# Financial Statements Edgespace Limited

For the year ended 31 May 2015

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Registered number: 04335661

# Company Information

Director

M Connors

**Company secretary** 

M Connors

Registered number

04335661

Registered office

Stafford Road

Stone

Staffordshire ST15 0DG

Independent auditor

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

Colmore Plaza 20 Colmore Circus Birmingham West Midlands

B4 6AT

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### Director's report For the year ended 31 May 2015

The director presents his report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2015.

#### **Director**

The director who served during the year was:

M Connors

#### **Going concern**

The company made a profit for the year of £86,262 and had net liabilities of £148,700 at the year end.

In considering the going concern position of the company the director has taken into consideration the position of the parent undertaking, Datel Holdings Limited. The group continues to move away from its historical computer games products, and is reorganising itself to refocus on the smaller but more profitable technical solutions sector. However, the underlying trade of the group continues to be loss-making and cashflows are tight.

In addition, there also remain a number of historical debts, principally relating to the residual balance of a hire purchase contract and rent owed to the director's pension scheme, and the group requires the continued support of these creditors, which the director believes to be likely.

Accordingly the director believes that it is appropriate to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis, albeit there remains a material uncertainty. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would be necessary if this were not the case.

#### **Director's responsibilities statement**

The director is responsible for preparing the director's report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has 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 director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is 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 him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is 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.

# Director's report For the year ended 31 May 2015

#### Disclosure of information to auditor

The director at the time when this director's report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as he is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- he has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

#### **Auditor**

The auditor, Grant Thornton UK LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

In preparing this report, the director has taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

M Connors Director

Date:



# Independent auditor's report to the members of Edgespace Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Edgespace Limited for the year ended 31 May 2015, which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet 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).

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 director and auditor

As explained more fully in the director's responsibilities statement, the director is 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 (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

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

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

#### **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 May 2015 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.

#### **Emphasis of matter**

In forming our opinion on the financial statements, which is not modified, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosure made in note 1.2 to the financial statements concerning the group's and the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The underlying trade of the group continues to be loss-making and cashflows are tight. In addition, there remain a number of historical debts, principally relating to the residual balance of a hire purchase contract and rent owed to the director's pension scheme, and the group requires the continued support of these creditors, which the director believes to be likely. These matters indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the group and company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include the adjustments that would result if the company was unable to continue as a going concern.

#### Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.



# Independent auditor's report to the members of Edgespace Limited

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

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 director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the director was not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report and in preparing the director's report.

David White (Senior statutory auditor)

26/2/16.

for and on behalf of

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants

Birmingham

Date:

# Profit and loss account

For the year ended 31 May 2015

	Note	2015 £	2014 £
Turnover	1,2	565,000	145,000
Cost of sales		(403,862)	(128,164)
Gross profit		161,138	16,836
Administrative expenses		(74,876)	(28,123)
Operating profit/(loss)	3	86,262	(11,287)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation		86,262	(11,287)
Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	4		-
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	9	86,262	(11,287)

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2015 or 2014 other than those included in the profit and loss account.

The notes on pages 7 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

# Balance sheet As at 31 May 2015

	Note	£	2015 £	£	2014 £
Current assets					
Properties held for resale	5	592,975		996,836	
Debtors	6	-		13,792	
	•	592,975		1,010,628	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(741,675)		(1,245,590)	
Net current liabilities	•	_	(148,700)		(234,962)
Net liabilities			(148,700)		(234,962)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		1		1
Profit and loss account	9		(148,701)		(234,963)
Shareholders' deficit	10		(148,700)		(234,962)

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by the sole director:

M Connors Director

Date:

The notes on pages 7 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 May 2015

#### 1. Accounting policies

#### 1.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards.

#### 1.2 Going concern

The company made a profit for the year of £86,262 and had net liabilities of £148,700 at the year end.

In considering the going concern position of the company the director has taken into consideration the position of the parent undertaking, Datel Holdings Limited. The group continues to move away from its historical computer games products, and is reorganising itself to refocus on the smaller but more profitable technical solutions sector. However, the underlying trade of the group continues to be loss-making and cashflows are tight.

In addition, there also remain a number of historical debts, principally relating to the residual balance of a hire purchase contract and rent owed to the director's pension scheme, and the group requires the continued support of these creditors, which the director believes to be likely.

Accordingly the director believes that it is appropriate to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis, albeit there remains a material uncertainty. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would be necessary if this were not the case.

#### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover consists of the invoiced value (excluding VAT) of sales of property and is recognised on completion.

#### 1.4 Stocks

Properties held for resale are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal.

#### 1.5 Deferred taxation

Full provision is made for deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from all timing differences between the recognition of gains and losses in the financial statements and recognition in the tax computation.

A net deferred tax asset is recognised only if it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates expected to be effective at the time the timing differences are expected to reverse.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

### Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 May 2015

#### Accounting policies (continued)

#### 1.6 Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

#### 2. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the sale of property.

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

#### 3. Loss on ordinary activities before taxation

During the year, no director received any emoluments (2014 - £NIL).

Auditor's remuneration is borne by the parent undertaking.

The company had no employees during the year other than the directors (2014: none), who did not receive any remuneration (2014: £Nil).

#### 4. Taxation

	2015	2014
•	£	£
UK corporation tax charge on profit/loss for the year	-	-

# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 May 2015

#### 4. Taxation (continued)

#### Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2014 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.83% (2014 - 22.67%). The differences are explained below:

	2015	2014
	£	£
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	86,262	(11,287)
Profit/loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.83% (2014 - 22.67%)	17,968	(2,559)
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	4,035	-
Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	(314)	-
Utilisation of tax losses	(21,689)	2,559
Current tax charge for the year (see note above)	-	-

#### Factors that may affect future tax charges

The company has an unprovided deferred tax asset of £5,693 (2014: £32,323) comprising fixed asset timing differences of £1,375 (2014: £1,677) and losses of £4,318 (2014: £30,646).

The deferred tax asset has not been recognised as the director does not envisage a reversal in the foreseeable future.

#### 5. Stocks

		2015	2014
		£	£
	Properties held for resale	592,975	996,836
	~ .	· ·	
6.	Debtors		
		2015	2014
		£	£
	Prepayments and accrued income	-	13,792

# Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 May 2015

7.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2015	2014
		£	£
	Amounts owed to group undertakings Accruals and deferred income	741,675 -	1,242,892 2,698
	·	741,675	1,245,590
8.	Share capital		
		2015 £	2014 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	1 Ordinary share of £1	1	1
9.	Reserves		
			Profit and loss account
	A. 1 T 2014		£ (224.063)
	At 1 June 2014 Profit for the year		(234,963) 86,262
	At 31 May 2015	•	(148,701)
10.	Reconciliation of movement in shareholders' deficit		
		2015 £	2014 £
	Opening shareholders' deficit Profit/(loss) for the financial year	(234,962) 86,262	(223,675) (11,287)
	Closing shareholders' deficit	(148,700)	(234,962)

#### 11. Contingent liabilities

Loans advanced by other group companies amounting to £nil (2014: £364,013) are secured by a legal charge over the company's properties held for resale and investment properties.

## Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 May 2015

#### 12. Related party transactions

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Datel Electronics Limited which is ultimately controlled by Datel Holdings Limited. In accordance with FRS 8 the company is exempt from disclosing transactions with its parent company and fellow subsidiaries as 100% of the voting rights are controlled within the group and consolidated financial statements are publicly available.

#### 13. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The company's parent company is Datel Electronics Limited which is a wholly owned subsidiary of the ultimate parent company, Datel Holdings Limited. Copies of the financial statements of this company are available from Companies House, Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff, CF12 3UZ.

The company's controlling party is M Connors, the sole shareholder of the ultimate parent company, Datel Holdings Limited.