

Managing the cycle – return to growth

Second quarter results | 31 October 2010

Issued: 9 December 2010



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Some of the factors which may adversely impact some of these forward looking statements are discussed in the Principal Risks and Uncertainties section on pages 23–25 of the Group’s Annual Report and Accounts for the year ended 30 April 2010 and in the unaudited results for the half year and second quarter ended 31 October 2010 under “Current trading and outlook” and “Principal risks and uncertainties”. Both these reports may be viewed on the Group’s website at www.ashtead-group.com

This presentation contains supplemental non-GAAP financial and operating information which the Group believes provides valuable insight into the performance of the business. Whilst this information is considered as important, it should be viewed as supplemental to the Group’s financial results prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and not as a substitute for them.

Overview

- Second consecutive quarter of profit growth with half year profits up 41%¹ to £30m (2009: £20m)
- US rental revenue² up 9%
 - Q2 yield up 3%
 - Physical utilisation at a 5 year high
- Capital expenditure increased to £96m (2009: £29m)
- £30m of cash generation – leverage reduced to 2.9x EBITDA
- Interim dividend raised to 0.93p per share (2009: 0.9p)
- Outcome for the year expected to be ahead of our earlier expectations

¹ At constant rates of exchange ² On a billings per day basis

Ian Robson

Finance director

Q2 revenue and profits

(£m)	Q2			
	As reported	2009 At 2010 rates	2010 Actual	growth ¹
Revenue	218	225	245	+9%
– of which rental	202	209	222	+6%
Operating costs	(146)	(150)	(163)	+9%
EBITDA	72	75	82	+9%
Depreciation	(46)	(48)	(46)	-4%
Operating profit	26	27	36	+32%
Net interest	(15)	(15)	(18)	+18%
Profit before tax and amortisation	11	12	18	+49%
Earnings per share (p)	1.0	1.1	2.3	+92%
<i>Margins</i>				
– EBITDA	33.2%	33.3%	33.3%	
– Operating profit	11.8%	11.9%	14.5%	

¹ At constant exchange rates

² The results in the table above are the Group's underlying results and are stated before exceptionals, intangible amortisation and fair value remeasurements

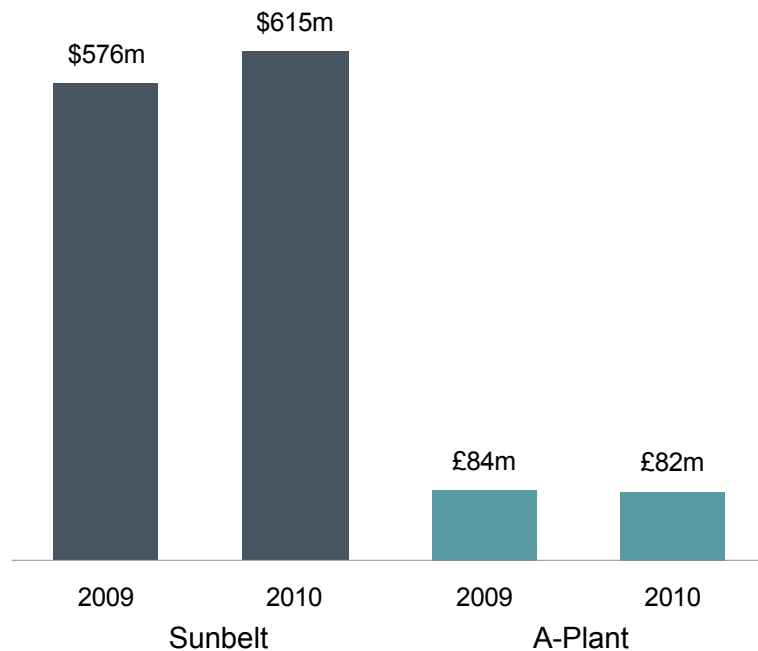
H1 revenue and profits

(£m)	H1			
	2009		2010	
	As reported	At 2010 rates	Actual	growth ¹
Revenue	439	460	484	+5%
– of which rental	409	428	441	+3%
Operating costs	(295)	(309)	(324)	+5%
EBITDA	144	151	160	+6%
Depreciation	(94)	(98)	(94)	-4%
Operating profit	50	53	66	+25%
Net interest	(30)	(32)	(36)	+14%
Profit before tax and amortisation	20	21	30	+41%
Earnings per share (p)	2.2	2.4	3.9	+61%
<i>Margins</i>				
– EBITDA	32.7%	32.8%	33.1%	
– Operating profit	11.3%	11.4%	13.6%	

¹ At constant exchange rates

² The results in the table above are the Group's underlying results and are stated before exceptionals, intangible amortisation and fair value remeasurements

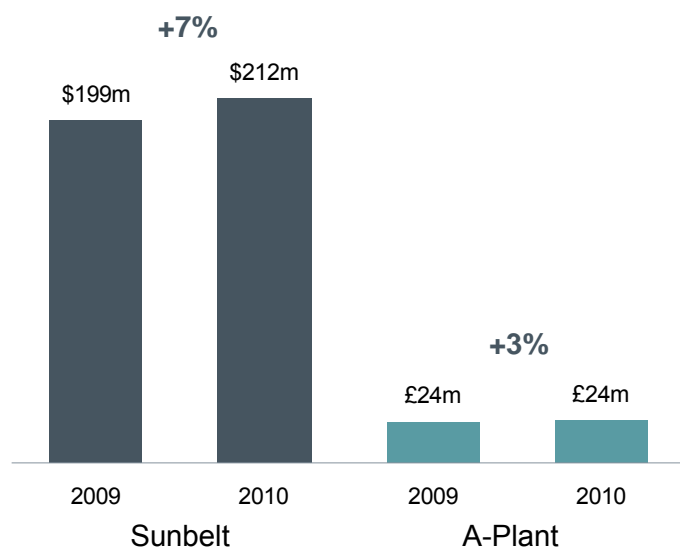
Divisional results – H1 revenues



	Revenue bridge			
	change	Sunbelt (\$m)	change	A-Plant (£m)
2009 total revenue		576		84
Increase in rental revenue	+4%	23	-2%	(2)
Increase in used equipment sales		16		-
2010 total revenue		615		82

Divisional results – H1 profits

EBITDA



	EBITDA bridge			
	change	Sunbelt (\$m)	change	A-Plant (£m)
2009 EBITDA		199		24
Rental revenues	+4%	23	-2%	(2)
Operating costs	+3%	(13)	-5%	2
		209		24
Change in margin on used fleet sales		3		-
2010 EBITDA	+7%	212	+3%	24
Depreciation	-5%	(113)	-2%	(20)
2010 operating profit	+24%	99	+35%	4

Continued strong cash generation

Cyclical reinvestment in our rental fleet begins

(£m)	H1 2009	H1 2010	FY 2009/10	LTM 31 Oct 10
EBITDA before exceptional items	144	160	255	271
<i>Cash conversion ratio¹</i>	99.7%	89.5%	104.1%	97.9%
Cash inflow from operations ²	143	143	266	266
Payments for capital expenditure	(27)	(96)	(43)	(112)
Rental equipment and other disposal proceeds	13	22	31	40
	(14)	(74)	(12)	(72)
Interest and tax paid	(27)	(37)	(54)	(64)
Exceptional costs paid	(5)	(2)	(8)	(5)
Free cash flow	97	30	192	125
Business acquisitions	-	-	(1)	(1)
Total cash generated	97	30	191	124
Dividends paid	(8)	(10)	(13)	(15)
Reduction in net debt	89	20	178	109

¹ The ratio of EBITDA to cash inflow from operations ² Before fleet changes and exceptionals

Our strong (33%) EBITDA margin and consistent cash conversion ensures we generate the cash to fund fleet investment

Debt leverage

Net debt to EBITDA now back to our target 2-3x range

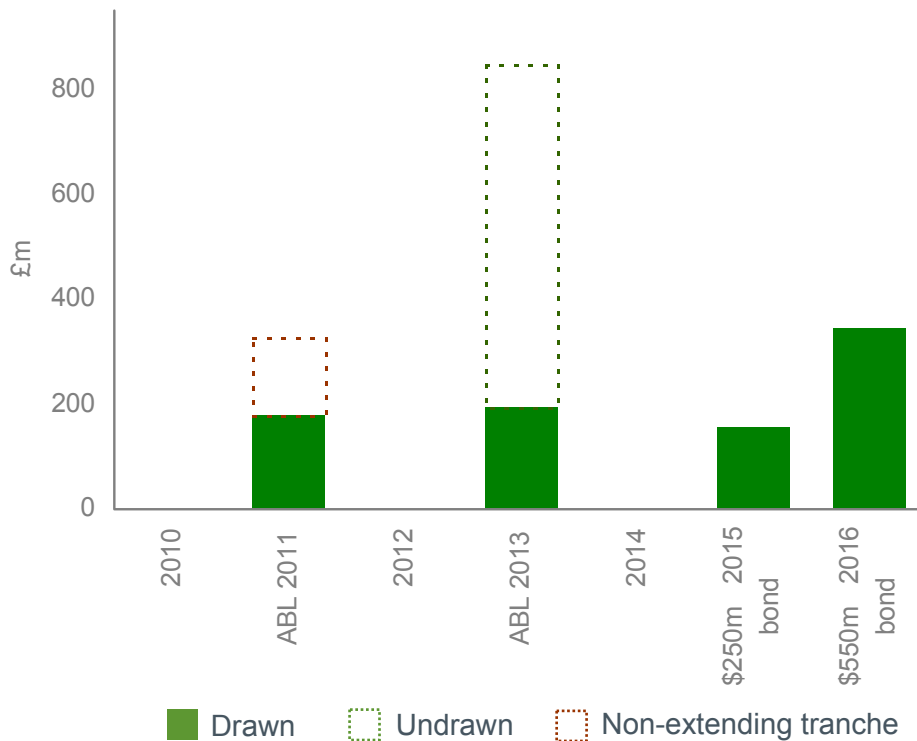
(£m)	October 2009	April 2010	October 2010
Net debt at 30 April	1,036	1,036	829
Translation impact	(102)	(37)	(37)
Opening debt at closing exchange rates	934	999	792
Change from cash flows	(89)	(178)	(20)
Non-cash movements	2	8	5
Net debt at period end	847	829	777
<i>Comprising:</i>			
First lien senior secured bank debt	386	368	350
Second lien secured notes	475	513	492
Finance lease obligations	5	3	3
Cash in hand	(19)	(55)	(68)
Total net debt	847	829	777
Net debt to EBITDA leverage ⁽¹⁾ (x)	3.1	3.1	2.9

Interest

Floating rate: 41%
Fixed rate: 59%

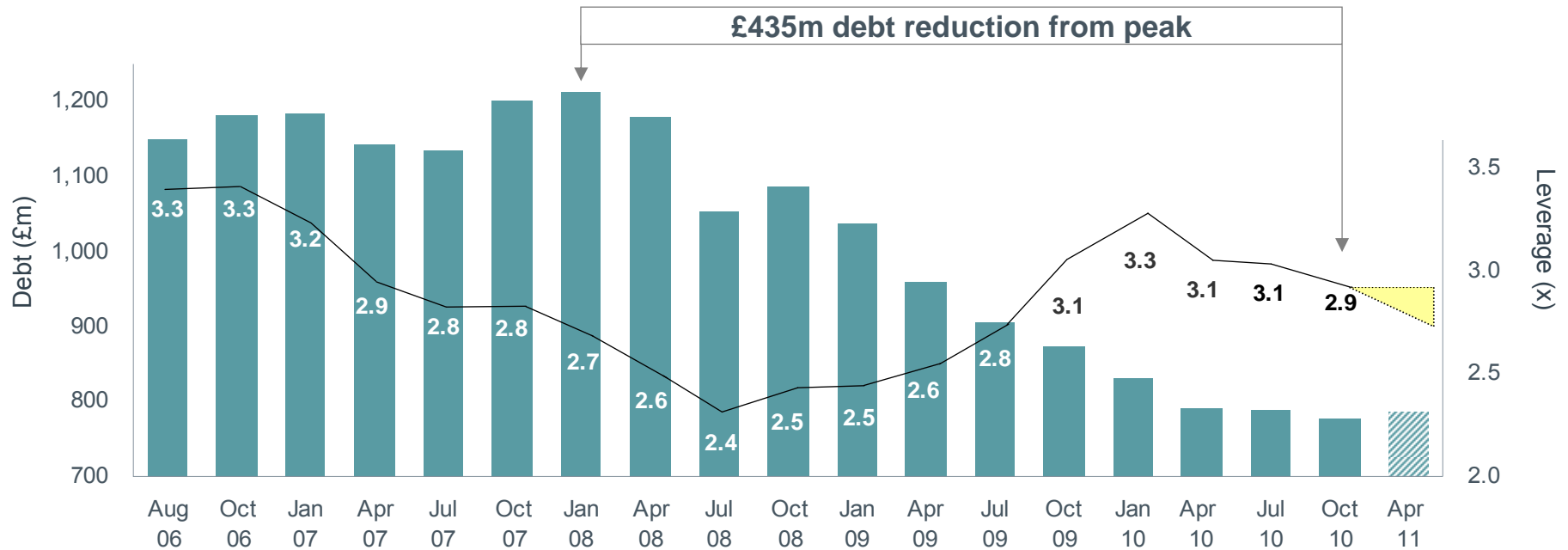
¹ At constant exchange rate

Stable capital structure with long debt maturities



- Following November 2009's ABL refinancing, our debt is committed for 4.5 years on average at 31 October 2010
- Extending revolver lenders have pre-agreed that August 2011's term loan and non-extending revolver maturities will be funded from further drawings on the extended revolver tranche
- Accordingly, our nearest "real" debt maturity is the extended ABL revolver in November 2013

Debt anticipated to remain broadly flat in FY 2010/11 as we reinvest in the fleet

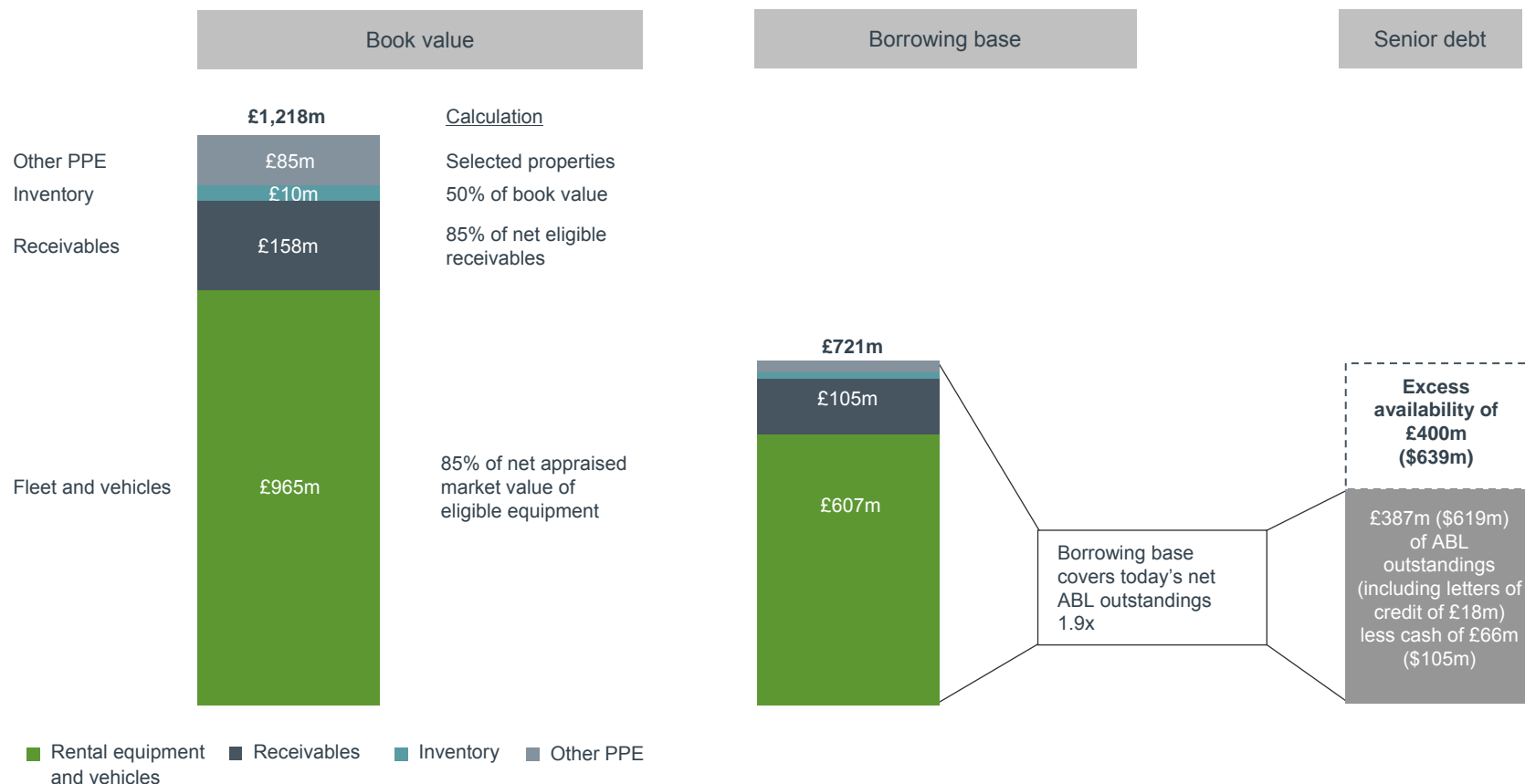


Debt as reported (£m)	968	995	972	916	894	931	986	963	852	1,076	1,147	1,036	873	847	829	829	806	777	Target
Debt at 31 October 2010	1,149	1,182	1,184	1,142	1,135	1,200	1,212	1,180	1,054	1,087	1,037	961	905	873	831	791	788	777	
FX rates (£m)																			

- Moving forward, we expect to be able to fund fleet reinvestment expenditure and much of our organic fleet growth from cash flow as has been the case in previous cycles

¹ At constant exchange rate

\$639m of availability at 31 October 2010



- Borrowing base reflects August 2010 asset values which were down around 18% from Spring 2007 peak but up 11% from the Autumn 2009 trough

Geoff Drabble

Chief executive

Sunbelt – summary

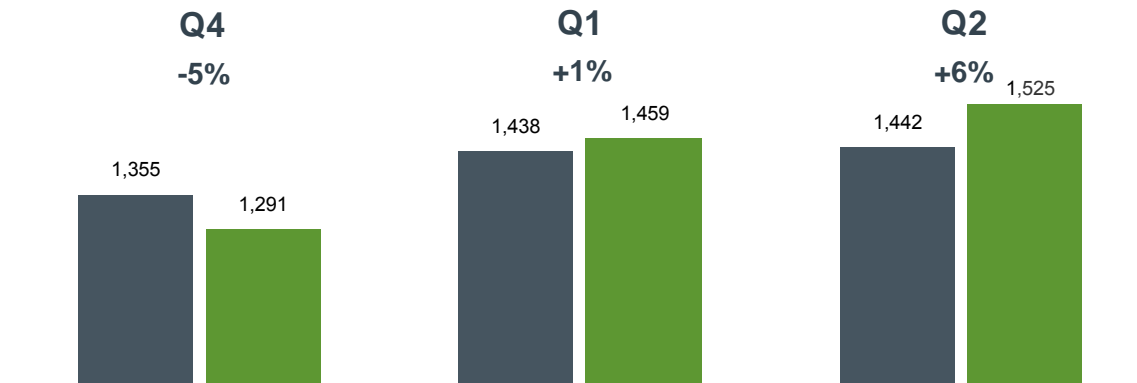
Demonstrating encouraging trends

(\$m)	Q2			H1		
	2009	2010	change	2009	2010	change
Rental revenue	266	286	+7%	534	557	+4%
EBITDA	100	112	+11%	199	212	+7%
Operating profit	41	55	+34%	80	99	+24%

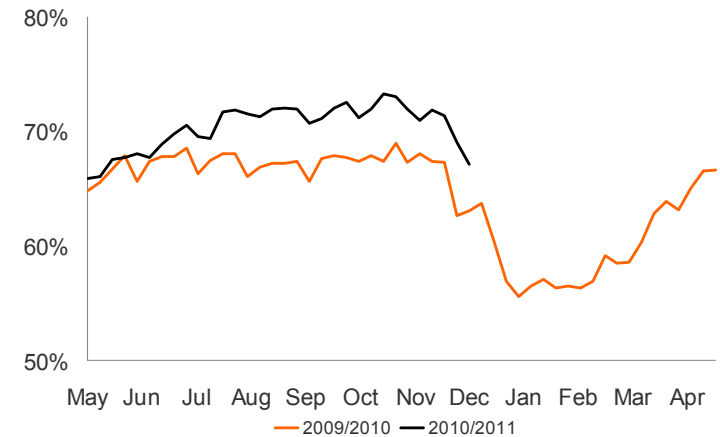
Sunbelt – revenue drivers

Continued improvement throughout the year

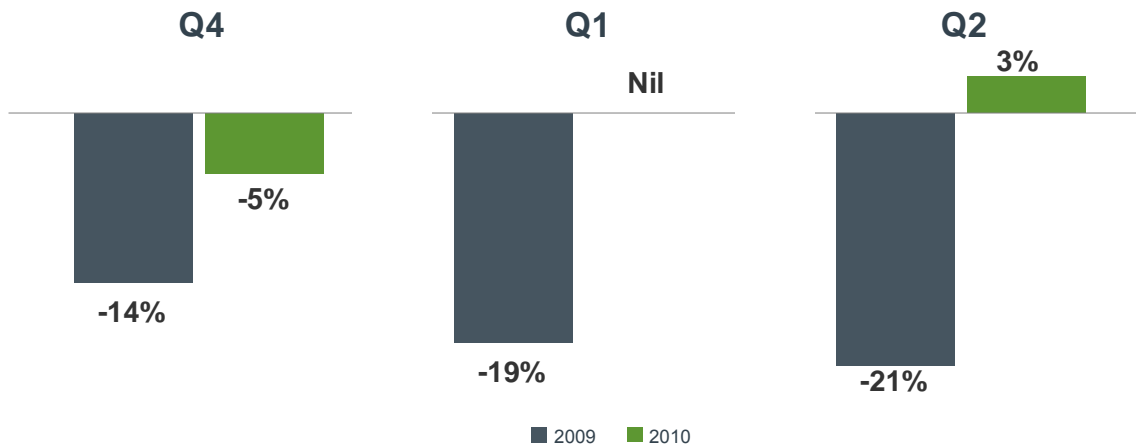
Average fleet on rent (\$m)



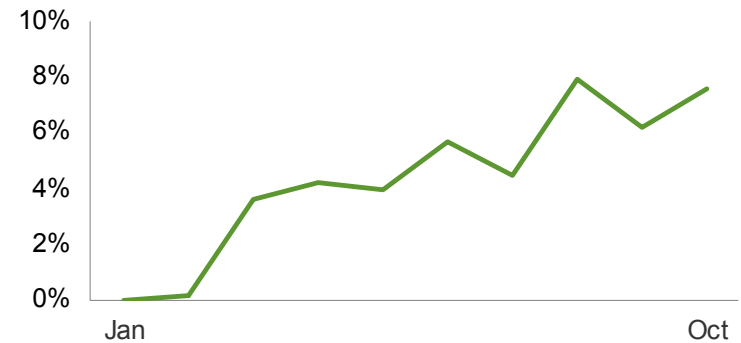
Physical utilisation



Year over year change in yield



Cumulative sequential change in yield
8% growth in yield in 2010



Sunbelt – EBITDA flow through focus in the upturn

Confident that after allowing for one-offs we are keeping tight control of costs and achieving a good flow through

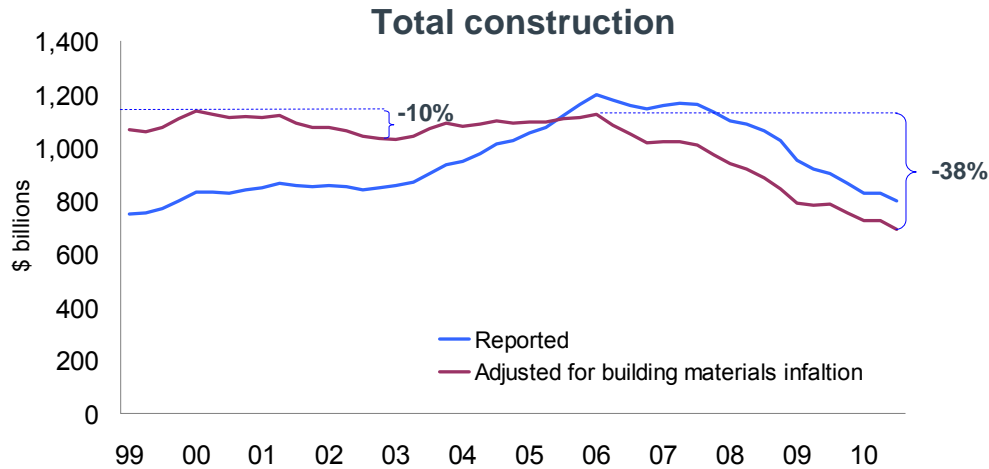
H1 operating statistics

	31 October		
	2009	2010	Growth
Fleet on rent (\$m)	1,442	1,525	+6%
Number of stores	397	346	-13%
Headcount	5,733	5,373	-6%

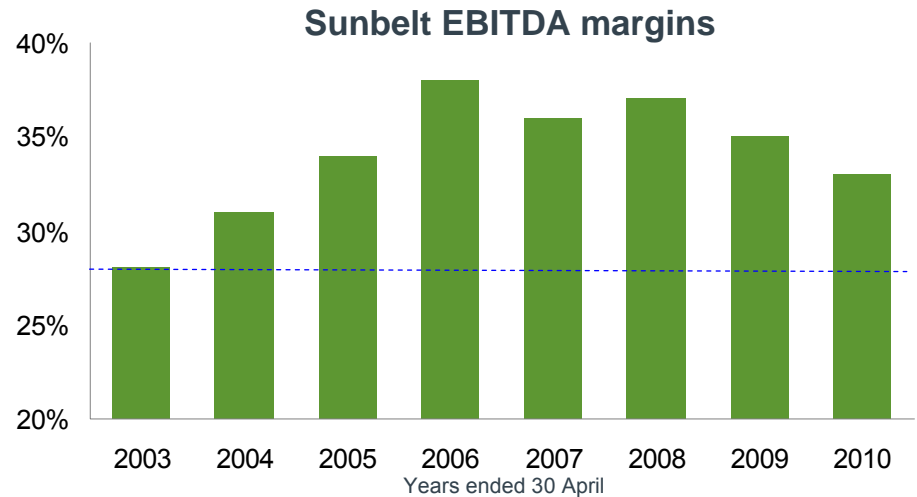
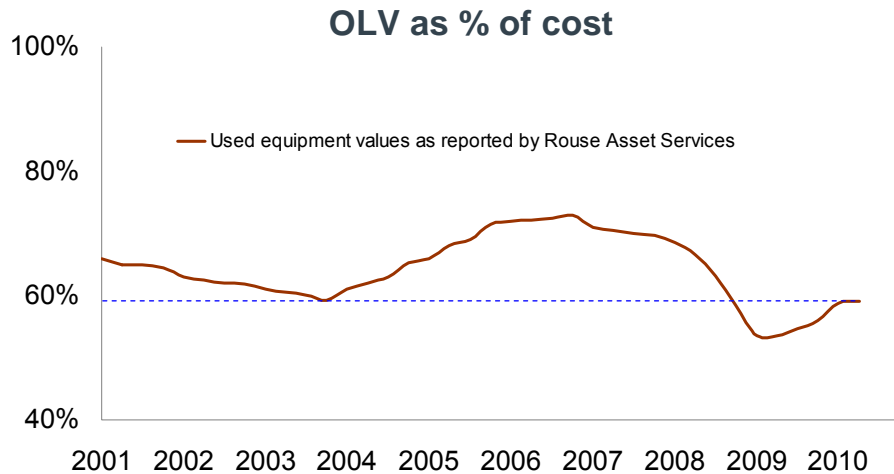
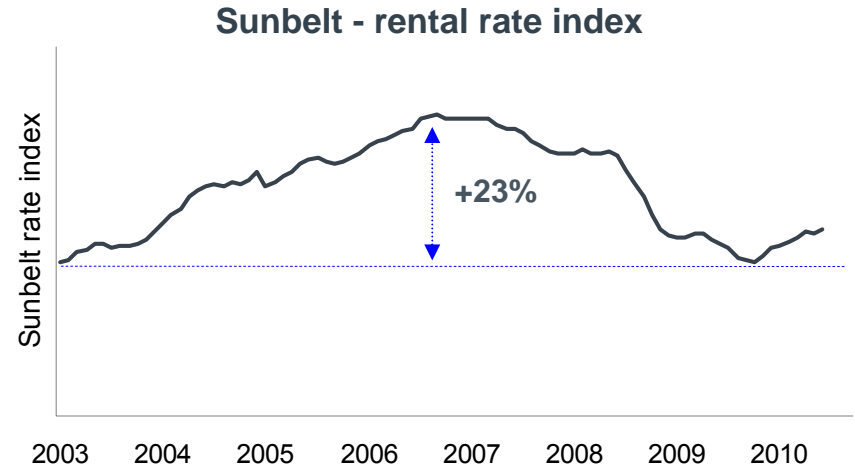
H1 flow through analysis

	<u>\$m</u>
Rental revenue growth	<u>23</u>
Reported EBITDA growth	13
Change in used fleet sales margin	(3)
Non-recurring cost growth	<u>6</u>
Adjusted EBITDA growth	<u>16</u>
Adjusted flow through	70%

Where are we relative to last cycle?

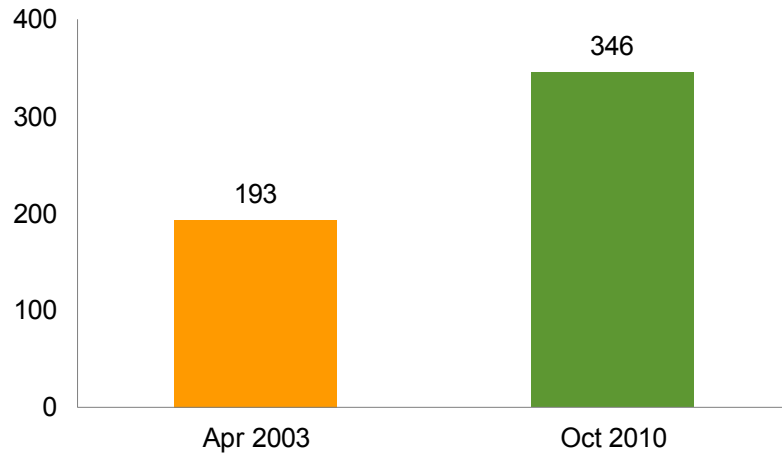


Source: Maximus Advisors – November 2010 US construction forecast

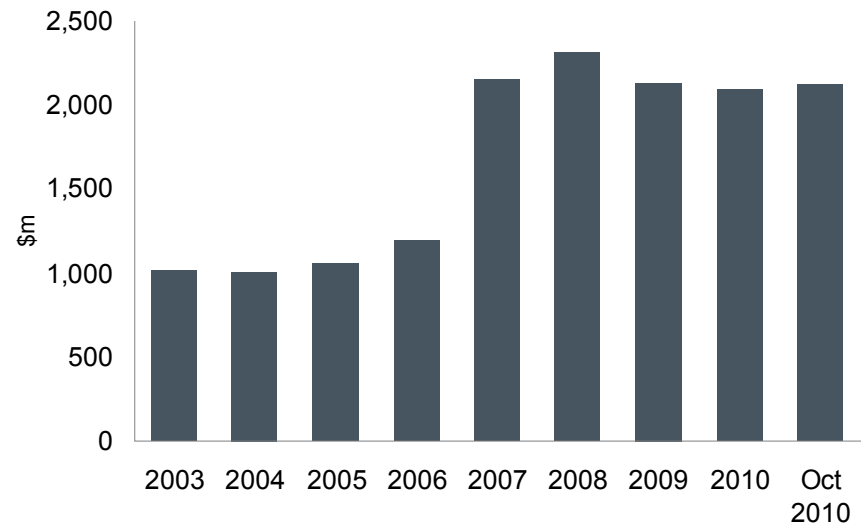


Where are we relative to last cycle?

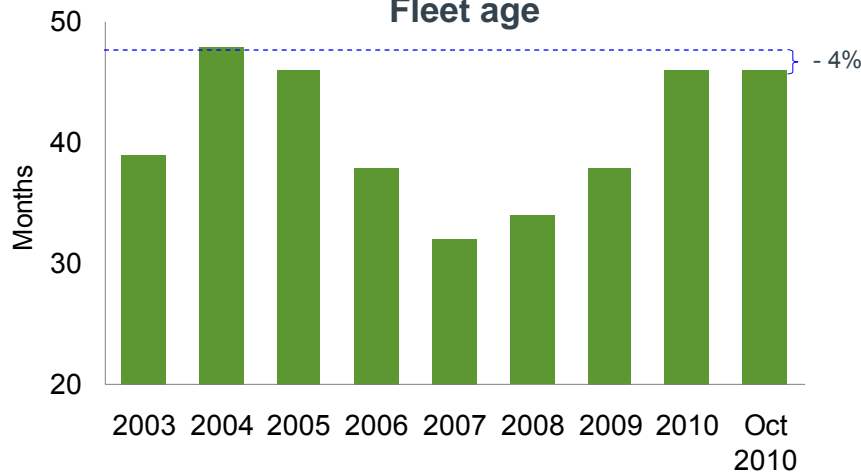
Sunbelt store numbers



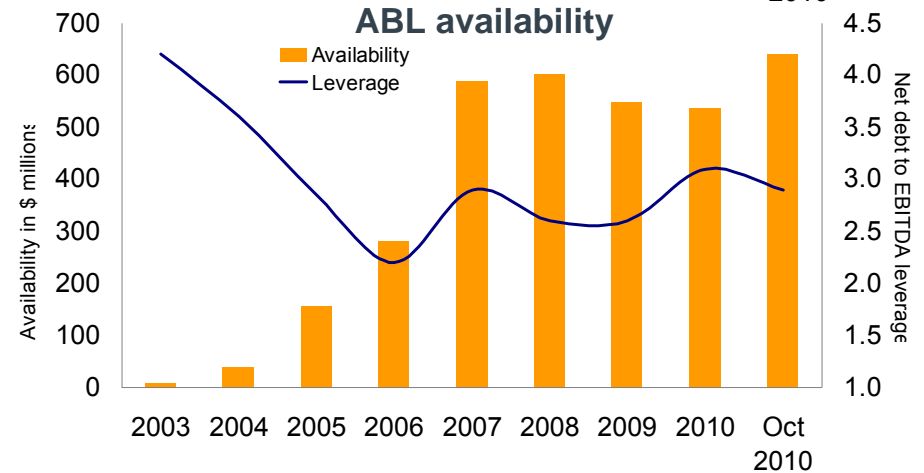
Fleet size



Fleet age

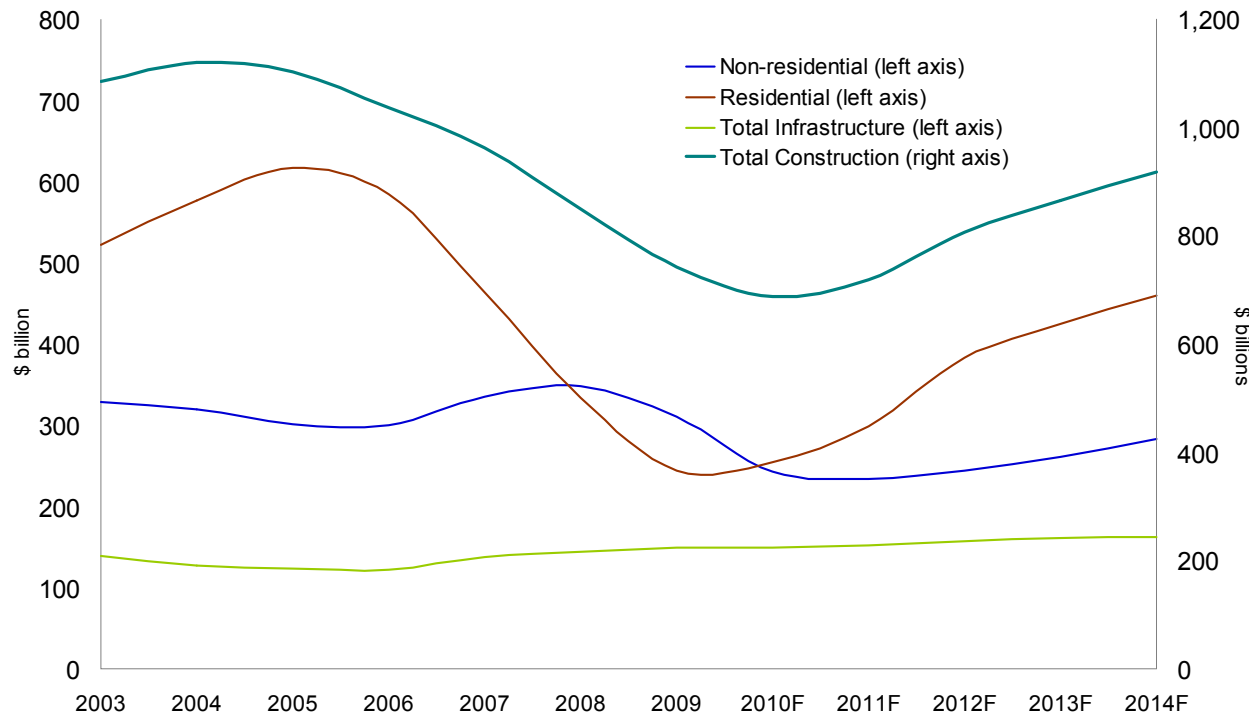


ABL availability



Construction markets at bottom but some way from previous peaks

US construction – inflation adjusted¹

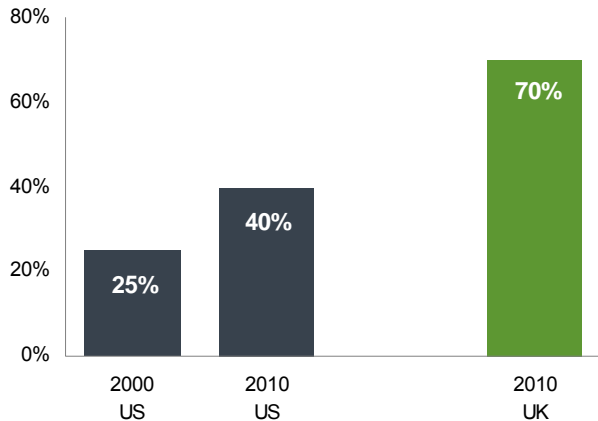


Source: Maximus Advisors – November 2010 US construction forecast

- Unemployment and fiscal constraint remain a drag on recovery

¹ Inflation adjusted using the building materials price deflator published by the National Bureau of Economic Analysis

However, structural change in market will lead to sustainable growth



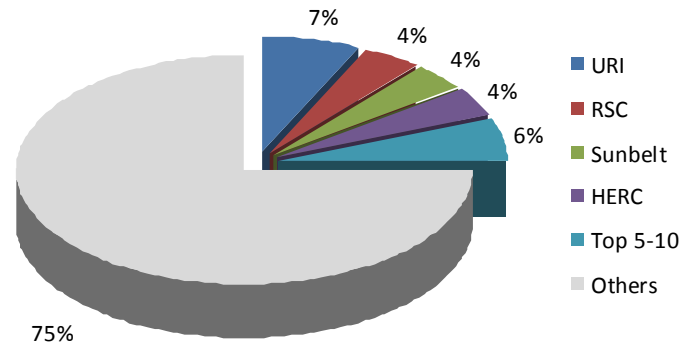
Rental penetration



Uncertain outlook and lack of finance drives outsourcing



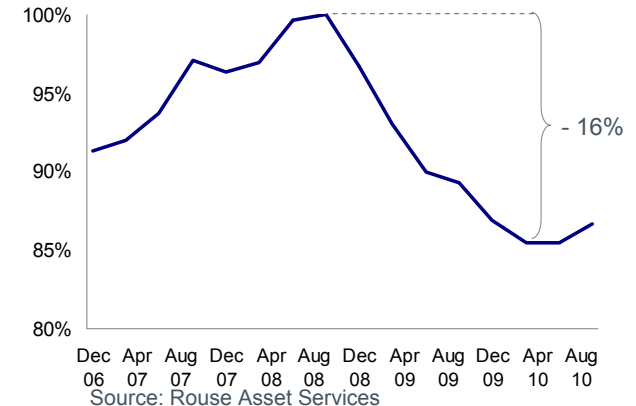
Every 1% increase in rental penetration = c\$700m market growth



Fragmentation



- Larger players getting bigger due to fleet size and mix along with a broad geographical base
- 2nd tier likely to be squeezed
- Well financed locals may do well as they fill gaps left by rationalisation
- But many other locals reliant on low cost lease finance will be significantly challenged



Industry fleet



- Small recovery in demand will generate equipment shortages
- Likely to see long lead times from manufacturers
- Large well financed rental companies consume the available capacity – further driving penetration

What's the evidence to support this?



Source: US Census Bureau

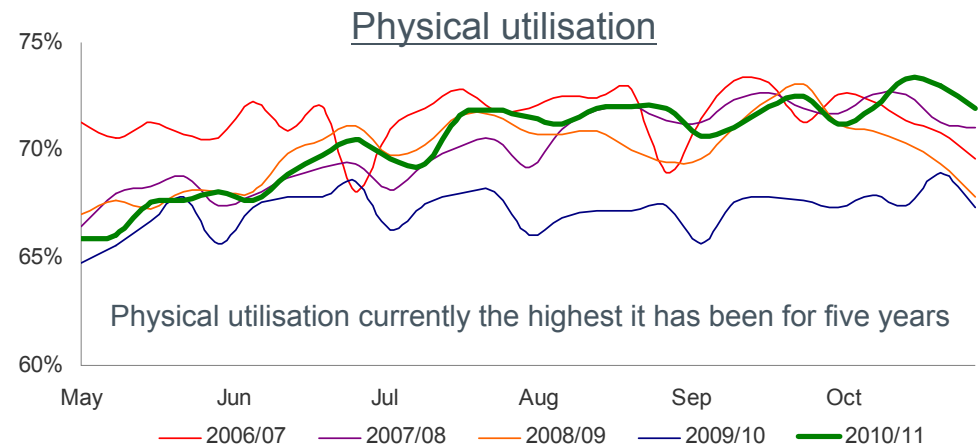


There is clearly less work around than last year, **however**

Current performance

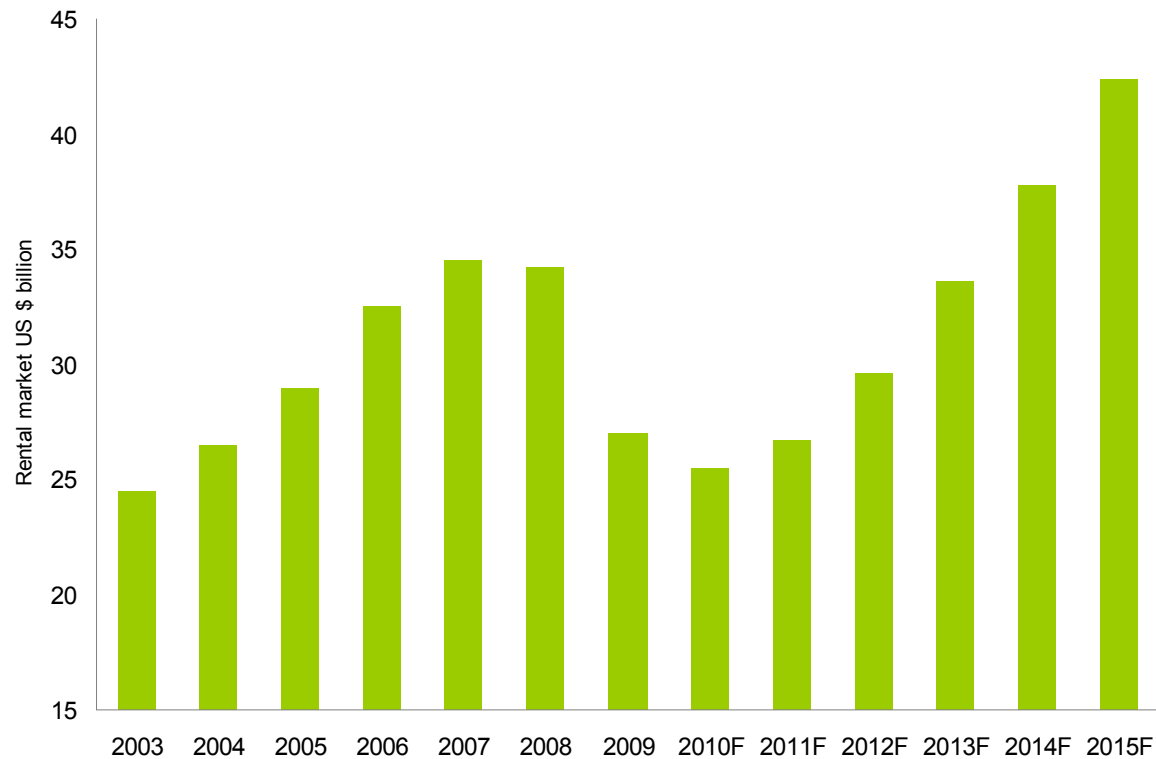
	Sunbelt*	URI	RSC
Rental revenue	+9%	+6%	+7%
Fleet on rent	+6%	+11%	+13%
Yield	+3%	-5%	-6%

Q2 2010/11 for Sunbelt; Q3 2010 for URI & RSC
 *Expressed on a billing days basis



Gentle recovery in construction markets plus structural change in rental provides clear medium term growth opportunity

US rental market



Source: American Rental Association / Global Insight – November 2010

A-Plant – summary

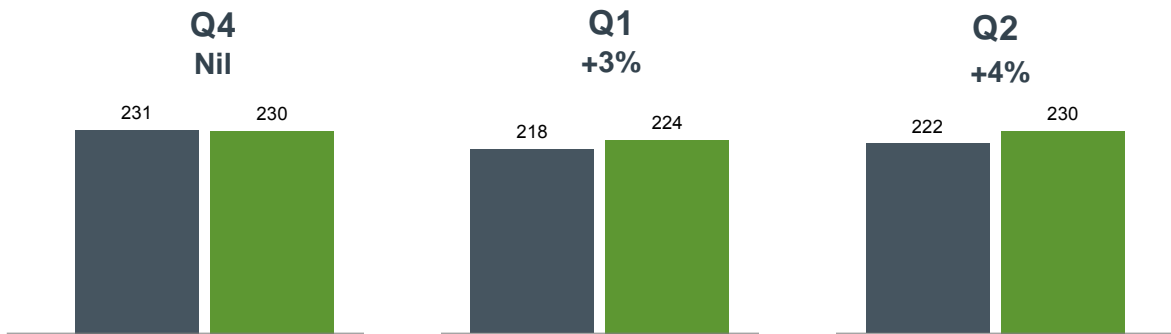
Performance now stabilising

(£m)	Q2			H1		
	2009	2010	change	2009	2010	change
Rental revenue	39	39	+1%	79	77	-2%
EBITDA	12	12	-1%	24	24	+3%
Operating profit	2	2	+8%	3	4	+35%

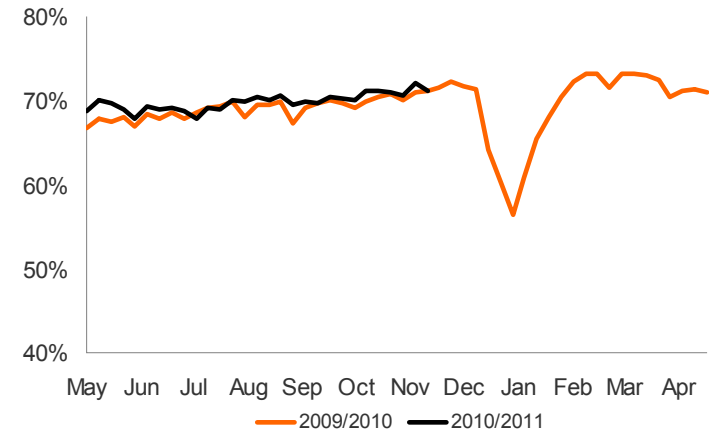
Revenue drivers – A-Plant

Strong fleet on rent continues

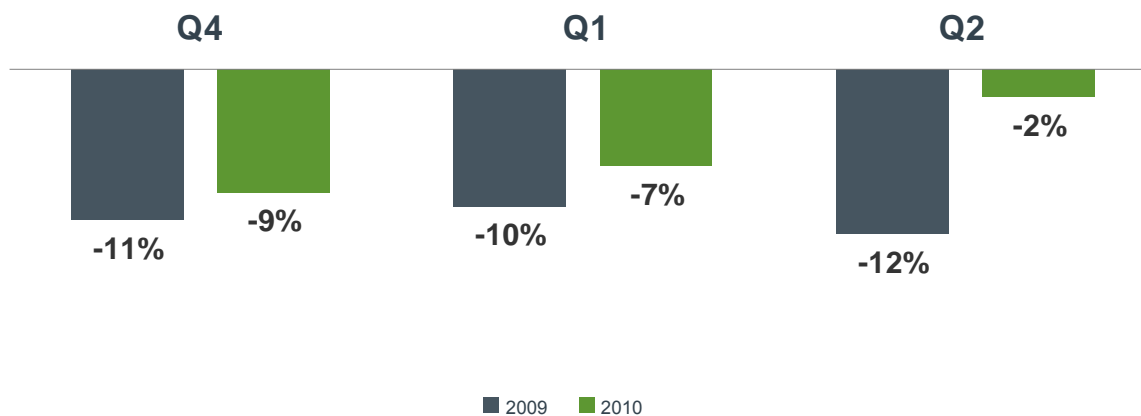
Average fleet on rent (£m)



Physical utilisation



Year over year change in yield



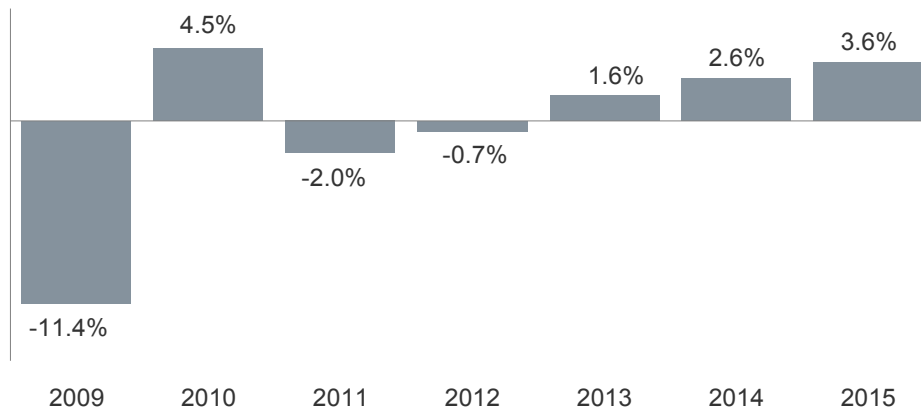
Cumulative sequential change in yield
4% growth in yield in 2010



UK market

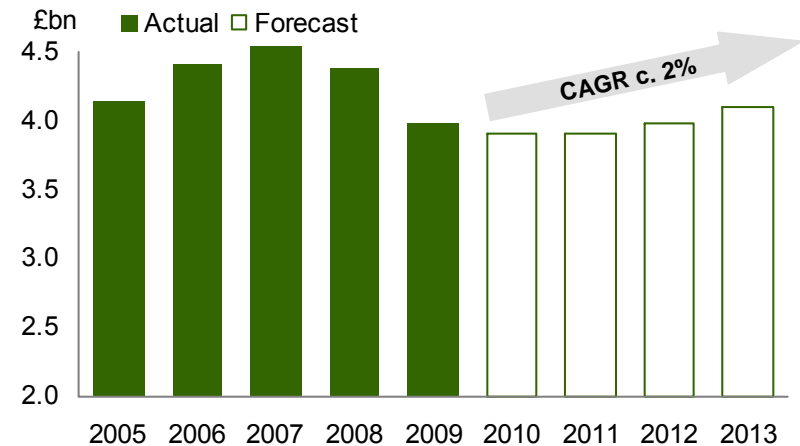
Stabilising at the bottom

Total UK construction output



Source: ONS, Construction Products Association

UK rental market



Source: AMA Research Ltd

- Outlook is uncertain. Mood of customer base also remains cautious
- Will benefit from defleeting in the industry which is now greater than the US for the large rental companies
- We are well placed to perform relatively well and will continue to focus on our core markets
- However, in the short term, returns are likely to remain low without structural change

In summary – where do we take the Group from here?

- Continue balanced reinvestment in our fleets from strong operating cash generation
- Focus on existing store network improving the range and size of the fleet
- Develop further the speciality businesses, i.e. pump and power and scaffold to broaden our market exposure
- Tight control of costs to ensure significant flow through to bottom line



Our strategy is working

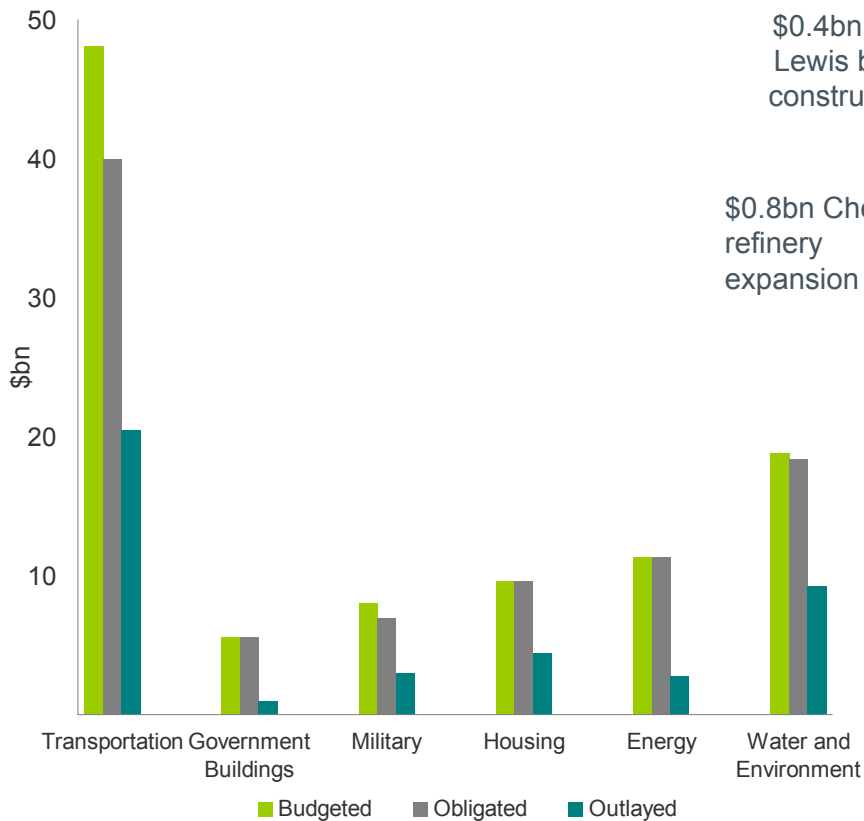
Appendices

Stimulus work remains important

90% of funds obligated with 40% spent by end Q3 calendar 2010

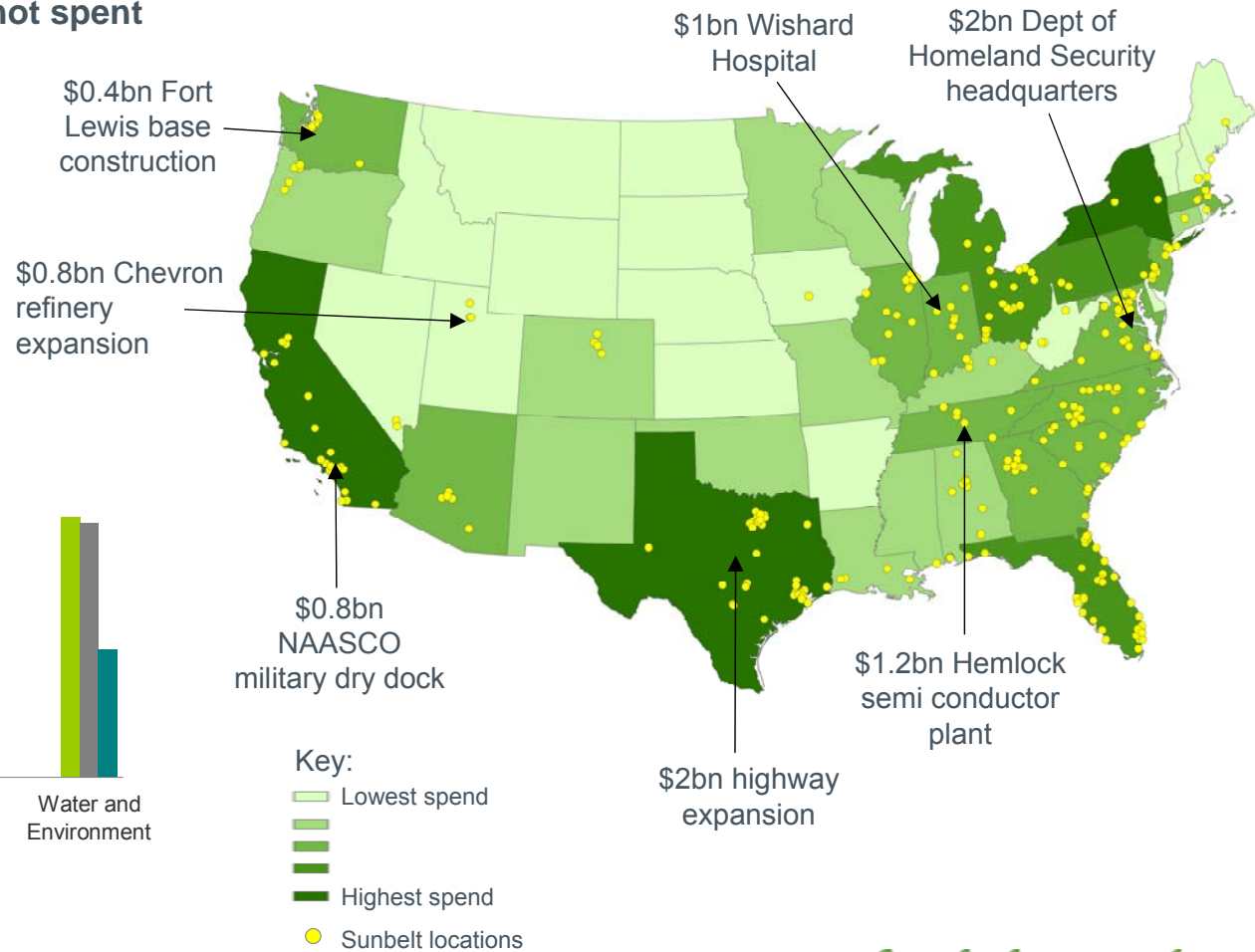
- stimulus will continue to be a significant contributor in 2011 and 2012

Stimulus funds budgeted and spent - significant expenditure committed but not spent



Source: Sunbelt analysis of US Government ARRA reports

Geographical variation



Major US companies well placed to fund growth from operating cash flow

EBITDA margins¹

US	Sunbelt	RSC	URI
	35%	35%	35%

UK	A-Plant	Speedy	Lavendon
	30%	14%	25%

Peak to trough fleet reduction

US	Sunbelt	RSC	URI
	-13%	-17%	-14%

UK	A-Plant	Speedy	Lavendon
	-18%	-21%	-20%

¹ Q2 2010/11 for Sunbelt, Q3 2010 for RSC and URI, 6 months to Oct 2010 for A-Plant, 6 months to Sept 2010 for Speedy & 6 months to June 2010 for Lavendon

Q2 financial results

	Revenue			EBITDA			Profit		
	2009	2010	change	2009	2010	change	2009	2010	change
Sunbelt (\$m)	288.4	317.7	+10%	100.4	111.7	+11%	41.1	54.8	+33%
Sunbelt (£m)	176.4	202.5	+15%	61.3	71.3	+16%	25.0	35.0	+40%
A-Plant	41.4	42.7	+3%	12.3	12.1	-1%	2.0	2.2	+8%
Group central costs	–	–	-	(1.3)	(1.6)	+24%	(1.2)	(1.7)	+23%
	217.8	245.2	+13%	72.3	81.8	+13%	25.8	35.5	+38%
Net financing costs							(14.5)	(17.4)	+20%
Profit before tax, remeasurements and amortisation							11.3	18.1	+61%
Fair value remeasurements and amortisation							(0.9)	(8.5)	n/a
Profit before taxation							10.4	9.6	-7%
Taxation							(5.8)	(3.5)	n/a
Profit after taxation							4.6	6.1	+31%

H1 financial results

	Revenue			EBITDA			Profit		
	2009	2010	change	2009	2010	change	2009	2010	change
Sunbelt (\$m)	576.1	615.0	+7%	199.3	212.5	+7%	80.0	99.0	+24%
Sunbelt (£m)	355.4	401.9	+13%	122.9	138.9	+13%	49.3	64.7	+31%
A-Plant	84.0	82.4	-2%	23.7	24.4	+3%	3.1	4.2	+35%
Group central costs	–	–		(2.7)	(3.1)	+14%	(2.7)	(3.2)	+14%
	439.4	484.3	+10%	143.9	160.2	+11%	49.7	65.7	+32%
Net financing costs							(29.6)	(35.7)	+21%
Profit before tax, remeasurements and amortisation							20.1	30.0	+49%
Fair value remeasurements and amortisation							(1.5)	(6.4)	n/a
Profit before taxation							18.6	23.6	+27%
Taxation							(8.6)	(8.4)	-1%
Profit after taxation							10.0	15.2	+52%

LTM financial results

	Revenue			EBITDA			Profit		
	2009	2010	change	2009	2010	change	2009	2010	change
Sunbelt (\$m)	1,155.9	1,119.4	-3%	378.9	364.0	-4%	134.8	135.6	+1%
Sunbelt (£m)	758.3	721.0	-5%	251.0	235.0	-6%	94.3	88.1	-7%
A-Plant	173.5	160.7	-7%	47.7	42.7	-10%	5.0	2.9	-42%
Group central costs	–	–		(4.5)	(6.3)	+40%	(4.6)	(6.5)	+41%
	931.8	881.7	-5%	294.2	271.4	-8%	94.7	84.5	-11%
Net financing costs							(63.8)	(69.6)	+9%
Profit before tax, exceptionals, remeasurements and amortisation							30.9	14.9	-52%
Exceptional items, fair value remeasurements and amortisation							(51.0)	(5.1)	-90%
Profit before taxation							(20.1)	9.8	n/a
Taxation							7.8	(3.5)	n/a
Profit after taxation							(12.3)	6.3	n/a

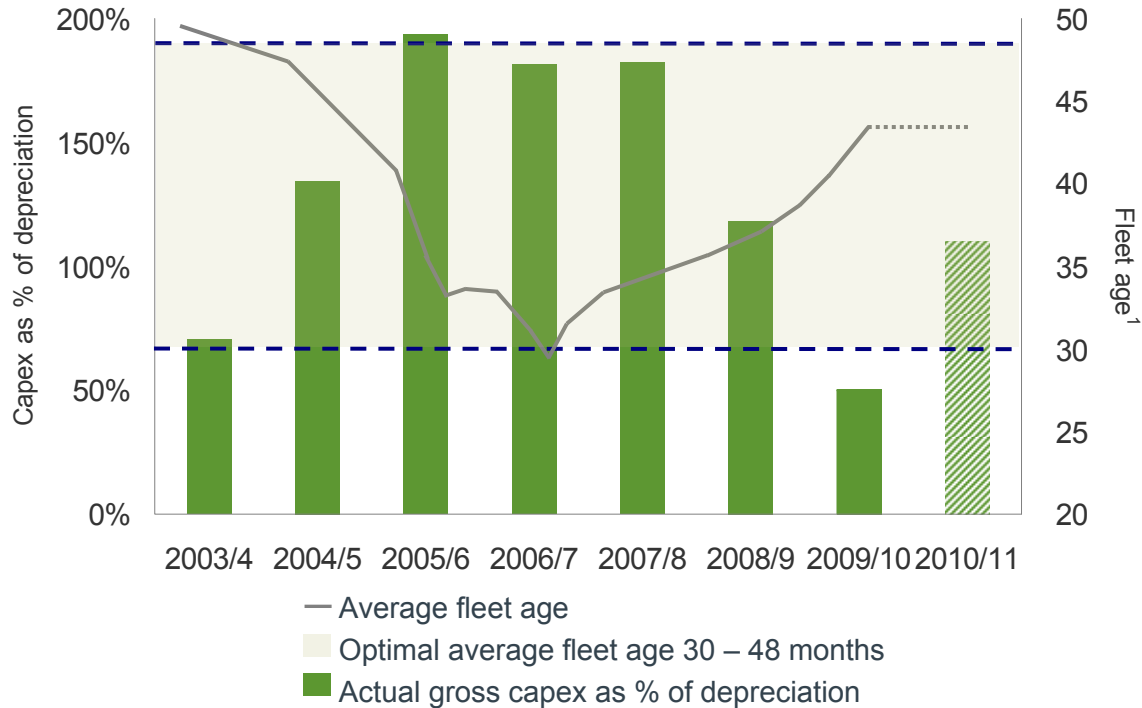
Stable free cash flow

(£m)	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	LTM Oct 10
EBITDA before exceptional items	185	150	147	170	225	310	380	359	255	271
<i>Cash conversion ratio¹</i>	105%	105%	95%	97%	96%	103%	94%	104%	104%	98%
Cash inflow from operations before fleet changes and exceptionals	194	157	140	165	215	319	356	374	266	266
Maintenance capital expenditure	(117)	(89)	(83)	(101)	(167)	(245)	(231)	(236)	(43)	(112)
Disposal proceeds	27	29	32	36	50	78	93	92	31	40
Interest and tax	(47)	(40)	(33)	(31)	(41)	(69)	(83)	(64)	(54)	(64)
Cash flow before growth investment & excep'ls	57	57	56	69	57	83	135	166	200	130
Growth capital expenditure	(86)	(18)	-	(10)	(63)	(63)	(120)	-	-	-
Exceptional income/(costs)	16	(8)	(17)	(6)	(20)	(69)	(10)	(9)	(8)	(5)
Acquisitions & disposals	(3)	(1)	15	1	(44)	(327)	(6)	89	(1)	(1)
Cash flow available for equity holders	(16)	30	54	54	(70)	(376)	(1)	246	191	124
Dividends paid	(11)	(9)	-	-	(2)	(7)	(10)	(13)	(13)	(15)
Share issues/purchase of own shares	(2)	-	-	-	69	144	(24)	(16)	-	-
(Increase)/reduction in net debt from cashflow	(29)	21	54	54	(3)	(239)	(35)	217	178	109

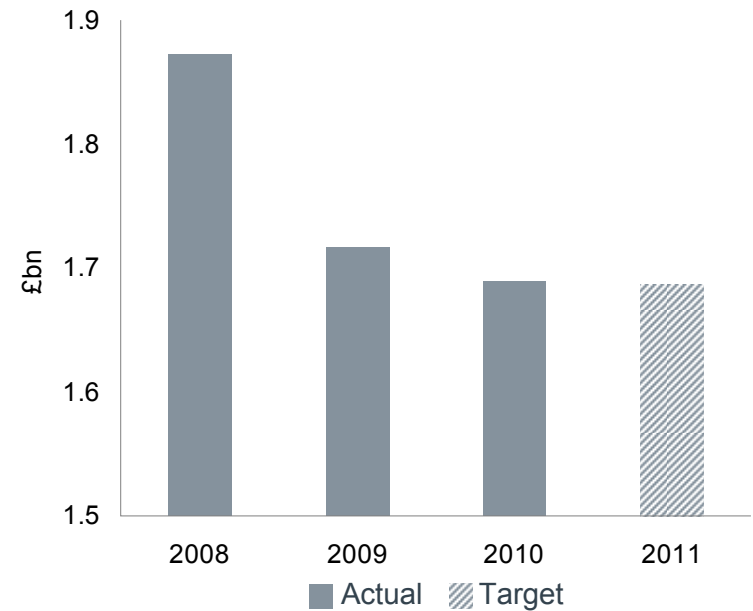
¹ Cash inflow from operations before fleet changes and exceptionals as a percentage of EBITDA before exceptionals

Fleet planning

- fleet stabilising in terms of both age and size



Group fleet size¹



¹ At 2010 exchange rates

¹ Weighted by net book value

Debt and covenants

Debt

Facility	Interest rate	Maturity
\$1.31bn first lien revolver	LIBOR +300-375bp	November 2013
\$0.22bn first lien term loan	LIBOR +175bp	August 2011
\$0.30bn first lien revolver	LIBOR +150-225bp	August 2011
\$0.8bn second lien notes		
\$250m	8.625%	August 2015
\$550m	9.0%	August 2016
Capital leases	~7%	Various

Ratings

	S&P	Moody's
First lien	BB+	Ba2
Second lien	B+	B2

Availability

- Covenants are not measured if availability is above \$150m (\$639m at 31 October)

Leverage covenant

- Gross funded debt to EBITDA cannot exceed 4.0x
- EBITDA is measured before one time items and at constant exchange rates
- 3.1x at October 2010

Fixed charge coverage covenant

- EBITDA less net cash capex to interest paid, tax paid, dividends paid and debt amortisation must equal or exceed 1.1x
- 2.2x at October 2010