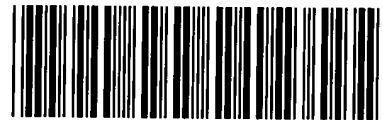


Company Registration No. 01579831 (England and Wales)

**ASHRIDGE CONSTRUCTION LIMITED**  
**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

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# ASHRIDGE CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

## COMPANY INFORMATION

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<b>Directors</b>	Mr H Smith Mr R T Evans Mr T A Lowe Mr N C Down (Appointed 15 April 2016)
<b>Secretary</b>	Mr T A Lowe
<b>Company number</b>	01579831
<b>Registered office</b>	7 Dyffryn Court Riverside Business Park Swansea Vale SWANSEA UK SA7 0AP
<b>Auditor</b>	Broomfield & Alexander Limited Charter Court Phoenix Way Enterprise Park SWANSEA UK SA7 9FS

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# ASHRIDGE CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

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# ASHRIDGE CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

## STRATEGIC REPORT

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2016.

#### **Fair review of the business**

The trading results for the year are set out in the annexed financial statements.

The directors were pleased with the performance of the business during the period given the challenging economic conditions prevailing throughout the UK.

Whilst trading conditions are expected to remain challenging throughout FY'17, the board consider the company to be well positioned to manage and take on this challenge.

The management of the business and the execution of the company's strategy are subject to a number of risks.

Overall demand for the company's services is dependent upon general economic conditions, perceived confidence in the future and financial interest rates. Each of the aforementioned factors is outside of the company's control. The directors seek to mitigate these general risks by constantly assessing the sectors in which the company operates, investing in a quality labour force and by striving to control quality. The company continues to develop business systems and new technology aimed at improving procedures and overall financial management.

#### **Principal risks and uncertainties**

##### **Treasury operations and financial instruments**

The company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include the effects of price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate cash flow risk. The company has in place a risk management programme that seeks to limit the adverse effects on the financial performance of the company by monitoring levels of debt finance and the related finance costs. The company does not use derivative financial instruments to manage interest rate costs and as such, no hedge accounting is applied.

Given the size of the company, the directors have not delegated the responsibility of monitoring financial risk management to a sub-committee of the board. The policies set by the board of directors are implemented by the company's finance department.

##### **Liquidity risk**

The company actively maintains a mixture of long term and short term debt finance that is designed to ensure that the company has sufficient funds for operations and planned expansions.

##### **Interest rate cash flow risk**

The company has both interest bearing assets and interest bearing liabilities. Interest bearing assets comprise only cash balances, which earn interest at floating rates. The company has a policy of maintaining debt at floating rates. The directors will revisit the appropriateness of this policy should the company's operations change in size or nature.

##### **Credit risk**

The company's financial assets are cash and debtors. The company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its debtors which are presented in the balance sheet net of allowances for doubtful debts. The company has implemented policies that require appropriate credit checks on potential customers before sales are made.

##### **Price risk**

The company is exposed to commodity price risk as a result of its operations. However, given the size of the company's operations, the cost of managing exposure to commodity price risk exceed any potential benefits. The directors will revisit the appropriateness of this policy should the company's operations change in size or nature.

# **ASHRIDGE CONSTRUCTION LIMITED**

## **STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)**

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016***

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### **Key performance indicators**

The trading results for the year are set out in the annexed financial statements.

The company's key performance indicators are financial turnover and operating profit. These are set out in the profit and loss account.

On behalf of the board



Mr T A Lowe

**Director**

20 September 2017

# ASHRIDGE CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

## DIRECTORS' REPORT

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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The directors present their report and financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2016.

#### Principal activities

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of building and civil engineering.

#### Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr H Smith  
Mr R T Evans  
Mr T A Lowe  
Mr N C Down

(Appointed 15 April 2016)

#### Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 7.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

#### Future developments

The strategy and future developments of the business have been set out in the Strategic Report.

#### Auditor

Broomfield & Alexander Limited were appointed as auditor to the company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

#### Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual 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, comprising Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102), and applicable law). 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 accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards comprising FRS 102 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- notify its shareholders in writing about the use of disclosure exemptions, if any, of FRS 102 used in the preparation of financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping 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.

# ASHRIDGE CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

## DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

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### Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each 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 auditors are aware of that information.

On behalf of the board



Mr T A Lowe

**Director**

20 September 2017

# **ASHRIDGE CONSTRUCTION LIMITED**

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

### **TO THE MEMBERS OF ASHRIDGE CONSTRUCTION LIMITED**

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We have audited the financial statements of Ashridge Construction Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

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.

#### **Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor**

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

#### **Scope of the audit of the financial statements**

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

#### **Opinion on financial statements**

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### **Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.



# ASHRIDGE CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

### TO THE MEMBERS OF ASHRIDGE CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

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#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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 material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us 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.

Broomfield & Alexander Limited

James Edward Dobson BSc(Hons) FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of Broomfield & Alexander Limited

20 September 2017

Chartered Accountants  
Statutory Auditor

Charter Court  
Phoenix Way  
Enterprise Park  
SWANSEA  
UK  
SA7 9FS

**ASHRIDGE CONSTRUCTION LIMITED**  
**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

	Notes	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Turnover	3	4,842	8,639
Cost of sales		(3,731)	(8,602)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>1,111</b>	<b>37</b>
Administrative expenses		(110)	(239)
<b>Profit/(loss) before taxation</b>		<b>1,001</b>	<b>(202)</b>
Taxation	6	(190)	228
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>		<b>811</b>	<b>26</b>
Other comprehensive income		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>811</b>	<b>26</b>

The statement of comprehensive income has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing.

# ASHRIDGE CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

		2016		2015	
	Notes	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	7		57		66
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	8	2,929		1,956	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(1,097)		(944)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			1,832		1,012
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			1,889		1,078
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	10		10		10
Profit and loss reserves			1,879		1,068
<b>Total equity</b>			1,889		1,078

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20 September 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr T A Lowe  
Director

Company Registration No. 01579831

# ASHRIDGE CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

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	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000
<b>Balance at 1 January 2015</b>	10	1,042	1,052
<b>Year ended 31 December 2015:</b>			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	26	26
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Balance at 31 December 2015</b>	10	1,068	1,078
<b>Year ended 31 December 2016:</b>			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	811	811
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Balance at 31 December 2016</b>	<hr/> 10	<hr/> 1,879	<hr/> 1,889

# ASHRIDGE CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

The principal activity of the company is that of building and civil engineering operations.

Ashridge Construction Limited is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 7 Dyffryn Court, Riverside Business Park, Swansea Vale, SWANSEA, UK, SA7 0AP.

#### **1.1 Accounting convention**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £'000.

These financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable accounting standards in the United Kingdom.

A summary of the more important accounting policies of the company, which have been applied consistently, is set out below.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position' – Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' – Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures'

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Dawnus Group Limited. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office - Unit 7, Dyffryn Court, Riverside Business Park, Swansea Vale, Swansea, SA7 0AP.

#### **1.2 Going concern**

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

# ASHRIDGE CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

##### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover for a financial year includes the value of construction work done and plant hire income. Turnover excludes trade discounts and value added tax.

Long term contract balances are assessed on a contract by contract basis and are reflected in the statement of comprehensive income as contract activity progresses. Any expected losses on long term contract balances are recognised immediately and are written off to the statement of comprehensive income. Where it is considered that the outcome of a long term contract can be assessed with reasonable certainty before its conclusion, the prudently calculated attributable profit is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as the difference between reported turnover and related costs for that contract.

On short term contracts turnover and profits are recognised when invoices are raised for certified work undertaken.

The amount by which recorded turnover is in excess of payments on account is classified as "amounts recoverable on contracts" and separately disclosed within debtors. Where payments are in excess of recognised turnover, the excess is included as "payments on account".

##### 1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Short leasehold

Straight line over the life of the lease

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

##### 1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

##### 1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts, when applicable, are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

# ASHRIDGE CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

---

#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

##### 1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

##### **Basic financial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

##### **Classification of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

##### 1.8 Taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

##### **Current tax**

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the period end.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

# ASHRIDGE CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

##### **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date, where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at that date.

A net deferred tax asset is recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be sustainable taxable profits against which to recover carried forward tax losses and/or from which the future reversal of underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date.

#### 1.9 Foreign exchange

##### **Functional and presentation currency**

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling and rounded to thousands. The company's functional and presentational currency is the pound sterling.

##### **Transactions and balances**

Trading transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the exchange rate ruling when the transaction was entered into. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the exchange rates ruling at the balance sheet date.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates on monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

#### 1.10 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

#### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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.

##### **Key accounting estimates and assumptions**

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.



# ASHRIDGE CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

#### 3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
<b>Turnover</b>		
Revenue arising on construction contracts and support services	4,842	8,639

#### Turnover analysed by geographical market

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
UK	4,842	8,639

The total turnover of the company for the year has been derived from its principal activity which is considered to be a single business segment. All turnover arose in the United Kingdom.

#### 4 Operating profit/(loss)

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Operating profit/(loss) for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's financial statements	5	5
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	8	8
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	889	3,156
Operating lease charges	26	94

#### 5 Employees

No persons other than the Directors were employed during the year or the prior year. The directors' did not receive any emoluments from this company in respect of qualifying services either in 2016 or 2015.

The emoluments of the directors' are paid by other companies within the group. Each of the directors are directors' of the parent company and a number of fellow subsidiaries and it is not possible to make an accurate apportionment of their emoluments in respect of each of the subsidiaries. Accordingly, no emoluments in respect of the directors are disclosed within these financial statements.

#### **Key management compensation**

Key management personnel are those who have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the company. The board consider that only the Directors of the company fulfil this definition.

#### 6 Taxation

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
<b>Current tax</b>		
UK income tax	-	(228)

# ASHRIDGE CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

#### 6 Taxation (Continued)

##### Deferred tax

Origination and reversal of timing differences	190	-
	<u>190</u>	<u>(228)</u>
Total tax charge/(credit)	190	(228)

The actual charge/(credit) for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge/(credit) for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Profit/(loss) before taxation	1,001	(202)
Expected tax charge/(credit) based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 20.25%)	200	(41)
Effect of change in corporation tax rate	(10)	16
Deferred tax recognition	-	(203)
Taxation charge/(credit) for the year	<u>190</u>	<u>(228)</u>

#### 7 Tangible fixed assets

	Short leasehold £'000
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016	191
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 January 2016	126
Depreciation charged in the year	8
At 31 December 2016	134
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 December 2016	57
At 31 December 2015	66

# ASHRIDGE CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

### 8 Debtors

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Gross amounts due from contract customers	216	299
Amounts due from group undertakings	2,513	1,328
Other debtors	133	94
Prepayments and accrued income	29	7
	<u>2,891</u>	<u>1,728</u>
Deferred tax asset (note 11)	38	228
	<u>2,929</u>	<u>1,956</u>

### 9 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Trade creditors	903	439
Accruals and deferred income	194	505
	<u>1,097</u>	<u>944</u>

### 10 Share capital

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
10,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	10	10
	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>

### 11 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Assets 2016 £'000	Assets 2015 £'000
<b>Balances:</b>		
Tax losses	38	228
	<u>38</u>	<u>228</u>

# ASHRIDGE CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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#### 11 Deferred taxation (Continued)

	2016 £'000
<b>Movements in the year:</b>	
Liability/(Asset) at 1 January 2016	(228)
Charge to profit or loss	190
	<hr/>
Liability/(Asset) at 31 December 2016	(38)
	<hr/>

The deferred tax asset set out above is expected to reverse within 12 months and relates to the utilisation of tax losses against future expected profits.

#### 12 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company has guaranteed the bank borrowings of a fellow group company amounting to £7,344,908 (2015: £7,537,000),

##### *Other financial commitments*

At 31 December 2016 the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases for assets other than land and buildings expiring after five years of £95,000 (2015: £95,000).

#### 13 Controlling party

The immediate parent company is Dawnus Southern Limited, which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Dawnus Construction Holdings Limited, which itself is a wholly owned subsidiary of Dawnus Group Limited.

The ultimate parent company and controlling party is Dawnus Group Limited which is the parent company of the largest and smallest group to consolidate these financial statements.

Copies of the Dawnus Group Limited consolidated financial statements can be obtained from the company's registered office - Unit 7, Dyffryn Court, Riverside Business Park, Swansea Vale, Swansea, SA7 0AP.