REDMAN FISHER ENGINEERING LIMITED

Registered number 00169316

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

Contents

Directors' Report

The Directors present their Report and audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017. The Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies under section 415A of the Companies Act 2006, which also provides an exemption from the preparation of a Strategic Report under section 414B.

Principal activity
The Company ceased to trade in 2013. Prior to that, its principal activity was the design, manufacture, supply and installation of a range of steel and GRP access solutions as well as railway platforms, security products and gantries.

Business review and future developments
The Company did not trade during 2017. During the year, the Group undertook a rationalisation of the Group's corporate entity structure to reduce the number of dormant entities. This included waiving of a number of intra-group balances, realising a gain in the Company of £550,000, and a write down of investments held by the Company of £524,000.

The financial performance and position of the Company are in line with the Directors' expectations. The Group does not monitor risks and uncertainties or KPIs at the Company level. These are, instead, monitored at a Group level.

Research and development
The Company invested a total of £nil (2016: £nil) in research and development during the year.

Dividends
A dividend payment of £nil has been made in the year ended 31 December 2017 (2016: £nil). There are no proposed dividends. Dividends of £263,000 (2016: £nil) were received from the Company's subsidiaries.

Directors
The Directors serving during the year and in the period up to the date of this report were as follows:

I R Kirkup
D W Muir
M Pegler
I E Robinson
C A Henderson

Employees
The Company has no employees.

Disclosure of information to auditor
The Directors who held office at the date of approval of this Directors' Report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and each Director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a Director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor
Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office.

By order of the Board

CAHenderson

C A Henderson
Secretary

15 June 2018

Westhaven House
Arleston Way
Shirley
Solihull
West Midlands
B90 4LH

Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the Directors' Report and 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 they have elected to prepare the Financial Statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), 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 of the company for that period. 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;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the Financial Statements;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Redman Fisher Engineering Limited

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Redman Fisher Engineering Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the Statement of Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 1.

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 profit for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. *Our responsibilities are described below.* We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going Concern

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements. We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' report

The directors are responsible for the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover this report and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required 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.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 2, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; 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 they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Redman Fisher Engineering Limited (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities
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 our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities
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.

Andrew Cawthray

Andrew Cawthray (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor — 15 June 2018

Chartered Accountants
One Snowhill
Snow Hill Queensway
Birmingham
B4 6GH
United Kingdom

Profit and Loss Account
for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Note	**2017**	2016
		£000	£000
Administrative credit / (expenses)		**16**	(9)
Operating loss before re-organisation income		**(10)**	(9)
Re-organisation income	*2*	**26**	-
Operating profit / (loss)		**16**	(9)
Income from shares in subsidiary undertakings		**263**	-
Profit / (loss) before interest and taxation		**279**	(9)
Interest receivable	*5*	**95**	106
Interest payable and similar charges	*6*	**(26)**	(32)
Profit before taxation	*3*	**348**	65
Taxation on profit	*7*	**(11)**	(13)
Profit for the financial year		**337**	52

Other comprehensive income

Items that will not be classified to profit or loss:		
Taxation on other comprehensive income	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	**337**	52

All operations are continuing.

The notes on pages 8 to 18 form part of the Financial Statements.

Balance Sheet
as at 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £000	2017 £000	2016 £000	2016 £000
Fixed assets					
Intangible fixed assets	8		-		-
Tangible fixed assets	9		-		-
Investments	10		**193**		717
			193		717
Current assets					
Debtors	11	**6,962**		6,885	
Cash at bank and in hand		-		-	
		6,962		6,885	
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	12	**(2,054)**		(2,800)	
Net current assets			**4,908**		4,085
Total assets less current liabilities			**5,101**		4,802
Provisions for liabilities					
Other provisions	13		**(53)**		(91)
Net assets			**5,048**		4,711
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	15		**3,438**		3,438
Share premium account			**2,762**		2,762
Profit and loss account			**(1,152)**		(1,489)
Shareholder's funds			**5,048**		4,711

The notes on pages 8 to 18 form part of the Financial Statements.

These Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Directors and signed on their behalf by:

I R Kirkup
Director

I E Robinson
Director

15 June 2018

Company No. 00169316

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Called up share capital £000	Share premium account £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000
At 1 January 2016	3,438	2,762	(1,541)	4,659
Comprehensive income				
Profit for the year	-	-	52	52
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Tax taken directly to the Statement of Changes in Equity	-	-	-	-
Transactions with owners recognised directly in equity				
Dividends	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2016	**3,438**	**2,762**	**(1,489)**	**4,711**
Comprehensive income				
Profit for the year	-	-	337	337
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Tax taken directly to the Statement of Changes in Equity	-	-	-	-
Transactions with owners recognised directly in equity				
Dividends	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2017	**3,438**	**2,762**	**(1,152)**	**5,048**

Notes
(forming part of the Financial Statements)

1 Accounting policies
The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in the current and prior period in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the Company's Financial Statements.

Basis of preparation
These Financial Statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101").

In preparing these Financial Statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("Adopted IFRSs"), but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking, Hill & Smith Holdings PLC includes the Company in its Consolidated Financial Statements. The Consolidated Financial Statements of Hill & Smith Holdings PLC are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and are available to the public and may be obtained from Group Headquarters (see note 21).

In these Financial Statements, the Company has applied the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- a Cash Flow Statement and related notes;
- Comparative period reconciliations for share capital, tangible fixed assets and intangible assets;
- Disclosures in respect of transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries;
- Disclosures in respect of capital management;
- The effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs; and
- Disclosures in respect of the compensation of Key Management Personnel.

As the Consolidated Financial Statements of Hill & Smith Holdings PLC include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 101 available in respect of the following disclosures:

- IFRS 2 Share Based Payments in respect of group settled share based payments
- Certain disclosures required by IAS 36 Impairment of assets in respect of the impairment of goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets;
- Certain disclosures required by IFRS 3 Business Combinations in respect of business combinations undertaken by the Company; and
- Certain disclosures required by IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement and the disclosures required by IFRS 7 Financial Instrument Disclosures.

Notes *(continued)*

1 Accounting policies *(continued)*

Measurement convention
The Financial Statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except that the following assets and liabilities are stated at their fair value: derivative financial instruments, financial instruments classified as fair value through the profit or loss or as available-for-sale, investment property and liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments. Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale are stated at the lower of previous carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Going concern
The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development and position, are set out in the Directors' Report on page 1.

The Company participates in the Group's centralised treasury and banking arrangements, along with its parent and certain fellow subsidiaries, as shown in note 16. However, the Directors have no reason to believe that a material uncertainty exists for the Company since the Directors of the Company's parent, Hill & Smith Holdings PLC, have already signed the Annual Report and Accounts for the same period on a going concern basis. The Directors of the Company therefore have evidence of the Group's ability to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future with its current banking arrangements. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual Financial Statements.

Consolidation
In accordance with Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006, consolidated accounts have not been prepared as the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Hill & Smith Holdings PLC, a company incorporated in England, which has prepared Consolidated Financial Statements to include the results of the Company.

Investments in subsidiary undertakings
Investments in subsidiary undertakings are stated at cost less amounts written off for impairment. Investments are reviewed for impairment where events or circumstances indicate that their carrying value may not be recoverable.

Foreign currencies
Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the Company's functional currencies at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the Balance Sheet date are retranslated to the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was determined. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account except for differences arising on the retranslation of qualifying cash flow hedges, which are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Notes *(continued)*

1 Accounting policies *(continued)*

Financial instruments
Trade and other debtors
Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Trade and other creditors
Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Interest-bearing borrowings
Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Derivative financial instruments
Derivative financial instruments are recognised at fair value. The gain or loss on remeasurement to fair value is recognised immediately in profit or loss. However, where derivatives qualify for hedge accounting, recognition of any resultant gain or loss depends on the nature of the item being hedged.

Fair value hedges
Where a derivative financial instrument is designated as a hedge of the variability in fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment, all changes in the fair value of the derivative are recognised immediately in the Profit and Loss Account. The carrying value of the hedged item is adjusted by the change in fair value that is attributable to the risk being hedged (even if it is normally carried at cost or amortised cost) and any gains or losses on remeasurement are recognised immediately in the Profit and Loss Account (even if those gains would normally be recognised directly in reserves).

Provisions
A provision is recognised in the Balance Sheet when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, that can be reliably measured and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects risks specific to the liability.

Notes *(continued)*

1 Accounting policies *(continued)*

Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: the initial recognition of goodwill; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit other than in a business combination, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

Leases

Operating lease payments

Payments (excluding costs for services and insurance) made under operating leases are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account as an integral part of the total lease expense.

Finance lease payments

Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Contingent rents are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Expenses

Interest receivable and Interest payable

Interest payable and similar charges include interest payable, finance charges on shares classified as liabilities and finance leases recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method, unwinding of the discount on provisions, and net foreign exchange losses that are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account (see foreign currency accounting policy). Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that takes a substantial time to be prepared for use, are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other interest receivable and similar income include interest receivable on funds invested and net foreign exchange gains.

Interest income and interest payable is recognised in profit or loss as it accrues, using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account on the date the entity's right to receive payments is established. Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

Dividends

Dividends are recognised in the Financial Statements in the period in which they are approved by the Company's shareholders.

Notes *(continued)*

2 Reorganisation income

During the year, the Group undertook a rationalisation of the Group's corporate entity structure to reduce the number of dormant entities. This included waiving of a number of intra-group balances, realising a gain in the Company of £550,000, and a write down of investments held by the Company of £524,000.

There were no reorganisation costs in the prior year.

3 Profit before taxation

	2017	2016
	£000	£000
Profit before taxation is stated		
after charging:		
Auditor remuneration	**6**	6

Fees paid to KPMG LLP and its associates for non-audit services to the Company itself are not disclosed because Hill & Smith Holdings PLC Group accounts are required to disclose such fees on a consolidated basis.

4 Directors and employees

The Company had no employees during either the current or prior year and, as such, the aggregate payroll costs in both periods were £nil. The remuneration of the Directors are paid by another Hill & Smith Holdings PLC group company as their services to the Company are incidental to their services provided to other Hill & Smith Holdings PLC group companies.

5 Interest receivable

	2017	2016
	£000	£000
Bank interest	**4**	-
On loans to group undertakings	**91**	106
	95	106

6 Interest payable and similar charges

	2017	2016
	£000	£000
Bank interest payable	**26**	32
	26	32

Notes *(continued)*

7 Taxation on profit

Analysis of charge in year

	2017	2016
	£000	£000
UK corporation tax		
Current tax for the year	**11**	13
Current tax charge	**11**	13
Deferred tax (see note 14)		
Origination/reversal of timing differences	**-**	-
Deferred tax charge	**-**	-
Total tax charge	**11**	13

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The effective current tax rate for the year is lower than (2016: the same as) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The differences are explained below:

	2017	2016
	£000	£000
Total tax reconciliation		
Profit before taxation	**348**	65
Profit multiplied by the effective rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016: 20%)	**67**	13
Effects of:		
Income not taxable	**(5)**	-
Non-taxable dividend income	**(51)**	-
Total tax charge	**11**	13

The UK Budget on 16 March 2016 included a rate reduction to 17% from 1 April 2020 which was enacted during the prior year. Deferred tax balances have therefore been calculated at 17% (2016: 17%) on the basis that these balances will materially reverse after 1 April 2020.

Notes *(continued)*

8 Intangible assets

	Capitalised R&D £000
Cost	
At 1 January 2017 and at 31 December 2017	**626**
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2017 and at 31 December 2017	**626**
Net realisable value	
At 31 December 2017	**-**
At 31 December 2016	-

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £000	Plant, equipment and vehicles £000	Total £000
Cost			
At 1 January 2017 and at 31 December 2017	**102**	**7,899**	**8,001**
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2017 and at 31 December 2017	**102**	**7,899**	**8,001**
Net book value			
At 31 December 2017	**-**	**-**	**-**
At 31 December 2016	-	-	-

Notes *(continued)*

10 Investments

	Shares in subsidiary undertakings £000
Cost	
At 1 January 2017 and at 31 December 2017	**717**
Provisions	
At 1 January 2017	-
Provision in the year	524
At 31 December 2017	**524**
Net realisable value	
At 31 December 2017	**193**
At 31 December 2016	717

The Company holds 100% of the share capital of a number of companies (see note 20).

11 Debtors

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	**6,954**	6,876
Corporation tax	**-**	1
Deferred tax (note 14)	**6**	6
Other tax and social security	**2**	2
	6,962	6,885

Intercompany loans are unsecured and with no fixed repayment date. Interest is charged at a rate equivalent to the Group's average borrowing rate for the year.

12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Bank loans and overdrafts	**1,739**	1,934
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**291**	840
Corporation tax	**11**	13
Accruals and deferred income	**13**	13
	2,054	2,800

Intercompany loans are unsecured and with no fixed repayment date. Interest is charged at a rate equivalent to the Group's average borrowing rate for the year.

Notes *(continued)*

13 Provisions for liabilities

	Other provisions £000	Total £000
At 1 January 2017	91	91
Utilised during the year	(38)	(38)
At 31 December 2017	**53**	**53**

Other provisions relate to costs associated with the closure of the Company's manufacturing facility in 2013 and the cessation of its trading activities. £38,000 of the provision was utilised during 2017 (2016: £32,000). The remaining provision is expected to be utilised over the next 1-3 years.

14 Deferred tax

	Deferred tax asset £000
At 1 January 2017	(6)
Profit and loss account	-
At 31 December 2017	**(6)**

Details of amounts provided included in debtors (see note 11) for deferred taxation follow:

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	-	-
Other timing differences	**(6)**	(6)
Deferred tax asset	**(6)**	(6)

15 Called up share capital

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
6,875,378 (2016: 6,875,378) ordinary shares of 50p each	**3,438**	3,438
	3,438	3,438

Notes *(continued)*

16 Contingent liabilities

The Company is a party to cross guarantees given for bank loans and overdrafts of the ultimate parent company and certain fellow subsidiaries amounting to £137,949,000 (2016: £156,145,000).

The Company has no other guarantees (2016: £nil).

17 Commitments

Non-cancellable operating lease rentals payable as follows:

	Land and buildings		**Other**	
	2017	2016	**2017**	2016
	£000	£000	**£000**	£000
Within one year	-	-	**18**	36
Within two to five years	-	-	-	18
After more than five years	-	-	-	-
	-	-	**54**	54

The Company had capital expenditure contracted but not provided in the Financial Statements at the year end of £nil (2016: £nil).

18 Dividends

	2017	2016
	£000	£000
Aggregate amount of dividends paid in the financial year	-	-

19 Related party transactions

As an ultimately wholly owned subsidiary of Hill & Smith Holdings PLC, the Company has taken advantage of the exemption available under FRS 101 not to disclose transactions that have been made between the Company and other fellow subsidiaries of Hill & Smith Holdings PLC.

20 Subsidiaries

Incorporated in the UK
Access Design & Engineering Limited (D)
Bettles & Company Limited (D) (L)*
Eurogrid Limited (D) (L)*
Westhaven House, Arleston Way, Shirley, Solihull, B90 4LH

Incorporated in Ireland
Redman Fisher Limited *
Naas Industrial Estate, Naas, Co Kildare, 496407

(D) – Dormant Company (L) – Dissolved on 27 March 2018
** Directly held by Redman Fisher Engineering Limited*

All of the listed subsidiaries have a year-end date of 31 December. The results of all of the listed subsidiaries are included in the consolidated results of Hill & Smith Holdings PLC, the Company's ultimate parent undertaking. The Company holds 100% of the share capital of the businesses, either directly or indirectly.

Notes *(continued)*

21 Ultimate parent company

The immediate parent of the Company is Lionweld Kennedy Flooring Limited.

The ultimate parent of the Company is Hill & Smith Holdings PLC, a company registered in England. Copies of the Group Financial Statements may be obtained from Group headquarters:

Westhaven House
Arleston Way
Shirley
Solihull
B90 4LH

22 Post Balance Sheet events

There were no significant post Balance Sheet events.