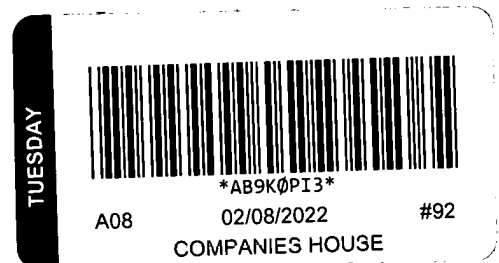


Company Registration No. 03156120 (England and Wales)

GALLIARD CONSTRUCTION LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022



GALLIARD CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	S S Conway D E Conway A W Porter R P Hawkins D P Maguire V E Anthony G A Conway R M Conway P M Samways	(Appointed 13 December 2021) (Appointed 13 December 2021)
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Secretary	A W Porter
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Company number	03156120
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Registered office	3rd Floor Sterling House Langston Road Loughton Essex IG10 3TS
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Auditor	Xeinadin Audit Limited 8th Floor Becket House 36 Old Jewry London EC2R 8DD
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Bankers	Barclays Bank Plc 1 Churchill Place London E14 5HP
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Solicitors	Howard Kennedy LLP 1 London Bridge London SE1 9BG
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GALLIARD CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

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GALLIARD CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Fair review of the business

The Company continues to benefit from being part of a large property development group and has utilised this relationship to obtain a number of new contracts during the year. Whilst most of its activity is still derived from its association with the Galliard group it remains an important contributor to the success of the group through the effective performance of its contractual obligations. The directors remain confident of good progress by the company in the short to medium term.

Our Stakeholders

The directors have always paid due regard to the effect of their actions on the various stakeholders who have an interest in the business. Section 172 of the Companies Act now requires us to report each year on the steps taken to fulfill these obligations towards our stakeholders.

There are a great many parties who may be affected by the decisions made in the day-to-day running of the business and, as such can be considered stakeholders. It is the responsibility of the board of directors to balance these interests in order to deliver the best possible outcome for all concerned.

Shareholders

Shareholders will look for annual income in the form of dividends as well as capital appreciation from growth in net assets of the group. Robustness in moral awareness and social responsibility are also increasingly important considerations for this group.

Subcontractors and Suppliers

We treat our subcontractors in the same way as our employees in terms of working conditions as inclusivity. We also keep in close contact with our suppliers as it is of mutual benefit to be well informed.

Local Community

It is important to appreciate and respect the views of the communities in which we work. Each has its own issues that have significance and should not be ignored.

Customers

Arguably the most important stakeholder of all is the customer. Without customers we have no business. The quality of both our product and our customer service is therefore of paramount importance.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks faced by the company are those associated with being part of a larger property development group. Thus a downturn in business for the group would adversely impact on the company as would the withdrawal of financial support by the parent company. These risks are currently considered minimal due to strong present and anticipated future trading performance of the group. The group is generally risk averse and endeavours to take appropriate action to minimise any risks it faces.

Going concern

The directors have assessed the company's cashflow forecasts and they are satisfied that there is sufficient available cash for at least the next twelve months to meet the operating needs of the company.

Development and performance

Turnover fell by 2% during the year to £180m (2021 – £185m). In addition, Cost of sales has fallen by 1% to £178m (2021 - £179m). In turn, Gross Profit has also fallen by 52% to £2.6m (2021: £5.4m).

The company will continue to benefit from access to a large portfolio of internal construction projects as part of the Galliard group whose relationships with its various joint venture partners also create contracting opportunities with third parties.

The directors are satisfied that the company is well placed to maintain its profitability.

GALLIARD CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

On behalf of the board



S S Conway
Director

29 July 2022

GALLIARD CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of building contractors, working predominantly for the Galliard group of companies and their joint development and joint venture partners ("the Group").

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 8.

Ordinary dividends of £7,500,000 were paid in the year (2021 - £nil). The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Directors

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

S S Conway	
D O'Sullivan	(Resigned 31 March 2022)
D E Conway	
A W Porter	
R P Hawkins	
D P Maguire	
V E Anthony	
G A Conway	(Appointed 13 December 2021)
R M Conway	(Appointed 13 December 2021)
P M Samways	

The company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors during the year. These provisions remain in force at the reporting date.

Future developments

As part of the Galliard group, the company will continue to benefit from access to a large portfolio of internal construction projects. In addition, the group's relationships with its various joint venture partners create contracting opportunities with third parties.

The directors are satisfied that the company is well placed to maintain its profitability.

Auditor

During the year BDO LLP resigned as auditors of the company and Xeinadin Audit Limited were appointed. Xainadin Audit Limited have expressed their willingness to continue in office 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.

GALLIARD CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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 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 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board



S S Conway
Director

29 July 2022

GALLIARD CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBER OF GALLIARD CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Galliard Construction Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2022 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2022 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.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's* responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report and financial statements other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

GALLIARD CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBER OF GALLIARD CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

Other Companies Act 2006 reporting

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- 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; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Extent to which the audit was capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

GALLIARD CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBER OF GALLIARD CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

- We gained an understanding using our general commercial and sector experience and through discussion with the Directors and other senior management of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the Company and the industry in which it operates, and considered the risk of acts by the Company that were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud;
- We obtained a sufficient understanding and knowledge of the internal control environment, including systems in place for the detection and prevention of fraud;
- We enquired of management and the Directors as to their identification of any non-compliance with laws or regulations, or any actual or potential claims;
- We performed our own checks of compliance with relevant areas identified which included financial reporting legislation (including related companies legislation), distributable profits legislation, taxation legislation, health & safety and anti-money laundering;
- We communicated identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance or fraud throughout the audit;
- We agreed the financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation to assess compliance with those laws and regulations having an impact on the financial statements
- We challenged assumptions and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates, in particular in relation to cost forecasting and margin estimation.
- In relation to the risk of management override of internal controls, we undertook procedures to review journal entries processed during and subsequent to the year end and evaluated whether there was a risk of material misstatement due to fraud;

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's member 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 member 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 member for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Nick Hume

Nicholas Mark Hume (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Xeinadin Audit Limited, Statutory Auditor

29 July 2022
Beckel House
36 Old Jewry
London
EC2R 8DD

Xeinadin Audit Limited is a limited liability company registered in England and Wales (with registered number 11364541).

GALLIARD CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Revenue	3	180,203,245	184,661,664
Cost of sales		(177,631,081)	(179,248,197)
Gross profit		2,572,164	5,413,467
Administrative expenses		(353,319)	(2,470)
Operating profit	4	2,218,845	5,410,997
Investment income	6	1,141	2,166
Profit before taxation		2,219,986	5,413,163
Tax on profit	7	490,920	(956,570)
Profit for the financial year		2,710,906	4,456,593

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

The notes on pages 11 to 17 form part of these financial statements.


GALLIARD CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
Current assets					
Trade and other receivables	9	25,085,218		36,958,921	
Cash and cash equivalents		431,010		5,241,463	
		<u>25,516,228</u>		<u>42,200,384</u>	
Current liabilities	10	(20,353,044)		(32,248,106)	
Net current assets			<u>5,163,184</u>		<u>9,952,278</u>
Equity					
Called up share capital	11	1,000,000		1,000,000	
Retained earnings		4,163,184		8,952,278	
Total equity			<u>5,163,184</u>		<u>9,952,278</u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 July 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:



S S Conway
Director

Company Registration No. 03156120

The notes on pages 11 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

GALLIARD CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	Share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total £
Balance at 1 April 2020		1,000,000	4,495,685	5,495,685
Year ended 31 March 2021:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	4,456,593	4,456,593
Balance at 31 March 2021		1,000,000	8,952,278	9,952,278
Year ended 31 March 2022:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	2,710,906	2,710,906
Dividends	8	-	(7,500,000)	(7,500,000)
Balance at 31 March 2022		1,000,000	4,163,184	5,163,184

The notes on pages 11 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

GALLIARD CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Galliard Construction Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 3rd Floor, Sterling House, Langston Road, Loughton, Essex, IG10 3TS.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 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 £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

In their assessment of going concern, the directors have prepared forecasts for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

The directors are satisfied that there is sufficient available cash for at least the next twelve months to meet the operating needs of the company. Amounts of £801,706 are due to its parent company, however these will not be called in within the next twelve months. Accordingly the directors consider it appropriate for the financial statements to be prepared on a going concern basis and that there is no material uncertainty in reaching this conclusion.

1.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable following legal completion of developed units, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Where the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, revenue and costs are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the reporting end date. Variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments are included to the extent that the amount can be measured reliably and its receipt is considered probable.

The stage of completion is calculated by companies costs incurred mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs.

When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract turnover, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

Where the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred and contract revenue is recognised to the extent of contract costs incurred where it is probable that they will be recoverable.

1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

GALLIARD CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Financial instruments

Financial assets, other than investments, are initially measured at transaction price and subsequently held at cost, less any impairment.

Financial liabilities are measured initially at transaction price and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities and equity are classified according to the substance of the instrument's contractual obligation, rather than its legal form.

Finance costs are charged to profit and loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest rate method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

GALLIARD CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.6 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.7 Taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax.

Current tax

The current tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except:

- the recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits
- any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met, and
- where timing differences relate to interests in subsidiaries, associates, branches and joint ventures and the group can control their reversal and such reversal is not considered probable in the foreseeable future.
- Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of accounts under FRS 102 requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the value of the turnover and profit reported in the profit and loss account for the financial year and the value of assets and liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position.

The following items are those that management considers to have the most significant effect on the financial statements:

Long term contracts

Recognition of turnover and profit on long term contracts requires management judgment regarding the anticipated final outcome of individual contracts and of the proportion of works completed at the balance sheet date. Management undertakes detailed reviews on a monthly basis in order to exercise judgment over the outcome of each contract and the associated risks and opportunities.

The value of work completed at the Statement of Financial Position date is assessed by undertaking surveys and completing internal valuations on each element of works completed and in progress. Regular management reviews of contract progress are undertaken.

The age, nature and recoverability of all debtors and amounts recoverable on long term contracts are reviewed regularly by management and provisions made where appropriate.

Consistent procedures and management tools are in place to ensure that estimates are applied and results determined on a consistent basis.

GALLIARD CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

3 Revenue

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

	2022 £	2021 £
Revenue analysed by class of business		
Amounts recognised from construction contracts	180,203,245	184,661,664

	2022 £	2021 £
Other significant revenue		
Interest income	1,141	2,166

	2022 £	2021 £
Revenue analysed by geographical market		
United Kingdom	180,203,245	184,661,664

4 Operating profit

	2022 £	2021 £
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging:		
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	2,000	2,000

5 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	-	-

6 Investment income

	2022 £	2021 £
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	1,141	2,166

GALLIARD CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

7 Taxation

	2022 £	2021 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	-	1,028,977
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(490,920)	(72,407)
Total current tax	(490,920)	956,570

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

	2022 £	2021 £
Profit before taxation	2,219,986	5,413,163
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2021: 19.00%)	421,797	1,028,501
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	129,163	-
Group relief	(550,960)	-
Other permanent differences	-	476
Adjustments to previous periods	(490,920)	(72,407)
Taxation (credit)/charge for the year	(490,920)	956,570

8 Dividends

	2022 Per share £	2021 Per share £	2022 Total £	2021 Total £
1,000,000 Ordinary shares				
Interim paid	7.50	-	7,500,000	-

9 Trade and other receivables

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade receivables	10,581,734	9,551,472
Amounts due from related parties	458	458
Other receivables	4,119,759	6,125,517
Prepayments and accrued income	10,383,267	21,281,474
	25,085,218	36,958,921

GALLIARD CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

10 Current liabilities

	2022	2021 as restated
	£	£
Trade payables	15,559,816	17,920,510
Amounts owed to group undertakings	250,747	742,355
Taxation and social security	146,573	116,887
Other payables	-	37,466
Accruals and deferred income	4,395,908	13,430,888
	<u>20,353,044</u>	<u>32,248,106</u>

There are no amounts included under current liabilities which are payable or repayable other than by instalments and fall due for payment or repayment after the end of the period of five years beginning with the day next following reporting date.

11 Share capital

	2022	2021
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1,000,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>

12 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption allowed by FRS 102 not to disclose any transactions with entities that are in the consolidated financial statements of Galliard Group Limited on the grounds that 100% of the voting rights in the company are controlled within the group and the company is included within those financial statements.

Net sales of £58,545,660 (2021 - £120,604,888) took place between Galliard Construction Limited and companies which are joint ventures within the Galliard Group Limited during the year.

The following amounts were due from companies who are related parties by way of common directorship:

Baltimore Wharf UK (GP) Limited £nil (2021: £209,087)
Galliard East Grinstead Limited £400,791 (2021: £nil)
GDL (Romford) Limited £nil (2021: £2,324,174)
Northwood Street Limited £1,163,914 (2021: £nil)
Perschore Street Limited £1,660,938 (2021 - £nil)
Soho Loop Development Limited £3,718,398 (2021: £nil)

The following amounts were due from LLPs of which associated undertakings are members:

Merton Catalyst LLP £nil (2021: £5,417,677)

GALLIARD CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

13 Ultimate controlling party

The immediate parent company is Galliard Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales, and the ultimate holding company is Galliard Group Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

Galliard Group Limited prepares group financial statements and copies can be obtained from 3rd floor Sterling House, Langston Road, Loughton, Essex, IG10 3TS.

In the opinion of the directors, the controlling party is Stephen Conway, a director and holds more than 50% of the voting rights.