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor Birmingham

27 Ayror 2016

# Aggregate Industries Limited Statement of Profit & Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2015

	Note	2015	2014
		£'000	£'000
Continuing operations			
Administration costs	· .	(162)	<u> </u>
Operating loss		(162)	-
Dividend income		64,779	19,382
Finance costs	5	(31,979)	` -
Profit before taxation		32,638	19,382
Tax charge on profit	6	<u> </u>	
Profit after taxation		32,638	19,382
Other comprehensive income	·	-	-
Total comprehensive income		32,638	19,382

# Aggregate Industries Limited

Company Registration No. 05655952

**Balance Sheet** 

as at 31 December 2015

	·	
Note	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000
7	391,245	391,407
• •		
·	31,000	31,000
	31,000	31,000
	422,245	422,407
8	78,451	78,451
	343,794	343,956
10	171,497	171,497
11	171,497	171,497
	800	962
	343,794	343,956
	8	£'000  7

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 23 August 2016 and were signed on its behalf by:

John Bowater
Director
23 August 2016

# Aggregate Industries Limited Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended December 2015

Attributable to t	he equity	chareholders
Authoutable to t	ne eduliv	Shareholders

	Called up share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
As at 1 January 2014	171,497	171,497	962	343,956
Profit for the year	-	_	19,382	19,382
Other comprehensive income	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	·
Total comprehensive income		. <del>.</del>	19,382	19,382
Dividends paid	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	(19,382)	(19,382)
As at 31 December 2014	<u>171,497</u>	171,497	962	343,956
Profit for the year	-	• •	32,638	32,638
Other comprehensive income	<u>•</u>			<u> </u>
Total comprehensive income	-	-	32,638	32,638
Dividends paid	<u>-</u>	<u> </u>	(32,800)	(32,800)
As at 31 December 2015	171,497	171,497	800	343,794

#### 1 Corporate information

The financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2015 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 23 August 2016. The company is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in England & Wales.

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation

In accordance with section 401 of the Companies Act 2006 consolidated accounts have not been prepared as the company is itself included in the consolidated accounts of LafargeHolcim Ltd incorporated in Switzerland. Accordingly, these accounts present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101) and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

The accounting policies which follow set out those policies which apply in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- (a) the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
- (b) the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- (c) the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements to present comparative information in respect of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment properties.
- (d) the requirements of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosure 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.

#### Going Concern

The directors have considered the maturity date of its liabilities and the ability of the company to cover short term repayments.

As a result the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company can continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

#### 2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

#### a Interest receivable

Interest receivable is recognised as the interest accrues (using the effective interest rate method that is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument) to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

#### b Dividends

Dividends are recognised when the company's right to receive the payment is established.

#### c Income tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

#### d Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement

#### Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised when the company becomes party to the contracts that give rise to them and are classified as financial assets at fair value through the Statement of profit & loss; loans and receivables; held-to-maturity investments; or as available-for-sale financial assets, as appropriate. The company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates this designation at each financial year-end.

When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, being the transaction price plus, in the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

The company's financial assets include loans and dividends due from other group companies.

#### Loans and debtors

Loans and debtors are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method (EIR), less impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in interest receivable in the profit and loss account. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit and loss account.

#### Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset) is derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired
- The company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the

- i Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)
- d Financial instruments initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

#### ii Impairment of financial assets

The company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtor or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal repayments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and where observable data indicates that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

#### iii Financial liabilities

#### Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of IAS 39 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through the Statement of Profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings, plus directly attributable costs.

The company's financial liabilities include loans and borrowings.

#### Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

Gains and losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of profit & loss.

The company has not designated any financial liabilities upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss.

#### Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in the profit and loss account when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through effective interest rate method (EIR) amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discounts or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in interest payable in the Statement of profit & loss.

#### Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of profit & loss.

### iv Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

#### v Fair value of financial instruments

Where financial instruments are not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined using appropriate valuation techniques. Such techniques may include using recent arm's length market transactions; reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same; discounted cash flow analysis or other valuation models.

#### e Investments

Investments are stated at cost less provision for impairment which is assessed annually.

#### f Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and short-term deposits in the Balance Sheet comprise cash at bank and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

#### 3 Significant judgements, key assumptions and estimates

#### Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets within the next financial year relate to impairment of investments and are discussed below.

#### 2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 4 Profit before taxation

No staff were employed by the company in either year.

Certain directors received fees totalling £nil (2014: £nil) for their services to the company. These fees were paid in full by Aggregate Industries UK Limited, a subsidiary undertaking. The highest paid director was paid £nil (2014: £nil).

Certain directors of the company are remunerated by Aggregate Industries UK Limited. The directors' consider that the amount of time spent on the entity is inconsequential, and therefore no remuneration is disclosed. No recharge of directors remuneration has been made by Aggregate Industries UK Limited. Certain directors are also officers of the ultimate Parent Company and a number of its subsidiaries. Their remuneration for the year was paid by the LafargeHolcim Group. The directors' consider that the amount of time spent on the entity is inconsequential, and therefore no remuneration is disclosed.

The audit fee for both the current and prior year has been borne by a fellow group company.

The Company incurred a loss on disposal of £162k in the year due to the strike off of International Aggregates Limited.

,	Finance costs	2015	2014
		£'000	£'000
	Loan write off	31,979	•
	Total finance costs	31,979	
<b>5</b>	Taxation		
		2015	2014
		£'000	£'000
	UK corporation tax		
	Current tax	-	
	Total current tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	-	
	Tax on profit on ordinary activities	·······	
	The standard rate of UK corporation tax for the year is lower (2014: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax is for the reasons set out below:	n the UK of 20.25%	(2014: 21.5%)
		2015	2014
		£'000	£'000
	Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	32,638	19,382
	Tax on profit on ordinary activities at UK standard rate	7,344	4,167
	Expenses not deductible	(7,344)	(4,167)

The UK Government has announced an intention to further reduce the UK corporation tax rate to 19% from 1 April 2017, and a further reduction to 18% from 1 April 2020. These rate changes have been substantively enacted before the balance sheet date and as such have been reflected in the financial statements.

#### 7 Investments

	Unlisted
	subsidiaries
<u> </u>	000'3
Cost.	
At 1 January 2015	421,445
Disposal of investments	. (6,200)
At 31 December 2015	415,245
Provision for impairment	
At 1 January 2015	30,038
Charge for the year	162
Disposal of investments	(6,200)
At 31 December 2015	24,000
Net book value	
At 31 December 2015	391,245
At 31 December 2014	391,407

The recoverable amount has been determined based on a value in use calculation using cashflow projections from financial budgets approved by senior management covering a five year period. The discount rate applied to the pre-tax cash flow projections is the company's pre-tax cost of capital of 10% and cash flows beyond the five year period are extrapolated using a 2% growth rate which approximates to long term UK economic growth. Other key assumptions in the forecasts are internal pricing decisions and market volume projections sourced from published data from the Mineral Products Association. In the opinion of the directors the carrying value of the remaining investments has been impaired to the deemed recoverable amount. The "Disposal of investments" reduction in investments in subsidiary undertakings represents businesses that have been struck off during the year, having previously been fully impaired. In 2015, International Aggregates Limited has been struck off.

#### 8 Other financial liabilities

	Effective interest					
	rate	Maturity	2015	2014		
	%		£'000	£'000		
Non-current:						
Loan due to group company	N/A	*	70,000	70,000		
Amount due to group undertakings	N/A	*	8,451	8,451		
Total other financial liabilities			78,451	78,451		

<sup>\*</sup> the loan has no fixed repayment date, however the agreement stipulates a minimum of 12 months notice, hence the balance is classified as non-current in the absence of such a demand.

### 9 Subsidiaries and associated undertakings

At 31 December 2015, the company owned shares in the following subsidiary undertakings either directly or indirectly:

Name of company	Share Holding	Nature of business	Country of Incorporation
Aggregate Carriers Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Aggregate Industries (England) Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Aggregate Industries Management Ltd	100%	Trading	Great Britain
Aggregate Industries Quest Trustee Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Aggregate Industries South West Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Aggregate Supplies (Southern) Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Aggregate Supplies Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Aggregate Industries UK Limited	100%	Trading	Great Britain
Aggs UK Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Al Mineral Products Limited	100%	Dormant .	Great Britain
Al Overseas Investments Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Al Properties Limited	100%	Trading	Great Britain
Alan C Bennett & Sons Limited	75%	Trading	Great Britain
Alexander Property Developments Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Alfred Robinson (Builders & Contractors) Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Ash Solutions Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Atlantic Aggregates Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain

## 9 Subsidiaries and associated undertakings (continued)

Name of company	Share Holding	Nature of business	Country of Incorporation
Bardon Aggregates Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Bardon Fyfe Natural Stone Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Bardon Overseas Finance Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Bardon Vectis Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
BLN Routecare Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Border Stone Co. Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Bradwell Aggregates Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Brooke Concrete Products Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Brown and Potter Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Caird Evered Holdings Limited	50%	Holding	Great Britain
Caird Evered Limited	50%	Dormant	Great Britain
Callow Readymix Limited	50%	Trading	Great Britain
Camas Building Materials Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Camas Holdings Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Camas Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Camas UK Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Castleton Sand & Gravel Quarries Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Charcon Holdings Limited	100%	Holding	Great Britain
Charcon Limited	100%	Trading	Great Britain
Cherry Park Investments Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
CNL Minerals Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Concrete Developments Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Construction System Solutions Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Cotswold Aggregates Limited	50%	Dormant	Great Britain
Cruden Bay Brick & Tile Company Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
CSSL Services Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Dansk Natursten A/S	50%	Trading	Denmark Court Point
Douglas Concrete Holdings Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Douglas Concrete Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
E. Fletcher (Builders) Cannock Limited	100% 100%	Dormant Dormant	Great Britain Great Britain
E. Fletcher (Stoke) Limited EB Best Limited	100%	Dormant	
EJS Concrete Products Limited	100%	Dormant	Jersey Great Britain
EJS Landscape Supplies Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Euston Holdings Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Evered Bardon Quarry Products Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Evered Concrete Products Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Evered Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Fosseway Business Services Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Foster Yeoman (Dulcote) Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Foster Yeoman Jetties Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Foster Yeoman Limited	100%	Holding	Great Britain
Fyfe Contractors Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Granville-Steel Contracting Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Hartigan Trading Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
HTB Holdings Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Island Aggregates Limited	65%	Trading	Guernsey
Ivonbrook Quarries Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
John Fyfe Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Kennedy Asphalt Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Kernow Concrete Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Lodelane Investments	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
London & Northern Group Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
London Concrete Limited	100%	Trading	Great Britain
Lytag Holdings Limited	100%	Holding	Great Britain
Lytag Limited	100%	Trading	Great Britain
Melton Concrete Products Ltd	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Mendip Rail Limited	50%	Trading	Great Britain
Mid Essex (Asphalt) Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Morvern Shipping Agency Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
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# 9 Subsidiaries and associated undertakings (continued)

Name of company	Share Holding	Nature of business	Country of Incorporation
North Kent Roadstone Limited	50%	Trading	Great Britain
Northumbria Investments Limited	84%	Trading	Great Britain
Ogden Roadstone Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Pallot Tarmac (2002) Limited	100%	Trading	Jersey
Paragon Materials Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Paul Hammond (Holdings) Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Peterborough Quarries, Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Rail Freight Services Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Ranchaus No 16 Limited	50%	Dormant	Great Britain
Rand Road Surfacing Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Rebastone Masonry Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Redditch Concrete Limited	50%	Trading	Great Britain
Restored Properties Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Roller Compacted Concrete Company Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Ronez Limited	100%	Trading	Jersey
Rowecast Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
SIA Yeoman Latvia	100%	Trading	Latvia
Simply Paving Ltd	50%	Trading	Great Britain
Site Services I.W. Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Sitebatch Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Spancast Concrete Floors Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
St. Machar Development Company Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Stone Haul Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Stone Industries Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Stoneflair Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Stoneflair Northern Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain .
Sure-Mix Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
T. M. Simpson (Holdings) Limited	90%	Dormant	Great Britain
Teeside Concrete Products Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Tendley Quarries Limited -	50%	Trading	Great Britain
The Mendip Basalt Co. Ltd	50%	Trading	Great Britain
The Thomas Landley Group Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Trinity Joinery (2002) Limited	100%	Dormant	Jersey
W.H. Rankin Limited	98%	Dormant	Great Britain
W J Ladd (Concrete Products) Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Western Bridge (Shipping) Limited	50%	Trading	Great Britain
Wight Building Materials Ltd	50%	Trading	Great Britain
Witherley Services Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Woodhall Spa Sand & Gravel Ltd	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
World Self Unloaders Limited	100%	Trading	Great Britain
Yeoman (Morvern) Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain

# 9 Subsidiaries and associated undertakings (continued)

Name of company	Share Holding	Nature of business	Country of Incorporation
Yeoman Aggregates Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Yeoman Bulk Cargoes Limited	100%	Dormant	Great Britain
Yeoman France S.A.R.L.	100%	Trading	France
Yeoman Halsvik AS	100%	Trading	Norway
Yeoman Netherlands B.V.	100%	Trading	Netherlands
Yeoman Poland Sp. Z o.o.	100%	Trading	Poland

## 10 Called up share capital

	Number of shares (millions)	£'000
Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
Ordinary shares of £1 each		
At 31 December 2015	171.5	171,497
At 31 December 2014	. 171.5	171,497

#### 11 Reserves

Share capital and share premium accounts

Equity share capital comprises the net proceeds up to par value on issue of the company's equity share capital, of 171.5m ordinary shares of £1 each. The excess proceeds above the par value are recognised within the share premium account.

12	Dividends paid and proposed	2015	2014
		£'000	£'000
	Declared and paid during the year		
	Dividend for 2015: 19.1 pence per share (2014: 11.3 pence per share)	32,800	19,382

#### 13 Post balance sheet events

There were no material disclosable or adjusting events between 31 December 2015 and the date of signing these accounts.

#### 14 Parent and ultimate parent company

The immediate parent company is Aggregate Industries Holdings Limited and its ultimate parent company is LafargeHolcim Ltd which is incorporated in Switzerland.

This is the smallest and largest group in which results are consolidated.

Copies of the accounts of LafargeHolcim Ltd are available on www.lafargeholcim.com or from LafargeHolcim Ltd Corporate Communications, Zurcherstrasse 156, CH-8645 Jona, Switzerland.