

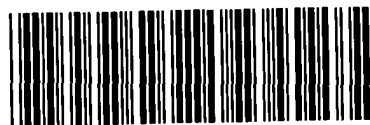
Ashgrove Groundworks Limited

Directors' report and financial
statements

Registered number 04941077

30 April 2018

TUESDAY



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Directors' Report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2018. The directors consider that the company meets all of the criteria to qualify for the exemption from preparing a strategic report.

Principal activities and business review

The company's principal activity is groundworks construction on residential housing developments.

The company made a profit before tax in the year of £260,000 (2017: loss of £114,000). At 30 April 2018 the company had a deficit of shareholders' funds of £173,000 (2017: £476,000).

Proposed dividend

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year (2017: *£nil*).

Directors

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

SJ Rodden
MT Taylor
MJH Holden (appointed 24 January 2018)

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 they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish the company's auditor is aware of such 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



SJ Rodden
Director

Building 102
Wales One Business Park
Magor
Monmouthshire
NP26 3DG

3 October 2018

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 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

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;
- 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.



KPMG LLP

3 Assembly Square
Britannia Quay
Cardiff
CF10 4AX
United Kingdom

Independent auditor's report to the members of Ashgrove Groundworks Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Ashgrove Groundworks Limited ("the company") for the year ended 30 April 2018 which comprise the Profit and loss account, 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 30 April 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; 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 that 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 that report for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion that report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Ashgrove Groundworks Limited

(continued)

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; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

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.

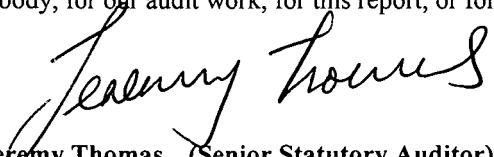
Auditor's responsibilities

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.


Jeremy Thomas (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
3 Assembly Square
Britannia Quay
Cardiff
CF10 4AX

8/10/ 2018

Profit and loss account
for the year ended 30 April 2018

	<i>Note</i>	2018 £000	2017 £000
Turnover	2	3,238	1,374
Cost of sales		(2,773)	(1,488)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Gross profit/ (loss)		465	(114)
Administrative expenses		(205)	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit/ (loss) before taxation	3-5	260	(114)
Tax on profit/ (loss)	6	43	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit/ (loss) for the financial year		303	(114)
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The notes on pages 8 to 13 form part of the financial statements.

No other gains and losses have been recognised in these financial statements other than the profit for the financial years shown above. Accordingly, a separate statement of other comprehensive income has not been presented.

The results above relate wholly to continuing operations.

Balance sheet
 at 30 April 2018

	Note	2018 £000	2017 £000
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	7	7	-
Current assets			
Stock	8	-	-
Debtors	9	483	-
Cash at bank and in hand		-	-
		483	-
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(663)	(476)
		(180)	(476)
Net current liabilities		(180)	(476)
Net liabilities		(173)	(476)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	-	-
Profit and loss account		(173)	(476)
		(173)	(476)

The notes on pages 8 to 13 form part of the financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 20 September 2018 and were signed on its behalf by:



SJ Rodden
 Director

Statement of changes in equity
for the year ended 30 April 2018

	Called up Share Capital £000	Profit and Loss Account £000	Total Equity £000
Balance at 1 May 2016	-	(362)	(362)
Profit for the financial year, being total comprehensive income for the year	-	(114)	(114)
Balance at 30 April 2017 and 1 May 2017	-	(476)	(476)
Profit for the financial year, being total comprehensive expense for the year	-	303	303
Balance at 30 April 2018	-	(173)	(173)

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

1 Accounting policies

Ashgrover Groundworks Limited (the "Company") is a company limited by shares and incorporated, domiciled and registered in the UK (Wales).

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102"). The presentation currency of these financial statements is sterling. All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest £1,000.

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking, Edenstone Holdings Ltd, includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Edenstone Holdings Ltd are available to the public and may be obtained from Building 102, Wales One Business Park, Magor, Monmouthshire, NP26 3DG. In these financial statements, the company is considered to be a qualifying entity (for the purposes of this FRS) and has applied the exemptions available under FRS 102 in respect of the following disclosures:

- Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding from the beginning to end of the period;
- Cash Flow Statement and related notes; and
- Key Management Personnel compensation.

As the consolidated financial statements of Edenstone Holdings Limited include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 102 available in respect of the disclosures required by FRS 102.11 Basic Financial Instruments and FRS 102.12 Other Financial Instrument Issues in respect of financial instruments not falling within the fair value accounting rules of Paragraph 36(4) of Schedule 1.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

Judgements made by the directors in the application of these accounting policies that have significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year are discussed in note 14.

Measurement convention

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

Going concern

At 30 April 2018, the Company had net liabilities of £0.2m and was dependent for its business and working capital requirements on its parent undertaking, Edenstone Holdings Limited. Edenstone Holdings Limited has provided the Company with an undertaking that, for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, it intends to make available such funds as are needed by the company should the need arise and will not require repayment of amounts owed to it by the company. Accordingly, the directors have concluded that the Company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and for at least 12 months from the signing of these financial statements. For this reason, they consider it appropriate to continue to adopt the going concern basis of preparation.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, for example if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms, then it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Interest-bearing borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Stocks

Stocks and work in progress are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price (less costs to complete and sell). Cost comprises land, site development and construction costs and finance costs.

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 recognised at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents the amount receivable from groundworks construction on residential housing developments. Turnover excludes value added tax.

Interest payable

Finance costs that are directly attributable to the development of residential housing are capitalised within work in progress and expensed within cost of sales on the sale of each property included in the residential development. Other finance costs are expensed as incurred.

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 timing differences which arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. Deferred tax is not recognised on permanent differences arising because certain types of income or expense are non-taxable or are disallowable for tax or because certain tax charges or allowances are greater or smaller than the corresponding income or expense.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the reversal of the related difference, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Notes *(continued)*

2 Turnover

Turnover is derived solely from groundworks construction on residential housing developments within the UK.

3 Expenses and auditor's remuneration

2018	2017
£000	£000

Included within profit/ loss are the following

Auditor's remuneration:

Audit of these financial statements

-	-
<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Auditor's remuneration was borne by a fellow group company, Edenstone Homes Limited.

4 Directors and employees

Directors' emoluments were £92,000 (2017: £nil). The company contributed £nil (2017: £Nil) to pension plans on behalf of the directors during the year.

5 Staff numbers and costs

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, analysed by category, was as follows:

	Number of employees	
	2018	2017
Management	1	-
Administration	3	-
Operations	19	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	23	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:

	£000	£000
Wages and salaries	907	-
Social security costs	95	-
Other pension costs	6	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	1,008	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Notes *(continued)*

6 Taxation

Total tax credit recognised in the profit and loss account

	2018 £000	2017 £000
UK corporation tax for the year	-	-
Deferred tax – origination and reversal of timing differences	43	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total tax	43	-
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Profit/ (loss) for the year	303	(114)
Total tax credit	(43)	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit/ (loss) excluding taxation	260	(114)
Tax using the UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2017: 20%)	49	(23)
Current year losses for which no deferred tax asset was recognised	-	23
Recognition of previously unrecognised tax losses	(92)	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total tax credit included in profit and loss account	(43)	-
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

At 30 April 2018, the company had tax losses of £224,000 in relation to which a deferred tax asset has been recognised (2017: £484,000 of tax losses in relation to which a deferred tax asset of £nil had been recognised); see note 9.

Factors that may affect future tax charges

Reductions in the UK corporation tax rate from 20% to 19% (effective from 1 April 2017) and to 18% (effective 1 April 2020) were substantively enacted on 26 October 2015, and an additional reduction to 17% (effective 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016. This will reduce the company's future current tax charge accordingly. The deferred tax balance at 30 April 2018 has been calculated based on these rates.

Notes *(continued)*

7 Tangible fixed assets

Office equipment

	£000
Cost	
At beginning of year	-
Additions	8
	<hr/>
At end of year	8
	<hr/> <hr/>
Depreciation	
At beginning of year	-
Charge for the year	1
	<hr/>
At end of year	1
	<hr/> <hr/>
Net book value	
At 30 April 2018	7
	<hr/> <hr/>
At 30 April 2017	-
	<hr/> <hr/>

8 Stocks

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Land, site development and construction costs	-	-
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The total carrying amount of stocks pledged as security for liabilities in the year amounted to £nil (2017: £nil). Total borrowing costs capitalised during the year was £nil (2017: £8,000).

9 Debtors

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Prepayments	2	-
Other debtors	44	-
Amounts owed by fellow group companies	394	-
Deferred tax asset	43	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	483	-
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The deferred tax asset is attributable to unused tax losses.

Notes *(continued)*

10 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Trade creditors	254	-
Other creditors and accruals	34	-
Amounts owed to fellow group companies	375	476
	663	476
	663	476

11 Called up share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>		
1 Ordinary share of £1	1	1
	1	1
	1	1

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company.

12 Related Parties

The company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in Section 33 of FRS102 and has therefore not disclosed transactions with other wholly owned entities within the same group.

13 Ultimate parent undertaking

The parent undertaking of the company which heads the largest and smallest group of undertakings for which group financial statements are drawn up, and of which the company is a member, is Edenstone Holdings Limited. The consolidated financial statements of Edenstone Holdings Limited are available to the public and may be obtained from Building 102, Wales One Business Park, Magor, Monmouthshire, NP26 3DG.

14 Accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Management considers the key sources of estimation uncertainty and critical accounting judgements relate to:

Recoverability of deferred tax assets

The recoverability of deferred tax assets in respect of tax losses (see note 5) is related to the ability of the Company to generate taxable profits in future periods. An asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the losses will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.