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648560

## **REPORT AND ACCOUNTS**

## PIONEER AGGREGATES (UK) LIMITED

**31 December 2002** 



## DIRECTORS

S N Vivian (resigned 30 June 2003) I A D Peters (resigned 11 July 2003) M A Ogden (appointed 5 March 2002) D J Tonkin (appointed 11 July 2003)

## SECRETARY

P Tunnacliffe

## **AUDITORS**

Ernst & Young LLP One Bridewell Street Bristol BS1 2AA

## **REGISTERED OFFICE**

The Ridge Chipping Sodbury Bristol BS37 6AY

## **COMPANY NUMBER**

648560

## DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report and accounts for the year ended 31 December 2002

### **RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS**

The results for the period are set out in the profit and loss account on page 5. The directors recommend the payment of a dividend of £20,000,000 (2001 - £20,000,000).

#### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company was the extraction, processing and sale of aggregates, until the transfer and sale of trade and assets in 2000. Assets relating to one landfill operation remain.

#### **DIRECTORS' INTERESTS**

The only declarable interests in the ordinary share capital of the ultimate parent undertaking, Hanson PLC, are declared in the accounts of the parent undertaking, Hanson Quarry Products Europe Limited. The directors received no remuneration for their services during the year (2001 - £nil).

#### **CHARITABLE DONATIONS**

No charitable donations were made by the company during the year (2001 - £nil). No political donations were made.

### **ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING**

Pursuant to the Elective Resolution of the company passed on 11 April 2001 the company has dispensed with the need to hold Annual General Meetings. Any member of the company is entitled to require the laying of the accounts before a general meeting on giving due notice to that effect in accordance with Section 253 of the Companies Act 1985.

### **AUDITORS**

Ernst & Young LLP will be re-appointed as the Company's auditor in accordance with the elective resolution passed by the Company under Section 386 Companies Act 1985.

By order of the Board

Date 22, 0 caches 200;

## STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE ACCOUNTS

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period which 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 those 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;
- 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 proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. 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 AUDITORS' REPORT to the member of PIONEER AGGREGATES (UK) LIMITED

We have audited the company's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2002 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Balance Sheet, Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses, Reconciliation of Shareholders' Funds and the related notes 1 to 14. These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of the accounting policies set out therein.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. 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 auditors' 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 described in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and accounting standards.

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and United Kingdom Auditing Standards.

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report to you if, in our opinion, the Directors' Report is not consistent with the financial statements, if the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and transactions with the company is not disclosed.

We read the Directors' Report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it.

### Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with United Kingdom Auditing Standards issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

### Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at 31 December 2002 and of its loss for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

Ernst & Young LLP Registered Auditor

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Bristol

Date 24 October 2003

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

for the year ended 31 December 2002

for the year ended 31 December 2002			
	<u>Notes</u>	Year Ended 31 December 2002 £	Year Ended 31 December 2001 £
Turnover	2	596,877	941,179
Other external charges		(110,044)	(250,225)
Staff costs	4	(73,026)	(62,197)
Depreciation		-	(734)
Other operating charges		(394,054)	(734,378)
Operating profit/(loss)	3	19,753	(106,355)
Profit/(Loss) on ordinary activities before taxation		19,753	(106,355)
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	5	-	-
Profit/(Loss) on ordinary activities after taxation		19,753	(106,355)
Dividende prepaged on equity shares		(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)
Dividends proposed on equity shares		(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)
Retained loss for the year		(19,980,247)	(20,106,355)

## Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses

There are no recognised gains or losses attributable to the shareholder other than the loss in the year ended 31 December 2002. (2001 - loss of £20,106,355).

## **BALANCE SHEET**

at 31 December 2002

	<u>Notes</u>	2002 £	2001 £
Fixed Assets Investments	6	2,233	2,233
Current Assets			
Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	7	56,622,237 56,755	76,159,099 191,585
Creditors:		56,678,992	76,350,684
Amounts falling due within one year  Net Current Assets	8	(53,933,742) 2,745,250	(53,625,187) 22,725,497
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		2,747,483	22,727,730
Capital and Reserves  Called up share capital  Profit and Loss account	9 10	2 747 481	2 22,727,728
Equity Shareholder's Funds	10	2,747,481 2,747,483	22,727,730

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## Reconciliation Of Movement In Shareholder's Funds

	Year Ended 31 December 2002 £	Year Ended 31 December 2001 £
Profit/(Loss) for the period	19,753	(106,355)
Dividend	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)
Net movement in shareholder's funds	(19,980,247)	(20,106,355)
Opening shareholder's funds	22,727,730	42,834,085
Closing shareholder's funds.	2,747,483	22,727,730

## NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

at 31 December 2002

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### a) Accounting convention

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards using the historical cost convention.

### b) Cash flow statement

In accordance with FRS1 (revised), the company has not prepared a cash flow statement as it is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking within the Hanson PLC group.

#### c) Investments

Fixed asset investments are shown at cost less amounts written off.

#### d) Deferred Taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date, where transactions or events have occurred that will result in an obligation to pay more, or right to pay less or to receive more tax, with the following exceptions:

 deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

### e) Pensions

The company participates in a defined benefit pension scheme which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. Contributions to this fund are charged to the profit and loss account so as to spread the cost of pensions over the employees' working lives within the company. The regular cost is attributed to individual years using the projected unit credit method. Variations in pension cost, which are identified as a result of actuarial valuations, are amortised over the average expected remaining working lives of employees. Differences between the amounts funded and the amounts charged to the profit and loss account are treated as provisions in the balance sheet.

## NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)

at 31 December 2002

## 2. TURNOVER

Turnover comprised the value of sales (excluding VAT and similar taxes and trade discounts) of goods and services in the normal course of business. All sales by the company were of aggregates to the contracting and building industries. All sales were made within the UK.

## 3. OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)

This is stated after charging:

	Year Ended 31 December 2002 £	Year Ended 31 December 2001 £
Staff costs (note 4)	73,026	62,197
Hire of plant and machinery	75,237	109,331
Depreciation - tangible fixed assets		734

Auditors' remuneration is borne by Hanson Quarry Products Europe Limited.

## 4. STAFF COSTS

The directors received no remuneration for their services (2001 - £Nil).

The average monthly number of persons employed during the year was:	Year Ended 31 December 2002 Number	Year Ended 31 December 2001 Number
Production and ancillary staff Administration and sales staff	2 1 3	2 1 3
Staff costs were:	Year Ended 31 December 2002 £	Year Ended 31 December 2001 £
Wages and salaries Social security costs Pension costs	66,162 3,984 2,880	54,973 5,356 1,868

## NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)

at 31 December 2002

## 5. TAX ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

5.	TAX ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES		
а	Charge for the year	2002	2001
		£	£
	Current tax:	L	r.
	UK corporation tax on profits of the period		-
	Deferred tax:		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	-
	Tax on profit on ordinary activities	-	
b	Factors affecting the tax charge for the year		
	The tax assessed for the period is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax. The differences are explained below:	in the UK (30%).	
		2002	2001
		£	£
	Profit on ordinary activities before tax	19,753	(106,355)
	Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 30% (2000: 30%)	5,926	(31,907)
	Effects of:		
	Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	92,000
	Group losses claimed without payment	(5,926)	(60,093)
	Current tax charge for period		
С	Factors affecting future tax charges		
	There are no particular factors affecting the future tax charges of the company.		
6.	FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS	2002 £	2001 £
	Cost Other investments	9 999	2 222
	Other investments	2,233	2,233

# NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued) at 31 December 2002

7.	DEBTORS	2002 £	2001 £
	Trade debtors Amounts owed by parent company and other group undertakings Prepayments and accrued income Other debtors	331,738 55,830,807 33,116 426,576	312,130 75,830,805 16,164
		56,622,237	76,159,099
8.	CREDITORS (AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR)	2002 £	2001 £
	Trade creditors	130,091	17,577
	Amounts owed to parent company and other group undertakings	30,693,904	30,693,904
	Accruals and deferred income	3,049,804	2,849,033
	Other taxes Dividends proposed on equity shares	59,943 20,000,000	64,673 20,000,000
		53,933,742	53,625,187
9.	CALLED-UP SHARE CAPITAL	2002	2001
	Authorised:	£	£
	2,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2,000	2,000
	Issued, allotted and fully paid:		
	2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2
10.	RESERVES	Profit	
		and loss	
		account £	
	At 1 January 2001	42,834,083	
	Transfer from reserves	(20,106,355)	
	At 1 January 2002	22,727,728	
	Transfer from reserves	(19,980,247)	
	At 31 December 2002	2,747,481	

## NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)

at 31 December 2002

#### 11. PENSIONS

With effect from 1 May 2001, the group pension plan in which the company previously participated, the Pioneer Mixconcrete Pension Plan, was merged with with the Hanson Industrial Pension Scheme, which is of the defined benefit type. Funds are held externally under the supervision of the corporate trustee.

The employer's share of meeting the cost of the pension scheme, including the amortisation of any scheme surplus or deficit, is recognized in the profit and loss account on a systematic and even basis over the periods benefitting from the employees' services.

The pension cost is assessed in accordance with the advice of qualified actuaries, using the projected unit method. The latest actuarial valuation of the scheme was carried out as at 1 January 2001. For accounting purposes it has been assumed that future investment returns would be at the rate of 4.6% per annum. It has been assumed that the basic level of pay increases would average 4.0% per annum and that pension increases would average 2.5% on pensions in excess of the GMP (Guaranteed Minimum Pension) (with statutory increases applied to the GMP).

The total pension cost for the company for the period ended 31 December 2002 was £2,880 after taking into account the amortisation of the estimated surplus, which is being recognised over fifteen years, the average remaining service life of scheme members.

At 1 January 2002 the market valuation of the assets of the scheme was in excess of £880m. The valuation showed that the actuarial value of the assets at 1 January 2002 was materially in excess of the amount required to cover the benefits that had accrued to members, after allowing for expected future increases in earnings.

The company participates in the scheme along with several other Hanson group companies. Although the scheme is of a defined benefit nature, it is not possible to identify the company's share of the assets and liabilities of the scheme separately, on any reasonable basis. The contributions of the company depend upon the financial position of the scheme as a whole. Under FRS 17, the pension cost is therefore equal to the contributions paid by the company £2,880. The last valuation of the scheme, as at 1 January 2001, revealed a surplus of £104.0m, which was used to reduce the contributions of the participating companies.

### 12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company has taken advantage of the 90% owned subsidiary exemption and has not disclosed information regarding transactions with other group companies. There were no other material related party transactions which need disclosure.

### 13. IMMEDIATE PARENT COMPANY

The company's immediate parent company is Pioneer Concrete Holdings PLC.

#### 14. ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING

The company's ultimate parent undertaking is Hanson PLC, which is registered in England and Wales. The largest and smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Hanson PLC. Copies of Hanson PLC accounts can be obtained from 1 Grosvenor Place, London, SW1X 7JH.