Registered number
00872099

Aggregate Industries Management Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2017

Aggregate Industries Management Limited
Report and financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2017

Aggregate Industries Management Limited
Directors and advisors

Directors
John Bowater
James Atherton-Ham

Independent Auditor
Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
4 Brindley Place
Birmingham
United Kingdom
B1 2HZ

Registered office
Bardon Hall
Copt Oak Road
Markfield
Leicestershire
LE67 9PJ

Registered number
00872099

Aggregate Industries Management Limited
Directors' report
for the year ended 31 December 2017

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year.

Directors

The following directors held office during the year and subsequently:

John Bowater

James Atherton-Ham

Information on the directors' remuneration is shown in note 4

Business review and future developments

The directors consider Aggregate Industries Management Limited ("the Company") which was involved in proving management services to be a non-trading company. The directors expect the company to be dormant in future years.

Results and dividends

The directors have considered the maturity date of the Company's liabilities and the ability of the Company to cover short term repayments. As a result of the support from Aggregate Industries Uk Limited to assist in meeting liabilities as they fall due, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

The Statement of Profit & loss and Other Comprehensive Income and Balance Sheet appear on pages 6 and 7 respectively.

Going concern

The directors have considered the maturity date of the Company's liabilities and the ability of the Company to cover short term repayments. As a result of the support from other group companies to assist in meeting liabilities as they fall due, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

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

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

• so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and

• the director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Auditor appointment

Deloitte LLP has been appointed as a new statutory auditor of the Company in the Board of Directors' meeting held on 30 March 2017.

Preparation of director's report

The directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions in section 415A of the Companies Act 2006 in regards to small companies. The directors have taken advantage of the small companies' exemption provided by section 414B of the Companies Act 2006 not to provide a Strategic Report.

Directors' responsibilities statement per audit report 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) 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 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 and signed on its behalf by:

John Bowater

On behalf of Aggregate Industries Management Limited
Director
13 September '2018

Aggregate Industries Management Limited
Independent auditor's report to the members of Aggregate Industries Management Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 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 of Aggregate Industries Management Limited (the 'Company') which comprise:

- the Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 13.

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 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.

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2016, were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on 4 April 2017.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. 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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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 respect of these matters.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities statement in relation to the FS, 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 Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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.

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' exemption in preparing the directors' report and take advantage of the small companies exemption in not preparing the Strategic Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Joanna Waring

Joanna Waring FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
Nottingham, United Kingdom
13 September 2018

Aggregate Industries Management Limited
Statement of Profit & Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Continuing operations			
Administrative expense		**(1)**	-
Operating loss		**(1)**	-
Other income		**-**	935
Financial expense		**(445)**	
(Loss) / profit before taxation	5	**(446)**	935
Income tax expense	6	**-**	-
(Loss) / profit after taxation		**(446)**	935
Other comprehensive income for the year		**-**	-
Total comprehensive (expense) / income		**(446)**	935

All operations are derived from continuing operations

Aggregate Industries Management Limited

Company Registration No. 00872099

Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Current assets			
Debtors	8	**1,323**	860
Amounts due from fellow subsidiaries	8	**5,055**	-
		6,378	860
Non-current assets			
Amounts due from fellow subsidiaries	8	-	5,491
		-	5,491
Total assets		**6,378**	6,351
Creditors: falling due within one year			
Creditors	9	**1,321**	898
Amounts due to group undertakings	9	**2,190**	-
		3,511	898
Total assets less current liabilities		**2,867**	**5,453**
Creditors: falling due after more than one year			
Amounts due to group undertakings	9	-	2,140
		-	2,140
Net assets		**2,867**	3,313
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	**16,000**	16,000
Share premium account	11	**15,867**	15,867
Retained earnings		**(29,000)**	(28,554)
Total equity		**2,867**	3,313

The financial statements Aggregate Industries Management Limited (registration number 00872099) were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 13 September 2018, they were signed on its behalf by:

John Bowater
Director

Aggregate Industries Management Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Attributable to equity shareholders			
	Called-up Share capital £'000	**Share premium account £'000**	**Retained earnings £'000**	**Total £'000**
As at 1 January 2016	**16,000**	**15,867**	**(29,489)**	**2,378**
Profit for the year	-	-	935	935
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive expense	-	-	935	935
As at 31 December 2016	**16,000**	**15,867**	**(28,554)**	**3,313**
Loss for the year	-	-	(446)	(446)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(446)	(446)
As at 31 December 2017	**16,000**	**15,867**	**(29,000)**	**2,867**

1 Corporate information

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2017 were authorised for issue with a resolution of the directors on 13 September 2018. The company is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England & Wales under Companies Act 2006. The principal activity of the Company is set out in Directors Report on page 2 and its registered address is shown on page 1. The address of the company's registered office is shown on the page 1.

The Company's Financial Statements are presented in Pound Sterling and because that is the currency of principle economic environment in which the Company operates. All values are rounded to the nearest million pounds (£'000) except where otherwise indicated.

2 Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

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 2017.

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 and investment;

(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;

(e) the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors; and

(f) the requirements of paragraphs 134 to 136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements to present capital disclosures in respect of its objectives, policies and processes for managing capital.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for financial instruments that are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for the goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

The directors have considered amendments and new accounting standards which were mandatorily effective in the year and concluded that they have no material impact on these financial statements and as such no retrospective adjustments were required.

The Company has adopted all mandatory standards, interpretations and amendments that have become effective with effect from 1 January 2017, as below. None of the standards, interpretations and amendments that are effective for the first time have had a material effect on the financial statements.
1) Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows - Disclosure Initiative
2)Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes - Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses
The Company has adopted the amendments to IAS 12 for the first time in the current year. The amendments clarify how an entity should evaluate whether there will be sufficient future taxable profits against which it can utilise a deductible temporary difference. The application of these amendments has had no impact on the companies financial statements as the Company already assesses the sufficiency of future taxable profits in a way that is consistent with these amendments.
3) Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2014-2016 Cycle
The Company has adopted the amendments to IFRS 12 included in the Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2014-2016 Cycle for the first time in the current year. The other amendments included in this package are not yet mandatorily effective and they have not been early adopted by the Company. IFRS 12 states that an entity need not provide summarised financial information for interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures that are classified (or included in a disposal group that is classified) as held for sale. The amendments clarify that this is the only concession from the disclosure requirements of IFRS 12 for such interests.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

New and revised IFRSs in issue but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the Company has not applied the following new and revised IFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective and had not yet been adopted by the EU:

IFRS 9	Financial Instruments
IFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers
IFRS 16	Leases
IFRS 2 (amendments)	Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions
IAS 7 (amendments)	Disclosure Initiative
IAS 12 (amendments)	Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses
IFRS 10 and IAS 28 (amendments)	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture

The directors do not expect that the adoption of the Standards listed above will have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company in future periods.

The accounting policies which follow set out those policies which apply in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017. The Company's ultimate parent undertaking, LafargeHolcim Ltd, was notified of and did not object to the use of the EU-adopted IFRS disclosure exemptions.

Going Concern

The directors have considered the maturity date of the Company's liabilities and the ability of the Company to cover short term repayments. As a result of the support from other group companies to assist in meeting liabilities as they fall due, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

a 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 an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the balance sheet net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

***b* Taxation**

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 balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

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.

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 tax and deferred tax for the year

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.

2 Accounting policies (continued)
2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)
c Financial instruments (continued)

c Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

If the transaction price differs from fair value at initial recognition, the Company will account for such difference as follows:

• if fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, then the difference is recognised as a gain or loss on initial recognition (i.e. day 1 profit or loss);
• in all other cases, the fair value will be adjusted to bring it in line with the transaction price (i.e. day 1 profit or loss will be deferred by including it in the initial carrying amount of the asset or liability).

After initial recognition, the deferred gain or loss will be released to profit or loss such that it reaches a value of zero at the time when the entire contract can be valued using active market quotes or verifiable objective market information. Depending on the type of financial instrument, the Group can adopt one of the following policies for the amortisation of day 1 gain or loss:

• calibrate unobservable inputs to the transaction price and recognise the deferred gain or loss as the best estimates of those unobservable inputs change based on observable information; or
• release the day 1 gain or loss in a reasonable fashion based on the facts and circumstances (i.e. using either straight-line or non-linear amortisation).

i Financial assets

All financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date where the purchase or sale of a financial asset is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the financial asset within the timeframe established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs, except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' (FVTPL), 'held-to-maturity' investments, 'available-for-sale' (AFS) financial assets and 'loans and receivables'. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets are classified as at FVTPL when the financial asset is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.
A financial asset is classified as held for trading if:

• it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near term; or
• on initial recognition it is a part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
• it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial asset other than a financial asset held for trading may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

• such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
• the financial asset forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
• it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement permits the entire combined contract (asset or liability) to be designated as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'other gains and losses' line item in the profit and loss account.

2 Accounting policies (continued)
2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)
c Financial instruments (continued)

Loans and receivables
Trade debtors, loans, and other debtors 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.

Derecognition of 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.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

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.

Financial assets carried at amortised cost
The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate.

The directors have considered the difference between the fair value and book value of financial assets as immaterial.

iii *Financial liabilities*
Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at FVTPL' or 'other financial liabilities'.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL
Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
- the financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement permits the entire combined contract (asset or liability) to be designated as at FVTPL.

2 Accounting policies (continued)
2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)
c Financial instruments (continued)
iii *Financial liabilities(continued)*

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'other gains and losses' line item in the profit and loss account.

The Company has not designated any financial liabilities upon initial recognition at FVTPL.

Other financial liabilities
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
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 and 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.

***d* Cash and short-term deposits**
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. Restricted cash is classified as other receivables.

3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The Company's significant accounting policies are set out above. The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with FRS101, requires the use of estimates, subjective judgements and assumptions that may affect the amount of assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period and reported profit and earnings for the year. The Directors base these estimates, judgements and assumptions on a combination of past experience, professional expert advice and other evidence that is relevant to the particular circumstances.

The directors have considered the financial statements and do not consider there to be any critical accounting judgements or key

4 Employees and directors

The directors of the Company (also key manegerial personnel) 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 (PY: Nil).
No staff were employed by the company during the year.

5 (Loss)/Profit before taxation

	2017	2016
	£'000	£'000
Other income	-	935
Financial Expense	(445)	-

Financial expense of £445k relates to a write off of an intercompany receivable balance as as result of striking off Fyfe Contractors Limited in 2017.

The audit fee has been borne by a fellow group company in both years. This is determined for group as a whole and therefore the fee for Aggregate Industries Management Limited cannot be disaggregated seperately. There is no non-audit fees paid.

6 Taxation

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
UK corporation tax		
Current tax	-	-
Total current tax charge on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	-	-
Deferred taxation	-	-
Impact of deferred tax rate change	-	-
Total deferred tax charge	-	-
Tax on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	-	-

The tax charge for the year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016: 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
(Loss)/Profit on ordinary activities before tax	**(446)**	935
Tax on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities at UK standard rate	**(86)**	187
Non taxable income	-	(187)
Expenses not deductible	**86**	-
	-	-

The standard rate of Corporation Tax in the UK reduced from 20% to 19% with effect from 1 April 2017. Accordingly the company's profits for this accounting period are taxed at an effective rate of 19.25%. The standard rate will fall further to 17% with effect from 1 April 2020.

7 Other financial assets and financial liabilities

The book values and estimated fair values of the Company's financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2017 are set out below:

	Book value		**Fair value**	
	2017 £'000	2016 £'000	**2017 £'000**	2016 £'000
Financial assets:				
Debtors	**6,378**	6,351	**6,378**	6,351
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-
Total	**6,378**	6,351	**6,378**	6,351
Financial liabilities:				
Creditors	**3,511**	3,038	**3,511**	3,038
Total	**3,511**	3,038	**3,511**	3,038

8 Debtors

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Amounts due from fellow subsidiaries	**5,055**	11
Other debtors	**1,323**	849
Deferred tax	-	-
Other taxes and social security	-	-
Total current	**6,378**	860
Amounts due from fellow subsidiaries	-	5,491
Total non-current	-	5,491

9 Creditors

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Other creditors and accruals	**1,321**	849
Amounts due to group undertakings	**2,190**	49
Total current	**3,511**	898
Amounts due to group undertakings	-	2,140
Total non-current	-	2,140

The amounts due to group undertakings as of 31 December 2017 are interest free and are repayable on demand.

10 Share capital

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid:		
16,000,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	**16,000**	16,000

11 Reserves

Authorised, called up and fully paid share capital and share premium accounts

Called up share capital comprises the net proceeds up to par value on issue of the Company's equity share capital, of 16,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each. The excess proceeds above the par value are recognised within the share premium account.

12 Post balance sheet events

There were no material disclosable or adjusting events between 31 December 2017 and the date of signing these accounts.

13 Parent and ultimate parent company

The immediate parent company is Aggregate Industries Limited, incorporated in UK, registered at Bardon Hall, Copt Oak Road, Markfield, Leicestershire, LE67 9PJ Great Britain and the ultimate parent undertaking is LafargeHolcim Ltd which is incorporated in Zurcherstrasse 156, CH-8645 Jona, Switzerland.

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

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