2017

VINCI CONSTRUCTION UK LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL REPORT

VINCI CONSTRUCTION | UK

EXCELLENCE COLLABORATION INNOVATION INTEGRITY DISCIPLINE

Outer Space, Film Studio, Manchester

2

Crossrail C340 Victoria Dock Portal

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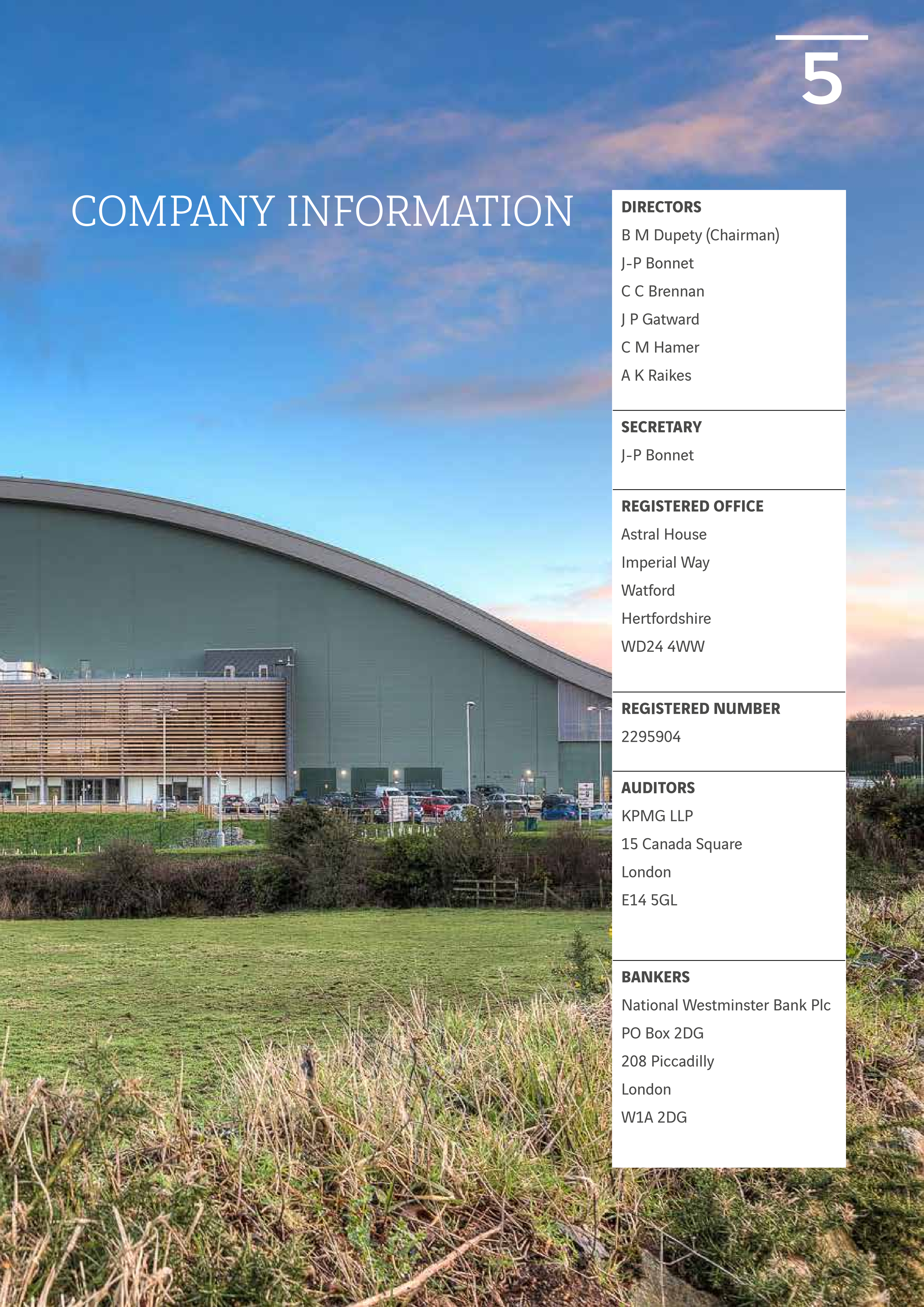
Cornwall Energy Recovery Centre



COMPANY INFORMATION

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Group Profile

Teaching Block, University of Cumbria

VINCI CONSTRUCTION UK

VINCI CONSTRUCTION UK is the main trading arm of the VINCI PLC Group. It is principally trading in the UK through three main divisions, Building, Facilities, and Civil Engineering. VINCI Construction UK ranks among the top 20 contractors in the UK and is 100% controlled by VINCI SA, one of the major contracting companies in the world.

Building
VINCI Construction UK's Building division has a well-established presence in many regions in the UK: Widnes (North-West), Wakefield (North-East), Cambourne (East-Anglia), London, Reigate (South-West), Cardiff & Bristol (West and Wales). The Building division is active in many sectors, particularly industrial, health, education, retail and commercial. Its roots come from the century-old heritage of Norwest Holst, acquired by VINCI in 1991.

VINCI Facilities
VINCI Facilities in the UK operates two business lines; Facilities Management and Building Solutions.

Through VINCI Facilities, we provide soft and hard facilities management, mechanical, electrical and building maintenance solutions to both the public and private sectors. VINCI Facilities operates in a range of sectors which include: health, local and central government, defence, social housing, retail and commercial offices. Services are delivered through five customer focussed business units; two Facilities Management and Technical Services which operate on a national basis, and three regionally focussed Building Solutions businesses.

Taylor Woodrow
Taylor Woodrow is the civil engineering division of VINCI Construction UK. A national civil engineering contractor with a recognised brand and reputation, Taylor Woodrow is known for excellence in undertaking complex major projects. Its primary sectors of activity are: transportation – rail; depots; highways; bridges; light rail including trams; energy – energy from waste; renewables, and nuclear decommissioning.

VINCI Technology Centre UK
The Technology Centre offers specialist consultancy and testing services in the areas of compliance, environment, materials and structures. Its main markets are nuclear, construction products, structure and environmental testing for all types of construction projects including major projects, property FM and consultants.

It has an unrivalled heritage of over 50 years' research, development and innovation together with extensive facilities at its Leighton Buzzard campus that make it unique in the UK construction industry. It is a key differentiator for VINCI Construction UK and is progressing with an enhanced remit of adding value to the business by helping to improve productivity and efficiency.

VINCI UK Developments
VINCI UK Developments Limited pursues development activities in the UK and manages PFI projects and companies for the VINCI PLC pension fund and for other external clients. The PFI market being presently very quiet in the UK, the company has shifted its priority and focus on development opportunities with the help, mainly, of the building division. In this activity, it will still consider committing and leveraging funds to finance construction and maintenance projects whenever necessary.

Business Model & Business Risks

BUSINESS MODEL

The Group's business model is based on operating across the value chain to meet a range of customer requirements: the company offers designed solutions using its skills in development, funding, design & build, maintenance testing and eventual decommissioning of projects.

Through the strong regional and national presence of our building and civil engineering operations, we pursue business opportunities mainly across England and Wales.

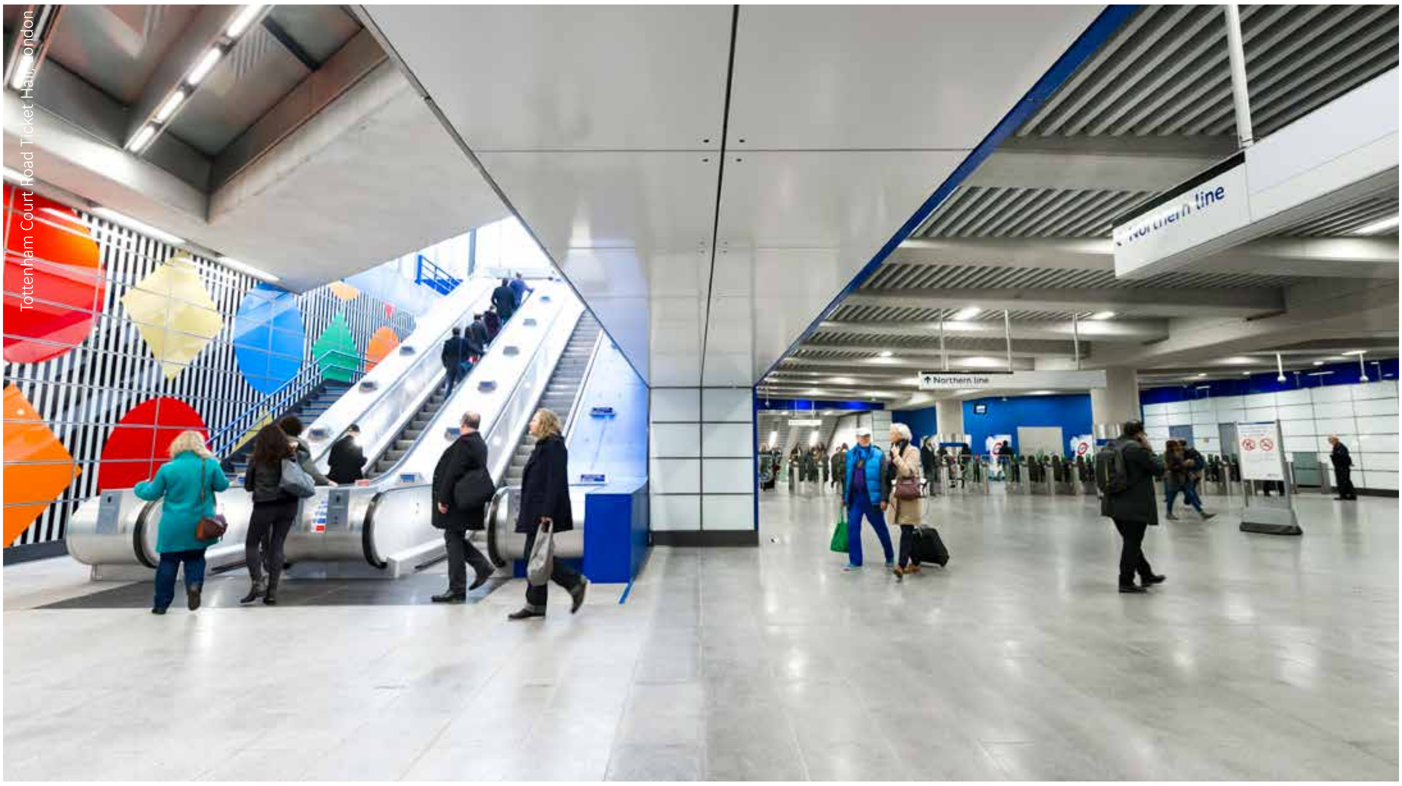
Our jobs often involve complex project management and are supported by our Technology Centre, or by other VINCI companies providing high-end technical solutions. Also, through VINCI Facilities (our facilities division), where contracts can sometimes extend over 30 years, we can take a long-term operational approach to certain projects.

This approach is combined with a decentralised divisional structure. This independence drives accountability and autonomy and maximises entrepreneurial activity.

Together, our approach across the contractor's value chain, our geographical network and the decentralised management model forms the backbone of our company ethos. They are essential to enabling the Group to create value, minimise risk and achieve sustainable business success.

BUSINESS RISKS

The continued success of the Group depends upon the Management's ability to identify and manage risks which are inherent in the type of activity we are engaged in. These



Tottenham Court Road Ticket Hall, London

T154 Manufacturing Centre for Jaguar Landrover

risks fall into specific areas, all of which have the potential to impact on the success of the Group.

Financial Risk
The principal financial risks that we face are associated with our ability to accurately estimate the costs of carrying out the contracts in which we engage, the risk of properly incurring and controlling those costs, the ability to recover costs under the payment terms of all contracts, the financial standing of our clients, sub-contractors and suppliers in terms of their ability to discharge their obligations to us.

The Group controls these risks in several ways. The Group is highly selective in the type of work that it tenders for in terms of the project size, location, complexity and contract duration. These criteria are examined for each business unit and are specific to them to ensure that their capabilities are used to best effect. The Group specialises in certain types of building, civil engineering and facilities projects in line with the areas where we have proven expertise. Tenders are controlled in accordance with a tender control policy and are authorised by directors per their value and type. In accordance with VINCI procedures, tenders over set amounts are submitted to the VINCI Risk Committee in Paris for approval.

Performance Risk
Delivering the works, we are committed to in our contracts on time, with the necessary level of quality, productivity and safety is the core of our general contracting activity. The Group performs and controls these tasks through a decentralised organisation that empowers key managers at different levels incentivised on projects and by implementing several key processes to support the construction site production: design, preparation, installation, programme, procurement and supply chain management and control, updated budget, monthly accounts, quality and financial control.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

The Group recognises the importance of the health and safety of all those employed in its offices and sites and operates policies to ensure that the risks associated with accidents and health are properly managed, controlled and reduced.

THE ENVIRONMENT

The Group recognises the importance of minimising the impact on the environment and is pro-actively managing this with procedures to measure and manage outputs and to set targets for reduction.

RISK MANAGEMENT

As one of our key management processes, the Business Management Manual implemented across the Group directs senior managers to follow prescribed guidelines and procedures designed to identify, analyse and manage our major risks:

- Non-compliance with laws and regulations
- Default in protection of persons
- Default in protection of assets
- Poor tender quality resulting in inability to achieve commitments
- Poor quality in project delivery
- Financial information in relation to the Company and its projects accounts, performance management accounts and forecasts being not reliable.
- Internal control actions are led to make sure this is effectively delivered across the organisation.

Other Key Initiatives

Maurice Wilkes Building, Cambridge

Supply chain management
The Group engages with a fully compliant and diverse supply chain and has strategic partnerships with a number of large national suppliers. It supports local economies by engaging with local suppliers and SMEs. We are fully aware and embrace our responsibilities to support the local economy and our duty to create jobs and improve people's lives.

The Group is committed to continuous improvement, to capturing innovation, and to sustainable development. Our supply chain strategy is designed to encourage openness, trust and collaboration and we have created set processes and guidelines to ensure that these aspirations underpin the way we work.

Our supply chain partners are supported in their training and development and have access to VINCI Academy e-learning modules. We are also a partner to the Supply Chain Sustainability School, which provides free training and resource for suppliers to assess and improve their knowledge of sustainability.

We pride ourselves on a strong partnership culture. A skilled supply chain that feels integral to our business is most capable of helping us to deliver outstanding quality projects on time and within budget.

Innovation
An innovative approach to adding value is vital to continued success in the current business environment. It remains vitally important that, through innovation, we maintain our drive to improve the efficiency of everything we do in order to maintain the highest standards and value for money that our clients rightly demand.

We strive to provide innovative solutions to everyday problems and deliver projects ranging from traditional construction to the extremely complex. The VINCI Innovation Awards recognise our employees for the part they play in delivering these projects. There were 74 submissions to the VINCI Innovation Awards 2017 with 5 awarded with prizes.

123 Build on Knowledge
To improve operational and financial performance the Group has launched 123 Build on Knowledge, an enterprise initiative focused on the basics of our business and of our Group: quality and accuracy in project strategy and delivery, improvement of the productivity of our construction sites and focus on profit. The 123 Building on Knowledge is now embedded in all operational and support divisions of the Company through action plans focusing on site planning tools (Orchestra) and quality of site preparation, project managers training, increase of our engineering capacities and capabilities, decentralisation and incentive of key site managers, cost savings, productivity and efficiency initiatives across the entire Company. The plan was launched in 2015, is producing the expected benefits and rewards, and it will continue going forward.

Maurice Wilkes Building, Cambridge

Divisional Performance and Outlook

Illumina Building, Granta Park, Cambridge

BUILDING DIVISION

The Building division turnover in the UK increased from £407m in 2016 to £422m in 2017, showing a growth of 3.7%.

The operating profit amounted to £6.5m in the year, 1.5% of the turnover.

For the first time for several years we reached a significant milestone in our business plan in that each of the six Building regions traded profitably.

During the year we delivered a number of projects across a range of sectors, including:

Health
- Rainbow Suite @ Newham Hospital
- Junction 17 and Gardner Unit @ Greater Manchester West
- Oncology Centre and Theatre Refurbishment @ Chesterfield Royal Hospital
- Derwent Centre @ Harlow
- Liverpool Life Sciences
- Maternity Unit, Barrow

Student Accommodation
- Capital Quarter, Cardiff
- Howard Gardens, Cardiff
- Phase 1C, Swansea

Education
- Teaching Block, University of Cumbria

Industrial
- I54 Manufacturing Centre for Jaguar Landrover

Commercial / Retail
- Arkwright House Redevelopment, Manchester
- Broadway Plaza, Birmingham
- Outer Space, Film Studio, Manchester
- Temporary Flower Market and Garden Heart @ New Covent Garden Market

Car Parks
- Wilberforce MSCP, Hull University

During the year we also started some significant projects, again across multiple sectors, and continued on site with some of our larger projects:

Health
- Chase Farm, Enfield
- Emergency Department @ Medway
- Numerous schemes @ Burnley
- STEM, Darlington

Student Accommodation
- Hull University, UPP
- Bishops Gate, Coventry
- Polden, Bath University
- University of Gloucester
- Phase 2A, Swansea

Education
- Eastbourne College
- Northampton Academy
- Navitas Building, Swansea University

Commercial / Retail
- Trader Units, New Covent Garden Market
- Maurice Wilkes Building, Cambridge
- Illumina Building, Granta Park, Cambridge
- Wigan Bus Station
- Warrington Time Square Redevelopment

Leisure
- Devonshire Park, Eastbourne
- Amenities Building, Granta Park, Cambridge
- Buxton Crescent Redevelopment to Hotel and Spa

Awards in 2017 started very strong but tailed off towards the end of the year, as we saw a tightening of the market with fewer opportunities and greater competition. However, all regions have already secured over £40m turnover for each of their regions in 2018. In addition to this secured workload, we are preferred bidder on over £450m of work again, well spread throughout the regions and sectors, and have maintained a high winning ratio on single stage tender opportunities.

The outlook post-Brexit is still unclear, however, we are well placed if the Government increase public spending on infrastructure, health, education and prisons, given our place on public frameworks for Department of Health and Ministry of Justice and recent transportation hub experience. And our excellent track record on delivering student accommodation bodes well for the ever-increasing demand for new accommodation both for Universities and private developers.

In 2017, we made no significant changes at senior management level and our staff level remained static at just over 500 permanent employees. Our churn rate remains low at less than 10% and our employee engagement score increased 6% to an excellent 90%.

Some other notable achievements in 2017 included significant reductions in energy consumption and construction waste on our sites and the delivery of over 90% of our projects on time.

During the year, we launched our revised business management system, The Way We Work, and bolstered our HSEQ team to align with the Group model. In addition to the increased quality resource we have made a conscious move to Advice and Guidance visits as opposed to a more reactive audit procedure. This, we hope, in conjunction with our other quality improvement initiatives, will improve our defect performance in years to come.

Disappointingly in the year, our AFR increased from 0.15 to 0.17 however our LTI rate fell slightly to 0.46. We would like to show a significant improvement of both these statistics in 2018. In the year, there were no significant environmental incidents.

In 2018, we will continue with on our 123 Build on Knowledge and aim for a stronger level of profitability by maintaining our on-time delivery record and reducing the cost of defects on our sites. And again, our ultimate target is for each regional business to remain profitable.

CIVIL ENGINEERING DIVISION (TAYLOR WOODROW)

Civil engineering turnover in the UK reduced from £269m in 2016 to £205m in 2017 as a number of the larger projects are approaching completion and have been replaced by other projects in their start-up phase.

This reduced turnover has been undertaken profitably, excluding our legacy Nottingham tram project, achieving an operating profit of £1.2m, being close to 0.6% of the turnover.

Although many of our commercial challenges have been closed during 2017 the number of projects projecting an end loss has increased from two at the end of 2016 to three. One of the three can be converted back to profitability however the same two as at the end of 2016 will remain loss making until their completion. The status of the live projects during 2017 is as follows:

Energy

- Cornwall - the plant was taken over by the client and operator, Suez, in March 2017 and a financial agreement was being drafted by the end of the year.

- Allerton - the project achieved take over on 25 December 2017 and work will be completed in Spring 2018 following final landscaping.

Divisional Performance and Outlook

10 year FM relationship with The Royal Parks, London

Transport for London

- Tottenham Court Road Station - the station was declared Step Free in February 2017 following commissioning and testing of the final lift. The client completed a "Mystery Shopper" user satisfaction survey which achieved 98%, well ahead of the 60% threshold.

- Victoria Station Upgrade has opened more of the concourses within the station and the south entrance will open early in 2018. The Duke of York pub is being rebuilt and client handover is scheduled for the project in mid 2018.

- White Hart Lane Overground Station - mobilisation has commenced following our new award in late 2017 whilst the design is nearing completion. The project scope includes jacked box underpasses within the rail embankment and the construction of a new station building.

Rail

- Whitechapel Crossrail Station - the majority of the civil engineering work is complete with platform edge screen and platform cladding being erected in the tunnels. The scope has continued to evolve as the requirements of the rail systems contractors has become known. Completion is projected towards the end of 2018.

- Crossrail West achieved a key completion ready for dynamic testing in December 2017 with all physical work being completed during a long Christmas possession and some minor work in January 2018. This will bring this element of the Crossrail West development to a close as we bid for the construction of the station buildings.

- Old Oak Common has handed over occupation of the offices within the main shed to the train operator in December 2017 so that driver training can commence on the trains. Energisation of the OLE using Network Rail power takes place in January with overall completion by mid 2018.

- Filton Bank has agreed the final scope during 2017 and is now operating at a number of locations along the line to target the blockade to connect to the existing track in October 2018.

- Norwich Crown Point Depot - we have been awarded a project by Abellio to construct new stabling and maintenance facilities for the new Stadler trains for the Great Anglia region. Mobilisation started in late 2017 and construction work will start in February 2018 on this two year project.

Highways

- M5 Smart Motorway achieved completion in 2017 and opened exactly to the programme agreed with Highways England in Spring 2016.

- M6 and M4 Smart Motorway schemes both continue our collaboration with our JV partners, Balfour Beatty and VINCI Construction Grands Projets. During 2017 both projects have been going through the early works phases of surveys, clearance, design and budget preparation. Notice to Proceed is expected on M6 in Q1 2018 and Q3 for the M4.

- M20 Junction 10A - we have been working on stage 1 of this project for Highways England carrying out design, surveys and budgeting and anticipate notice to proceed in January 2018. The scope of this project is a new junction with the M20 to the south of the existing junction 10 with associated slip roads and connection to the A2070.

High Speed Rail Main Works Civils

- Our Balfour Beatty VINCI Joint Venture has mobilised to offices in Birmingham for Stage 1-design and budgeting, in preparation for the award of Notice to Proceed in March 2019 for the N1 and N2 packages. Worth £2.5bn, the scope is to construct the route

Swansea Bay Campus

from East of Leamington Spa into Birmingham and North to Lichfield, including the delta junction that allows travel to bypass Birmingham. Receipt of the Notice to Proceed will secure approximately one third of the annual turnover of Taylor Woodrow until 2024.

Taylor Woodrow Professional Services

- We have continued our penetration into the market of providing professional support to clients and consulting engineering firms. We have provided engineering, planning and budgeting support for Crossrail 2, Holborn LU station, Croydon and three Highways England schemes in 2017.

Future business and tendering

Outside of the scope of work that the stage one projects above will generate once they proceed into construction, Taylor Woodrow will continue to focus on similar sectors as described above for future business and tendering.

In Rail this will continue our relationships with the train operating companies, who will all have private money to spend on rail infrastructure as the new franchises are awarded and new trains ordered. The scope will include new maintenance facilities and station development. We will build on the 2017 awards from Abellio as we understand the demands from these new clients. Network Rail have now released initial details of the CP6 programme and this will be a target for us from 2019.

Transport for London have continued to prioritise Step Free Access and this is being procured in early 2018. The next round of major station developments will gather steam in 2018 and we intend to build upon our successful joint venture with BAM Nuttall when bidding for these.

Highways England will launch the Regional Investment Programme in 2018 and this will start new workload on site in 2019. There are two remaining Collaborative Delivery Framework projects to be bid in 2018. The public enquiry for the M4 Corridor around Newport will conclude in Q1 2018 and we expect the minister’s decision to be publicised later that year.

We will prepare a bid for the next Energy from Waste plant being procured by AmeyCespa to build upon our successful completion of Allerton.

Company Structure and Business Focus

The Technical Expertise and Digital Engineering teams have continued their penetration into our operational projects and there are representatives from each team embedded into projects and bids from the start. This has provided an improved understanding of the progress of our designers and added a greater control of the design output during the development of the new projects.

We have formed an Operational Excellence team led by a new Operations Director. This new team brings together our focus on planning, productivity (lean), quality, safety, environment and resourcing such that the projects now focus on one single team for operational support.

QHSE

We have launched our updated Business Management System - The Way We Work. This updates and brings together the processes and procedures for all the operations necessary to undertake a project and this approach has been key to achieving ISO 9001 accreditation in late 2017. ISO accreditations for Safety and Environment will follow.

The AFR has remained static at 0.11 over the last 12 months however the LTI rate has halved from 0.28 to 0.14. This means that we have avoided several minor lost time accidents but suffered the same quantity of RIDDOR events in 2017 as 2016. The LTI rate improvement is likely to have been affected by more people undertaking ECI phase work than operational.

Arkwright House Redevelopment, Manchester

Our quality target for 2017 of 95% defect free inspections was achieved, this is a measure of the number of pre- construction inspections that required no rectification work. The cost of non-conformances remains around 0.5% net margin and reducing, this is a key target for 2018.

People

The number of permanent staff employed in Taylor Woodrow has remained constant at around 570 people although the reliance on agency staff has reduced by 25% in the year. The Employee Engagement score has increased by two percentage points to 87% with notable improvements visible in Senior Management Visibility and Morale.

We have continued with the roll out of our project management training programme PM+ which has now been attended by 140 middle managers. Orchestra, our operational training programme, has been rewritten to align with the changes The Way We Work has made to our operations.

VINCI FACILITIES DIVISION

VINCI Facilities turnover in the UK reduced from £235m in 2016 to £224m in 2017 because of more selective tendering over several years.

Operating profit rose from 1.4% in 2016 to 2.3% in 2017, contributing a positive £5.2m to the Group.

Our FM business line grew profitably in 2017 and now represents 67% of the VINCI Facilities business. The FM market continues to offer a good pipeline of opportunities in our chosen sectors and we have continued to be selective in bidding for new work where we can add value to our clients.

Our Building Solutions business line reduced in size in 2017, principally due to the loss of our USAF contract in 2016, however profitability rose in 2017 compared with 2016. Our Building Solutions business operates on a regional basis and we continue to see different trends in the regions. We have continued to see strong levels of opportunity in the South East with more moderate pipelines in the East, Midlands and South Wales. In all regions competition remains intense, and mainly on price.

2017 saw several achievements and successes, including securing new work with a range of clients including Mercedes Benz, Buckinghamshire New University, Transport for London, Dixons Carphone, Unisys, Canal & River Trust, Cambridge International School, Ministry of Justice, Metropolitan Police and with the NHS. Our success in securing contracts with new clients and retaining existing clients means we enter 2018 with a strong forward order book.

During 2017, we acquired Kier's share of our Lincolnshire Joint Venture, and established VINCI Facilities Partnerships Ltd as the operating company for our FM and Property Management contract with Lincolnshire County Council.

In the Summer of 2017, we were proud to support the highly successful World Para-Athletics and World Athletics Championships, hosting almost 1 million customers through our FM contract at the London Stadium.

Throughout 2017, we continued to concentrate on delivering a quality service to all our customers, supported by our six strategies focused on; our customers, our team, our supply chain, improving the quality and efficiency of our operations, improving our health and safety performance and winning and retaining new profitable work.

Notably in 2017, we improved our health and safety performance by 35% (lost time injury rate), and saw our customer satisfaction (recommender rating) rise through 2017.

Our Lean Management Framework continues to provide the platform for identifying areas to improve the quality, productivity and the efficiency of our operations. This framework enables engagement with our teams, our suppliers and our customers to identify areas for improvement, to

Victoria Station upgrade, photo: Agnese Sanvito

deliver a better experience for all our key stakeholders.

We continue to hold the silver Investors in People standard and maintain a strong level of employee engagement, which we consider essential to our sustainability as a business.

We have continued to invest in developing our IT and management tools, and anticipate that these investments will deliver tangible efficiencies, and improved decision making, in 2018. Further investment is planned for in 2018.

In November, VINCI Facilities was again ranked 2nd in the Sustainable FM Index, an independent assessment that ranks 26 of our competitors in their approach to managing and governing a sustainable business for the benefit of all its stakeholders.

We enter 2018 with a strong order book and a pipeline of good opportunities that we anticipate will enable VINCI Facilities to further improve its performance in the coming year. Our strategies for 2018 and our business model remain unchanged from 2017 and we will continue to focus on developing our capability and expertise in our chosen sectors; Government, Local Authority, Health, Education, Retail, Corporate, Utilities and Industrial, where we can add and create the most value.

VINCI UK DEVELOPMENTS

VINCI St Modwen NCGM (VSM NCGM), the 50/50 joint venture between St. Modwen Properties PLC and VINCI, has progressed the landmark redevelopment of the 57 acre New Covent Garden Market site in Nine Elms, London. This major 10-year project will see the delivery of over 500,000 square feet of new state-of-the-art market facilities across a 37 acre site. 20 acres of land will be transformed into three quality residential neighbourhoods comprising approximately 3,000 new homes, 135,000 square feet of office space and 100,000 square feet of retail, leisure and new community facilities, including shops, cafés and restaurants.

Arkwright House Redevelopment, Manchester

Divisional Performance and Outlook

Outer Space, Film Studio, Manchester

In 2017, the major milestone of the vacant possession of the Northern Site (10 acres of land located on the edge of the Thames by the new American Embassy in London) was achieved enabling VSM NCGM to complete a sale transaction on the Northern Site. This deal was followed by a significant dividend distribution from VSM NCGM to its shareholders which was a major contribution to VINCI Construction UK's 2017 net profit.

The development of ex-Ministry of Defence sites at Uxbridge and Mill Hill has been pursued as planned.

New tenders have been progressed with a 20 year contract to be signed early January.

VINCI TECHNOLOGY CENTRE (VTC)

During 2017, we traded with 299 clients, many of them major companies in their sectors. Projects are generally of short duration i.e. up to three months. Customer satisfaction remained high at 97%.

Turnover increased from £6.4m in 2016 to £7.7m in 2017. Operating profit increased from £0.4m (+6.3% of turnover) to £0.6m (+7.8% of turnover).

The number of people employed increased from 68 in 2016 to 72 in 2017. During 2017 VTC increased its employee engagement score (measured by a yearly employee survey) to 86% as well as retaining its Investors in People silver level accreditation.

Our accident frequency rate for RIDDOR reportable continued to be zero throughout 2017. There was a single lost time incident of greater than one day, as there was during 2016, and our target for 2018 is to reduce that to zero.

An important part of our workload is through a framework agreement for EDF in the Nuclear sector. During 2017, EDF instigated a competitive process for a new five-year framework agreement.

Over the last 5-7 years, approximately 10% of our workload has come from the CrossRail infrastructure project which will come to an end during 2018. The management team is focussed on replacing this by winning work from the Thames Tideway and HS2 infrastructure projects.

Senior management has determined that reducing the cost of defects will be a major focus during 2018 to continue margin improvement within the business.

Senior management are focussed on profitable growth and during 2017, have introduced a regional focus to the sales effort and added two new Regional Sales Managers to the Business Development team.

INTERNATIONAL DIVISION

The operations of the International division were limited to handing over and snagging works in relation to on-going contracts. No new contracts were taken and the Oman activity has been divested. The 2018 activity will be focussed on final accounts resolution and formal release of delivered works.

10 year FM relationship with The Royal Parks, London

HSEQ

Health & Safety
A small reduction in positive interventions (-12%) was offset by a significant improvement in the reporting of close calls (+35%) indicating an increasingly healthy reporting culture and a positive leading indicator. Issues with access and housekeeping are the most common close calls.

Performance in VINCI Construction UK Limited throughout 2017 presented a mixed picture across our lost time injury rates. The rate for lost time injuries where 1-6 days were lost fell significantly to 0.28, the lowest figure since 2014. Rates for the most serious incidents (lost times seven or more days) were static ending 2017 at 0.14.

The total number of all injuries in 2017 (lost time and no lost time) was 324 which represented a 10% reduction on 2016.

Manual handling and slips / trips / falls were the most common incident types but there wasn't a discernibly common incident causation which varied across the divisions. Divisional injury rates also varied and are covered in the relevant divisional sections of this report.

Environmental
Following compliance with the Energy Savings Opportunity Scheme (ESOS) in early 2016, VINCI PLC embedded an energy management strategy that has now delivered significant financial savings and avoided cost to the business. Significant savings were realised after 12 months, thus providing the business case to continue with this valuable work into 2018 and beyond. In doing so we transferred to renewable electricity on all new supply contracts, which has resulted in 31% of all kWh consumption being from renewable sources. In 2018, this figure is expected to rise rapidly to exceed 80% and therefore greatly assist in reducing the carbon impact of the business.

Another area of focus has been on reducing construction waste generated through project delivery; this has been successful and resulted in a 23% reduction in normalised construction waste to turnover (30 t/£1M in 2017 compared with 37 t/£1M in 2016).

Finally, the Environmental Incident Rate (EIR) decreased by 6% from 0.12 to 0.11, so there were less incidents in every 100,000 hours worked. Although the EIR shows a positive trend, a Level 2 environmental incident occurred in July 2017. Learning from this event has been taken and subsequently actions to improve emergency preparedness and response have been implemented.

Quality
The greater emphasis placed on quality was evidenced by the successful, full recertification of the VINCI Construction UK Limited quality management system to ISO9001:2015. This followed on from the implementation of the new VINCI Construction UK Limited business management system known as "The Way We Work" and the publication of a new Business Management Manual.

A new suite of Key Performance Indicators for quality have been developed for consideration by the Management Board including defect rate, productivity and customer satisfaction.

Together, this represents the strengthening of our systems for managing quality which will continue to be a key focus for 2018.

People
The average headcount reduced from 3,365 in 2016 to 3,298. Within our VINCI Facilities business, we TUPE transferred in 57 employees and transferred out 209 employees.

Voluntary turnover increased slightly during the year to 15.5% (2016 12.5%). The current level of employee sickness is 2.61 days, per employee (2016 2.37 days). This compares very favourably against market averages of 6.3 days per employee, per year (Source: Chartered Institute

Internal Operations

of Personnel and Development 2016 Absence Report).

The employee engagement survey for 2017 was completed in October and the overall Group result was 83%, an increase from 81% in 2016, with the response rate increasing from 73% in 2016 to 74% in 2017.

We revamped our Group induction, with new starters now welcomed into the Company at an event hosted by the divisional MDs. The first event in October was a great success and gave an update on the business performance and living our values.

For the second year running we delivered the UK version of the Project Management + (PM+) training programme through VINCI Academy. In addition to the main programme, which is six days in duration, there have been leadership programmes delivered so that the senior teams can fully support the implementation of the learning on the projects.

The Technical Apprenticeship Training Programme is now in its fourth year and we currently have 53 apprentices participating. This now includes for the first time three apprentices from the VINCI Facilities division. 14 apprentices completed level three of the programme during 2017, out of which six achieved a marvellous double distinction star.

Following the introduction of the Apprenticeship Levy in April 2017, we continue to explore training and development opportunities for potential employees as well as our existing workforce.

We have been working with the Duke of Edinburgh Awards (DofE) since 2010. In 2017, 27 volunteers, mainly employees, took part in the DofE Adventure to help raise funds. Collectively we raised over £6,000 which will give 277 young people the opportunity to embark on their DofE award and 57 front line DofE members for a day.

We have continued to provide opportunities in regards to employment for disabled people, and in 2017 renewed our accreditation to the Disability Confident Scheme.

To raise the issue of mental health and as part of a commitment to create a workplace free from stigma and discrimination, we signed up to the Time to Change Pledge.

We launched a new, more readily accessible benefits and company information portal in 2017.
The platform is accessible to all employees, without the need to access via the company network and can be used on mobile phones and tablets.

Community Involvement

The Stand Out Make a Difference (SOMAD) programme remains in place across the business and we have seen a further increase in participation during 2017. The programme was launched in 2011 and enables all of our employees to take one day per year to get involved with an event or activity that benefits the community. The number of employees that carry out a SOMAD day, increases year on year. In 2011 it was 57 and in 2017 it reached 231 (2016: 215).

In 2017, we achieved silver accreditation of the Armed Forces Covenant Employee recognition schemes, helping ex armed forces personnel into work.

We continue to maintain our unique charitable relationships with the Duke of Edinburgh Awards, The Princes Trust and The Construction Youth Trust.

The Group contributed £20,000 in 2017 to the VINCI UK Foundation which encourages the social commitment of VINCI employees. The VINCI UK Foundation supports various projects, offering new opportunities to people who suffer social or employment exclusion.

Investors in Diversity

We achieved Leaders in Diversity in December 2016 and in recognition of our inclusive leadership we won an award in the Inspiring Change Awards in 2017 (category was Inspiring Change in the Workplace). We were also recognised by the National Centre for Diversity, making it into their Top 100 listing.

E-Learning

We mandate the completion of 4 E-learning Modules, namely, Fraud Awareness, Data Protection, Staying Safe within the Bribery Act and Fairness Respect and Inclusion. These modules are being completed by all new employees and being re-taken by existing employees on a three-yearly basis.

Statement from the CEO and general outlook

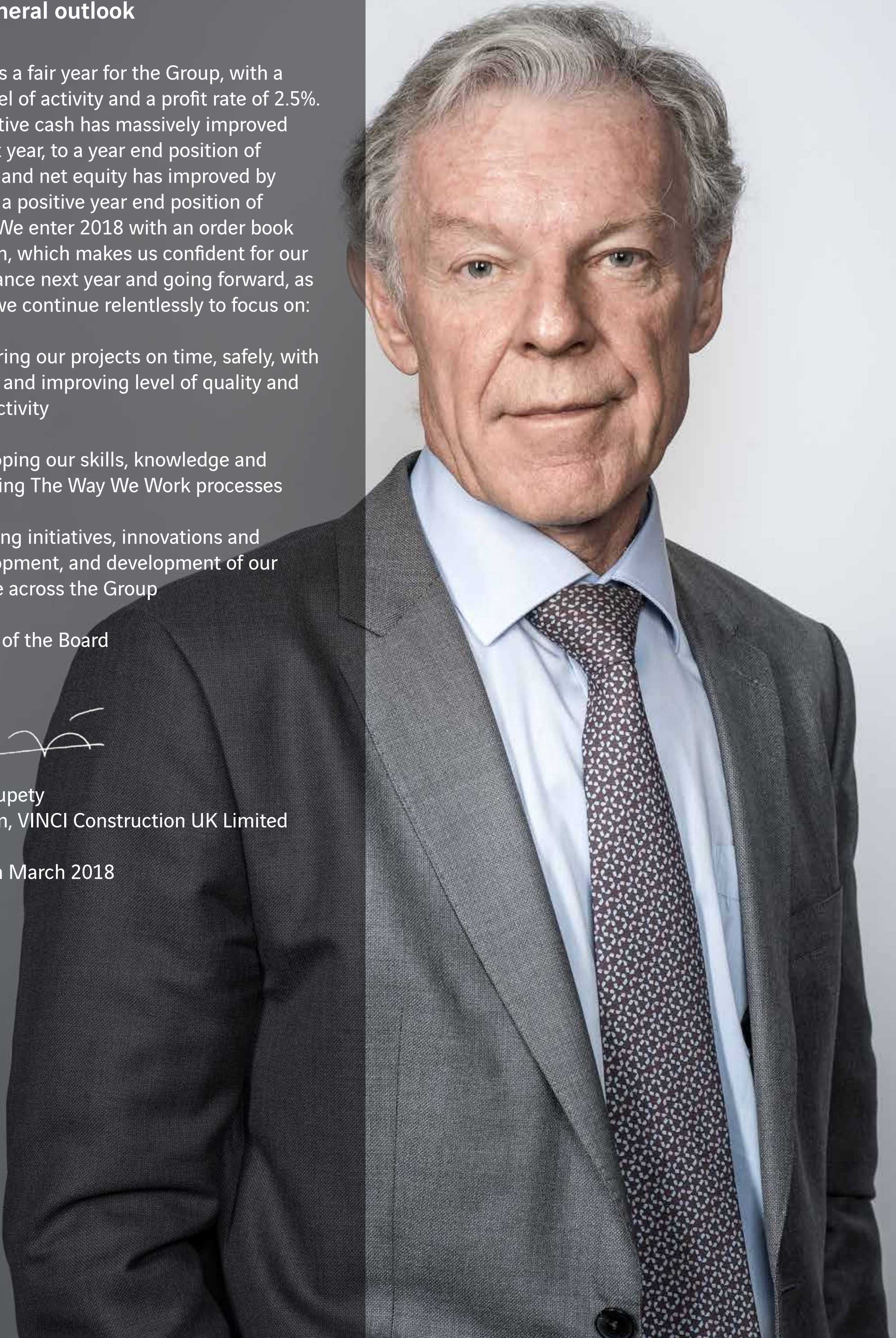
2017 was a fair year for the Group, with a good level of activity and a profit rate of 2.5%. Net positive cash has massively improved from last year, to a year end position of +£228m and net equity has improved by £25m to a positive year end position of £121m. We enter 2018 with an order book of £925m, which makes us confident for our performance next year and going forward, as long as we continue relentlessly to focus on:

- → delivering our projects on time, safely, with a high and improving level of quality and productivity
- → developing our skills, knowledge and following The Way We Work processes
- → fostering initiatives, innovations and development, and development of our people across the Group

By order of the Board

Bruno Dupety
Chairman, VINCI Construction UK Limited

Date: 5th March 2018



Directors' Report

Derwent Centre, Harlow

The Directors submit their report to the members, together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31st December 2017.

Results and dividends

The profit after taxation for the financial year as shown in the consolidated profit and loss account on page 23 amounted to £21,710,000 (2016: £9,416,000).

There were no dividends paid during the current or previous year. The Directors do not propose the payment of a final dividend.

Directors

The present Directors of the Company, all of whom served throughout the year, are set out on page 5 and repeated below.

The Directors are as follows:

- B M Dupety
- J-P Bonnet
- C C Brennan
- J P Gatward
- C M Hamer
- A K Raikes

Going concern

The Group has strong financial resources together with long term contracts with several customers and suppliers across different geographic areas and construction activities. Consequently, the Directors believe that the Group is well placed to manage its business risks successfully, despite the current uncertain economic / political outlook.

After making enquiries, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company and the Group have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

Disclosure of information to the 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 steps that they ought to have taken as a Director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Group's auditor is aware of that 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.

Approval

The Report of the Directors was approved by the Board on 5th March 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

B M Dupety, Director

Company Registration Number
2295904

VINCI Construction UK Limited
Astral House
Imperial Way
Watford
Herts
WD24 4WW

12 year FM relationship with DixonsCarphone

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the Annual Report and the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the group and parent company financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare the group and parent company financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the group financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU (IFRS) and applicable law and have elected to prepare the parent company financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) including FRS101(Reduced Disclosure Framework).

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 group and parent company and of their profit or loss for that period. In preparing each of the group and parent company 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;
- for the group financial statements state whether they have been prepared in accordance with IFRSs, as adopted by the EU;
- for the parent company financial statements state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group and the parent company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the parent company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the parent company and enable them to ensure that its financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the group and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the UK governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Derwent House, Harlow

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of VINCI Construction UK Limited

We have audited the financial statements of VINCI Construction UK Limited for the year ended 31st December 2017 set out on pages 23 to 61. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the group financial statements is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the parent company financial statements is applicable law and UK Accounting Standards (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS101 (Reduced Disclosure Framework).

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 set out on page 21, 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

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 group's and of the parent company's affairs as at 31st December 2017 and of the group's profit for the year then ended;
- the group financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU;
- the parent company financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice and;
- the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements. Based solely on the work required to be undertaken during the audit of the financial statements and from reading the Strategic Report and Directors' Report:

- we have not identified material misstatements in these Reports; and
- in our opinion, those Reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

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 by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company 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.

William Meredith
(Senior Statutory Auditor)

W. Meredith

for and on behalf of KPMG LLP,
Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants
15 Canada Square
London
E14 5GL

5th March 2018

Consolidated Income Statement

for the year ended 31st December 2017

	Notes	2017	2016
		£000	£000
Revenue	2	855,102	931,666
Cost of sales		(819,068)	(878,886)
Gross profit		36,034	52,780
Administrative expenses	2,3,5	(54,410)	(55,458)
Other operating income	4	5,996	9,482
Share of profit of entities using the equity accounting method	11	38,620	943
Operating profit before net financing income	2	26,240	7,747
Profit on disposal of investments		(176)	-
Investment impairment	9	(5,000)	(5,400)
Financial income	7	151	1,238
Financial expenses	7	(718)	(736)
Net financing (expenses)/income		(567)	502
Profit before taxation		20,497	2,849
Taxation	8	1,213	6,567
Profit from continuing operations	18	21,710	9,416

The notes on pages 27 to 51 form part of the financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31st December 2017

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

	2017	2016
	£000	£000
Profit for the year	21,710	9,416
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to the income statement:		
Foreign exchange translation differences	1,161	(1,687)
Items that will never be reclassified subsequently to the income statement:		
Actuarial gains/(losses)on defined benefit schemes	1,405	(1,588)
Taxes on actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit scheme	(239)	382
Other comprehensive income/(expense) for the year	2,327	(2,893)
Total comprehensive income	24,037	6,523

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Translation reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
Group	£000	£000	£000	£000
At 1st January 2016	263,987	(694)	(175,134)	88,159
Total comprehensive expense for the period:				
Profit for the year	-	-	9,416	9,416
Other comprehensive expense	-	(1,687)	(1,206)	(2,893)
Transactions with owners recorded directly in equity:				
Equity settled transactions	-	-	988	988
Deferred tax recognised directly in equity	-	-	(192)	(192)
At 31st December 2016	263,987	(2,381)	(166,128)	95,478
At 1st January 2017	263,987	(2,381)	(166,128)	95,478
Total comprehensive expense for the period:				
Profit for the year	-	-	21,710	21,710
Other comprehensive expense	-	1,161	1,166	2,327
Transactions with owners recorded directly in equity:				
Equity settled transactions	-	-	1,695	1,695
Deferred tax recognised directly in equity	-	-	(404)	(404)
Share capital reduction	(253,987)	-	253,987	-
At 31st December 2017	10,000	(1,220)	112,026	120,806

The notes on pages 27 to 51 form part of the financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

for the year ended 31st December 2017

	Notes	2017 £000	2016 £000
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	9	93,758	93,572
Property, plant and equipment	10	233	122
Investments in jointly controlled entities accounted for using the equity method	11	14,931	61,033
Other investments	12	494	5,494
Deferred tax asset	16	1,673	2,455
		111,089	162,676
Current assets			
Inventories	13	1	5
Trade and other receivables	14	207,337	309,080
Tax receivable		-	3,898
Cash and cash equivalents		227,685	84,090
		435,023	397,073
Total assets		546,112	559,749
Current liabilities			
Other interest bearing loans and borrowings	15a	13,500	-
Trade and other payables	15	387,239	397,103
Tax payable		66	-
		400,805	397,103
Non-current liabilities			
Other interest bearing loans and borrowings	15a	8,500	-
Employee benefits	17	494	1,661
Due to parent		15,507	65,507
		24,501	67,168
Total liabilities		425,306	464,271
Net assets		120,806	95,478
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent			
Issued share capital	18	10,000	263,987
Translation reserve	18	(1,220)	(2,381)
Retained profits/(losses)	18	112,026	(166,128)
Total equity		120,806	95,478

The financial statements were approved by the Board on 5th March 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

B Dupety (Director)
Company Registered Number 2295904

The notes on pages 27 to 51 form part of the financial statements.

Cash Flow Statements

for the year ended 31st December 2017

	Notes	2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities		£000	£000
Profit for the year		21,710	9,416
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment		5,395	5,719
Financial income		(151)	(1,238)
Financial expense		718	736
Sale of associates		176	(493)
Share of profits in jointly controlled entities and associates		(38,620)	(943)
Equity settled share-based payment expenses		1,695	988
Taxation		(1,213)	(6,567)
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital and provisions		(10,290)	7,618
Decrease in trade and other receivables		103,537	2,555
Decrease in stock		4	335
Decrease in trade and other payables		(61,550)	(8,341)
Decrease in employee benefits		199	45
Cash generated from operations		31,900	2,212
Interest paid		(679)	(735)
Tax received		5,316	8,633
Net cash from operating activities		36,537	10,110
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		14	-
Interest received		151	1,238
Dividends received		35,088	135
(Outflow)/inflow from sale of investment		(440)	1,081
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(423)	(100)
Subordinated loan to associate entities and investments		(14,011)	(29,371)
Acquisition of subsidiaries net of cash acquired		(241)	-
Net cash from investing activities		20,138	(27,017)
Cashflows from financing activities			
Repayments of loans to equity accounted investees		63,756	10,469
Loans from equity accounted investees		22,000	-
Net cash from financing activities		85,756	10,469
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held		1,164	(1,716)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		143,595	(8,154)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		84,090	92,244
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		227,685	84,090

The notes on pages 27 to 51 form part of the financial statements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

at 31st December 2017

1. Accounting policies

VINCI Construction UK Limited ("the Company") is a company domiciled in the United Kingdom.

Basis of preparation

The Group financial statements consolidate those of the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group") and equity account the Group's jointly controlled entities and interest in associates. The Parent Company financial statements present information about the Company as a separate entity and not about its Group.

The group financial statements have been prepared and approved by the directors in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("adopted IFRSs"). The Company has elected to prepare its parent company financial statements in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 (Reduced Disclosure Framework) ("FRS101"). These are presented on pages 52 to 61.

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

Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. Control exists when the Group has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are taken into account. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

The interest of non-controlling shareholders is stated at the non-controlling shareholder's proportion of the fair value of the assets and liabilities recognised.

Jointly controlled entities are those entities over whose activities the Group has joint control, established by contractual agreement. The consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the total recognised gains and losses of jointly controlled entities on an equity accounted basis, from the date that joint control commences until the date that joint control ceases.

Associates are those entities in which the Group has significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating policies. The consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the total recognised income and expense of associates on an equity accounted basis, from the date that significant influence commences until the date that significant influence ceases.

When the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in an associate, the Group's carrying amount is reduced to nil and recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations to fund the losses or made payments on behalf of an associate.

Adopted IFRS not yet applied

The accounting policies applied by the Group in these consolidated financial statements are in accordance with Adopted IFRSs and are the same as those applied by the Group in its consolidated financial statements as at, and for, the year ended 31st December 2016. There were no new standards or amendments that were mandatory for the first time for the financial year beginning 1st January 2017 that have had an impact on the Group or Company financial statements.

The following new standards have been issued but are not effective at 31st December 2017 and have not been early adopted by the Group in these financial statements:

- IFRS9 Financial Instruments (effective for periods starting after 1st January 2018)
- IFRS15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (effective for periods starting after 1st January 2018)
- IFRS16 Leases (effective for periods starting after 1st January 2019)

The Directors are considering the impact of these new standards and interpretations in future periods.

IFRS 9 " Financial instruments" proposes new arrangements for classifying and measuring financial assets on the basis of the company's management method and the contractual characteristics of the financial assets.

IFRS 9 will change the Group's arrangements regarding the impairment of financial assets because it now requires a model based on expected loss. IFRS 9 will come into force on 1st January 2018.

The Group does not expect any material impact on the classification or measurement of its financial assets. The Group currently estimates that existing effective hedge relationships are in line with IFRS 9's provisions. Initial analysis of historical losses on receivables does not show any material impact.

IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" is the new accounting standard governing revenue recognition. It replaces IAS 11 "Construction Contracts" and IAS 18 "Revenue" and the corresponding interpretations, particularly IFRIC 15 "Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate".

As part of the implementation of IFRS 15 the Group has, in conjunction with its parent company, carried out an in-depth analysis of the qualitative and quantitative implications of IFRS 15 and has identified the main difference in revenue recognition methods. The Group analysed a set of contracts that represent material transactions and contract types in each business line and division. The analysis confirmed that most of the construction and service contracts consist of a single performance obligation involving the gradual transfer of control and recognition of revenue over time. The percentage of completion is determined on a cost basis or on a physical basis. Overall the analysis showed that the introduction of IFRS 15 would not cause any major or material impact to be recognised. The Group is currently working on the disclosure requirements of the new standard.

IFRS 16 "Leases" is leading to major changes in the way that lessees recognise leases It will replace IAS 17, IFRIC 4, SIC 15 and SIC 27. Whereas under IAS 17 the accounting treatment of leases is based on the assessment of the transfer of risks and benefits arising from ownership of the asset, IFRS 16 requires lessees to use a single method for recognising leases, affecting the balance sheet in a similar way to finance leases. It will come into force on 1st January 2019.

Because of the specific features of some of the leases (particularly regarding renewal arrangements), the timeframes used to measure leases under IFRS 16 could, in some cases, differ from those to measure off-balance sheet commitments in which only the firm commitment period was taken into account. The potential impact on the Group's financial statements is still being assessed. This work is complex because of the volume of contracts to be reviewed.

Long term contracts

Long term contracts are those that are more than 12 months or of any shorter duration which are material to the activity of the period and are ongoing at the period end.

Construction contract receivable

Amounts recoverable on contracts are included in receivables and are valued, inclusive of profit, at work executed at contract prices plus variations less payments on account. Profit on long term contracts is recognised once the outcome can be assessed with reasonable certainty.

1. Accounting policies (Continued)

The percentage margin on each contract is the lower of the percentage margin earned to date and forecast at completion. Full provision is made for anticipated future losses and such losses are included in creditors. Where contract payments received exceed amounts recoverable these amounts are included in creditors.

Amounts recoverable normally include claims only when there is an agreement with the client, but when assessing anticipated losses on major contracts a prudent and reasonable estimate of claims may be taken into account.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are stated at their nominal amount (discounted if material) less impairment losses.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and estimated net realisable value.

Cost is based on the weighted average principle and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition. In the case of manufactured inventories and work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits, typically with maturities of three months or less. Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Interest-bearing borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost with any difference between cost and redemption value being recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings on an effective interest basis.

Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

Impairment

The carrying amounts of the Group's assets other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated

For goodwill, assets that have an indefinite useful life and intangible assets that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated at each balance sheet date. The recoverable amounts are determined from value in use calculations of the Cash Generating Units (CGUs) using cash flow projections based on the latest seven year plan. The main assumptions for each CGU, which relate to sales volume, cost changes and working capital requirements, are based on recent history and expectations of future changes in the market. The discount rate applied to the cash flow forecast is based on a VINCI determined post-tax weighted average cost of capital of 7.3%.

An impairment is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement.

Calculation of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount of the Group's investments in held-to-maturity securities and receivables carried at amortised cost is calculated as the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate (i.e., the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition of these financial assets). Receivables with a short duration are not discounted.

The recoverable amount of other assets is the greater of their net selling price 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 an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit to which the asset belongs.

Reversals of impairment

An impairment loss in respect of a held-to-maturity security or receivable carried at amortised cost is reversed if the subsequent increase in recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed.

In respect of other assets, an impairment loss is reversed when there is an indication that the impairment loss may no longer exist and there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised

Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an expense in the income statement as incurred.

Defined benefit plans

The Group is a member of a larger group pension scheme providing benefits based on final pensionable pay. Because the Group is unable to identify its share of the scheme assets and liabilities on a consistent and reasonable basis, as permitted by IAS 19 (R) the scheme has been accounted for in these financial statements as if the scheme was a defined contribution scheme.

The Group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit pension plans and other post employment benefits is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any plan assets (at bid price) is deducted. The liability discount rate is the yield at the balance sheet date on AA credit rated bonds that have maturity dates approximating to the terms of the Group's obligations. The calculation is performed by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

When the benefits of a plan are improved, the portion of the increased benefit relating to past service by employees is recognised as an expense in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. To the extent that the benefits vest immediately, the expense is recognised immediately in the income statement.

All actuarial gains and losses as at 1st January 2012, the date of transition to Adopted IFRSs, were recognised. In respect of actuarial gains and losses that arise subsequent to 1st January 2012 the Group recognises them in the period they occur directly into equity through the statement of comprehensive income.

In accordance with Group policy, subsidiary undertakings continue to record the actual contributions that they make in the year.

1. Accounting policies (Continued)

Share-based payment transactions

The share option programme allows Group employees to acquire shares of the ultimate parent company; these awards are granted by the ultimate parent. The fair value of options granted is recognised as an employee expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The fair value is measured at grant date and spread over the period during which the employees become unconditionally entitled to the options. The fair value of the options granted is measured using an option valuation model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. The amount recognised as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options that vest except where forfeiture is due only to share prices not achieving the threshold for vesting.

The Group took advantage of the option available in IFRS 1 to apply IFRS 2 only to equity investments that were granted after 7th November 2002 and that had not vested by 1st January 2012.

Intangible assets

Goodwill represents amounts arising on acquisition of subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities. In respect of business acquisitions that have occurred since 1st January 2004 (the effective date of IFRS 3), goodwill represents the difference between the cost of the acquisition and the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired. Identifiable intangibles are those which can be sold separately or which arise from legal rights regardless of whether those rights are separable.

In respect of acquisitions prior to 1st January 2004, goodwill is included based on its deemed cost, which represents the amount recorded under UK GAAP which was broadly comparable save that only separable intangibles were recognised and goodwill was amortised.

Goodwill is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is allocated to cash- generating units and is not amortised but is tested annually for impairment. In respect of associates, the carrying amount of goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the investment in the associate.

Negative goodwill arising on an acquisition is recognised directly in profit or loss.

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the Group, with the exception of brand names, are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Brand name assets are stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. They are not amortised but are tested annually for impairment.

Business combinations

All business combinations are accounted for by applying the acquisition method. Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method as at the acquisition date, which is the date on which control is transferred to the Group.

Acquisitions on or after 1st January 2010 (the effective date of the revision to IFRS 3).

For acquisitions on or after 1st January 2010, the Group measures goodwill at the acquisition date as:

- the fair value of the consideration transferred; plus
- the recognised amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree; plus
- the fair value of the existing equity interest in the acquiree; less
- the net recognised amount (generally fair value) of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

When the excess is negative, a bargain purchase gain is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Costs related to the acquisition, other than those associated with the issue of debt or equity securities, are expensed as incurred.

Any contingent consideration payable is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it is not re-measured and settlement is accounted for within equity. Otherwise, subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognised in profit or loss.

On a transaction-by-transaction basis, the Group elects to measure non-controlling interests, which have both present ownership interests and are entitled to a proportionate share of net assets of the acquiree in the event of liquidation, either at its fair value or at its proportionate interest in the recognised amount of the identifiable net assets of the acquiree at the acquisition date. All other non-controlling interests are measured at the fair value at the acquisition date.

Acquisitions prior to 1st January 2010 (the effective date of the revision to IFRS 3)

For acquisitions prior to 1st January 2010, goodwill represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the Group's interest in the recognised amount (generally fair value) of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree. When the excess was negative, a bargain purchase gain was recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Transaction costs, other than those associated with the issue of debt or equity securities, that the Group incurred in connection with business combinations were capitalised as part of the cost of the acquisition.

Jointly controlled entities and associates

The Group's share of joint ventures and associates is included on one line in the consolidated income statement, in either operating or financial income, depending on the nature of the profit. In the consolidated balance sheet the interests in joint ventures and associates are included as the Group's share of the net assets of joint ventures and associates plus goodwill on acquisition less related amortisation and impairment write-downs.

Jointly controlled operations

Where a Group company is party to a jointly controlled operation, that company proportionately accounts directly for its share of the income and expenditure, assets, liabilities and cash flows on a line by line basis. Such arrangements are reported in the consolidated financial statements on the same basis.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation is provided evenly on the cost of tangible fixed assets, to write them down to their estimated residual values over their expected useful lives. Where there is evidence of impairment, fixed assets are written down to recoverable amount. Any such write down would be charged to operating profit. The principal anticipated useful lives on a straight line basis are:

- Property refurbishment - five years
- Plant and machinery - from two to fifteen years
- Computer systems and fixtures and fittings - from three to ten years

Where assets are financed by leasing agreements which give risk and rewards approximating to ownership ('finance lease') the assets are included in the balance sheet at cost less depreciation in accordance with the normal accounting policy. The present value of future rentals is shown as a liability. The interest element of rental obligations is charged to the income statement over the period of the lease in proportion to the balance of capital repayments outstanding.

All other leases are regarded as operating leases and the total payments made under them are charged to the income statement on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

1. Accounting policies (Continued)

Pre-contract costs

Pre-contract costs are expensed as incurred until the Group is appointed preferred bidder. Provided the contract is expected to generate sufficient net cash inflows to enable recovery and the award of the contract is probable, pre-contract costs incurred post the appointment as preferred bidder are included in receivables. Where pre-contract bid costs are reimbursed at financial close, the proceeds are initially applied against the asset included in inventories. Any excess recoveries are carried forward as deferred income and released to the income statement over the period of the contract to which the pre-contract costs relate.

Revenue

Revenue is the total amount receivable by the Group in the ordinary course of business with outside customers for goods supplied and services provided excluding VAT and trade discounts. On long term contracts the estimated sales value of work performed in the year is included.

Profit on contracts is recognised on a percentage of completion basis when the contract's outcome can be reliably estimated. The percentage of completion basis is measured by the proportion of total costs to date to the estimated total cost of the contract or by actual physical progress of various pre-defined sections of the job.

Variations and compensating events are included in forecasts to completion when it is considered highly probable that they will be recovered. Provision is made for losses incurred or foreseen in bringing the contract to completion when they become apparent. In these circumstances a prudent and reasonable estimate of claims receivable may be taken into account to mitigate foreseeable losses.

Consistent contract review procedures are in place in respect of contract forecasting.

Expenses

Operating lease payments

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised in the income statement over the lease term.

Finance lease payments

Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Net financing costs

Net financing costs comprise interest payable, financial elements of pensions, finance charges on shares classified as liabilities and finance leases, interest receivable on funds invested, dividend income, foreign exchange gains and losses and gains and losses on hedging instruments that are recognised in the income statement.

Interest income and interest payable is recognised in profit or loss as it accrues, using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in the income statement on the date the entity's right to receive payments is established.

Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income 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 temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

The following temporary differences are not provided for: the initial recognition of goodwill; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit other than in a business combination; and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised.

Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the income statement. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are translated at foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was determined.

Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated at the exchange rate at the year end. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated at the date of the transactions.

Foreign currency differences are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, and presented in the translation reserve in equity.

The Group has taken advantage of the relief available in IFRS 1 to deem the cumulative translation differences for all foreign operations to be zero at the date of transition to Adopted IFRSs (1st January 2012).

2. Segmental reporting

The segmental reporting is based on the Group's main divisional operations as follows:

- Building
- Civil Engineering
- Facilities
- Development and PFI (DPFI)

In addition, the Group operates an 'other activities' segment. The other activities segment essentially includes the Group's plant activities, remaining international business and interest in technology. None of the individual activities included in other activities meet any of the quantitative thresholds for determining reportable segments. Trading between segments is carried out on an arm's length basis.

The 2016 figures have been re-presented to account for a refinancing agreement between the Group and its divisions.

The Group's activities are primarily within the UK. Therefore, no geographical segmental analysis is presented.

Information regarding the results of each reportable segment is included below.

Income Statement

Group 2017	Building	Civil Engineering	Facilities	DPFI	Other	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Gross revenue	421,586	205,362	223,568	-	25,723	876,239
Less inter segment revenue	-	-	(2,565)	-	(18,572)	(21,137)
Consolidated revenue	421,586	205,362	221,003	-	7,151	855,102
Operating profit/(loss)	**6,529**	**(17,729)**	**5,204**	**39,827**	**(7,591)**	**26,240**
Investment impairment	-	-	-	(5,000)	-	(5,000)
Profit/(loss) on sale of investment	-	11	-	-	(187)	(176)
Financial income	-	-	8	-	143	151
Financial expenses	189	(473)	102	(72)	(464)	(718)
Profit/(loss) before taxation	**6,718**	**(18,191)**	**5,314**	**34,755**	**(8,099)**	**20,497**
Taxation	-	-	-	-	1,213	1,213
Depreciation & amortisation	-	-	(162)	-	(133)	(295)

	Re-presented	Re-presented			Re-presented	
Group 2016	Building	Civil Engineering	Facilities	DPFI	Other	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Gross revenue	407,275	268,695	234,846	-	36,736	947,552
Less inter segment revenue	-	-	-	-	(15,886)	(15,886)
Consolidated revenue	407,275	268,695	234,846	-	20,850	931,666
Operating profit/(loss)	**7,674**	**(12,643)**	**3,260**	**9,132**	**324**	**7,747**
Investment impairment	-	-	-	(5,400)	-	(5,400)
Financial income	-	85	3	-	1,150	1,238
Financial expenses	158	(155)	164	(272)	(631)	(736)
Profit/(loss) before taxation	**7,832**	**(12,713)**	**3,427**	**3,460**	**843**	**2,849**
Taxation	-	-	-	-	6,567	6,567
Depreciation & amortisation	-	-	(32)	-	(287)	(319)

2. Segmental reporting (Continued)

Balance Sheet

Group 2017	Building	Civil Engineering	Facilities	DPFI	Other	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Intangible assets	21,330	52,304	18,664	-	1,460	93,758
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	232	-	1	233
Elimination of shares	(21,330)	(58,178)	(18,255)	(3,000)	100,763	-
Investments accounted for using the equity accounting method	-	254	-	14,677	-	14,931
Other non-current assets	-	-	43	726	1,398	2,167
Current assets	143,481	49,316	107,171	50,045	85,010	435,023
Total assets	**143,481**	**43,696**	**107,855**	**62,448**	**188,632**	**546,112**
Current liabilities	(180,097)	(89,210)	(73,674)	(35,096)	(22,728)	(400,805)
Non-current liabilities	(31,000)	(154,500)	(1,994)	(8,500)	171,493	(24,501)
Total liabilities	**(211,097)**	**(243,710)**	**(75,668)**	**(43,596)**	**148,765**	**(425,306)**
Total equity	**(67,616)**	**(200,014)**	**32,187**	**18,852**	**337,397**	**120,806**

	Re-presented	Re-presented			Re-presented	
Group 2016	Building	Civil Engineering	Facilities	DPFI	Other	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Intangible assets	21,330	52,304	18,478	-	1,460	93,572
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	71	-	51	122
Elimination of shares	(21,330)	(50,524)	(18,255)	(3,000)	93,109	-
Investments accounted for using the equity accounting method	-	53	77	60,903	-	61,033
Other non current assets	-	197	297	5,724	1,731	7,949
Current assets	117,482	110,214	96,760	(12,734)	85,351	397,073
Total assets	**117,482**	**112,244**	**97,428**	**50,893**	**181,702**	**559,749**
Current liabilities	(160,813)	(127,760)	(68,488)	(6,829)	(33,213)	(397,103)
Non-current liabilities	(31,000)	(154,500)	(3,161)	-	121,493	(67,168)
Total liabilities	**(191,813)**	**(282,260)**	**(71,649)**	**(6,829)**	**88,280**	**(464,271)**
Total equity	**(74,331)**	**(170,016)**	**25,779**	**44,064**	**269,982**	**95,478**

3. Expenses

Included in the profit are the following:	2017	2016
	£000	£000
Operating leases - plant and machinery	12,056	15,883
Operating leases - other	4,588	4,745
Depreciation of tangible assets	295	319
Amortisation of goodwill	100	-
Impairment of investment	5,000	5,400
Auditor's remuneration - audit of these financial statements	238	254

Amounts receivable by Group's auditor and their associates in respect of services to the Group and its associates, other than the audit of Group's financial statements, have not been disclosed as the information is required instead to be disclosed on a consolidated basis in the consolidated financial statements of the Group's parent, VINCI PLC.

4. Other operating income

	2017	2016
	£000	£000
Interest received and receivable from joint ventures involved in development activity	5,996	9,482

5. Employees

(i) Staff costs during the year amounted to:

	2017	2016
	£000	£000
Wages and salaries	121,134	120,879
Social security costs	12,173	11,777
Reorganisation and redundancy costs	429	625
Pension costs – defined contribution scheme	5,144	5,578
– defined benefit scheme	747	1,144
Share based payments (see note 18)	1,695	988
	141,322	140,991

(ii) The average number of employees during the year was as follows:

	2017	2016
	No.	No.
Management	99	101
Administration	1,154	1,178
Operations	2,045	2,086
	3,298	3,365

6. Directors' remuneration

	2017	2016
	£000	£000
Emoluments	1,573	1,351
Pension costs - defined benefit	-	79
Pension costs - defined contribution	107	97
	1,680	1,527

None of the Directors (2016: 2) is accruing benefits under the Group defined benefit plans.
Directors' emoluments disclosed above include the following:

	2017	2016
	£000	£000
Highest paid Director	385	370

The annual pension accruing to the highest paid director under the Group defined benefit scheme is £nil (2016 : £44,346).
Two of the Directors of the Group and Company exercised share options in 2017 (2016: nil).
The value of the compensation to Directors in share based payments in 2017 was £261,000 (2016: £nil).

7. Finance income and expense

	2017	2017	2016	2016
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Other financial income and similar income				
Bank interest	-		88	
Foreign exchange gain	151		1,150	
Total financial income		151		1,238
Financial expenses and similar charges				
Interest on pension obligation	(39)		(1)	
Bank loans and overdrafts	(370)		(350)	
Foreign exchange losses	(309)		(385)	
Total financial expenses		(718)		(736)
Net financing (expenses)/income		(567)		502

8. Taxation

Recognised in income statement:	2017	2016
	£000	£000
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax on profits for the year	-	393
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(1,867)	(3,999)
Foreign tax suffered	515	-
Total current tax	(1,352)	(3,606)
Deferred tax - origination and reversal of timing differences	140	(121)
Changes in tax rates	-	-
Share options	(322)	(198)
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	321	(2,642)
Tax credit on profit on ordinary activities	(1,213)	(6,567)

8. Taxation (Continued)

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

The tax assessed for the period is lower (2016: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The differences are explained below.

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	20,497	2,849
Theoretical tax charge at UK corporation tax rates 19.25% (2016: 20%)	3,946	570
Effects of:		
Income not allowable for tax	(6,753)	(323)
Movement in respect of deferred tax in prior periods	321	(2,642)
Other adjustments in respect of prior periods	(1,867)	(3,999)
Overseas tax	1,501	98
Losses utilised for which no deferred tax recognised	1,639	(271)
Actual total taxation credit	(1,213)	(6,567)

A reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 20% to 19% (effective from 1st April 2017) and to 18% (effective 1st April 2020) were substantively enacted on 26th October 2015, and an additional reduction to 17% (effective 1st April 2020) was substantively enacted on 6th September 2016. This will reduce the Company's future current tax charge accordingly. The deferred tax asset at 31st December 2017 has been calculated based on these rates.

9. Intangible assets

	Goodwill	Brand name	Customer list	Total
Cost	£000	£000	£000	£000
At 1st January 2016 and 31st December 2016	76,693	24,220	455	101,368
At 1st January 2017	76,693	24,220	455	101,368
Additions	286	-	-	286
At 31st December 2017	76,979	24,220	455	101,654
Impairment losses and amortisation				
At 1st January 2016 and 31st December 2016	5,844	1,497	455	7,796
At 1st January 2017	5,844	1,497	455	7,796
Amortisation in the year	100	-	-	100
	5,944	1,497	455	7,896
Net book value				
At 31st December 2016	70,849	22,723	-	93,572
At 31st December 2017	71,035	22,723	-	93,758

9. Intangible assets (Continued)

Goodwill in respect of acquisitions made prior to January 1998 is not treated as an intangible asset and was eliminated at the time of acquisition against Group reserves. The cumulative amount of such goodwill was:

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Positive goodwill eliminated against reserves	1,903	1,903

Following the adoption of IFRSs, goodwill is no longer amortised over 20 years but tested annually for impairment.

The customer list values for all intangible assets were fully amortised in prior years. In assessing the useful life of the brand values, due consideration is given to the existing longevity of the various VINCI Construction UK Limited brands, the indefinite life cycle of the construction industry in which the brands operate and the expected usage of the brand names in the future.

For the purpose of impairment testing, intangible assets are allocated to the Group's operating divisions as reported in Note 2. The key assumptions are sustained activities at the current level for the next five years at a conservative profit margin based on Board approved projections, and a post-tax discount rate of 7.3%. The aggregate carrying amount of intangible assets allocated to each reporting segment is as follows:

	Goodwill 2017 £000	Brand name 2017 £000	Total 2017 £000	Goodwill 2016 £000	Brand name 2016 £000	Total 2016 £000
Building	21,330	-	21,330	21,330	-	21,330
Civil Engineering	29,804	22,500	52,304	29,804	22,500	52,304
Facilities	18,441	223	18,664	18,255	223	18,478
Other	1,460	-	1,460	1,460	-	1,460
	71,035	22,723	93,758	70,849	22,723	93,572

Impairment loss

On 31st March 2017 the Group acquired 50% of the ordinary share capital of VINCI Facilities Partnerships Limited (VFPL) (formerly VINCIMouchel Limited) to bring its total holding in the Company to 100%. VFPL delivers property services under a single contract. As the fixed term of this contract expires in March 2020, the contract right intangible asset acquired of £286,000 is being written off over three years. The remaining recoverable values arising from impairment testing were in excess of allocated carrying values for all Cash Generating Units, and as such no impairment losses were recognised on these in either 2017 or 2016.

10. Property, plant and equipment

	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Computer systems, fixtures and fittings	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost or valuation:				
At 1st January 2016	-	3,333	359	3,692
Additions	-	57	43	100
Disposals	-	(3,148)	-	(3,148)
Effect of exchange rate movement	-	351	59	410
At 31st December 2016	-	593	461	1,054
Cost or valuation:				
At 1st January 2017	-	593	461	1,054
Additions	258	26	139	423
Disposals	-	(217)	(192)	(409)
Effect of exchange rate movement	-	(34)	(25)	(59)
At 31st December 2017	258	368	383	1,009
Depreciation:				
At 1st January 2016	-	3,062	318	3,380
Charged	-	248	71	319
Disposals	-	(3,148)	-	(3,148)
Effect of exchange rate movements	-	328	53	381
At 31st December 2016	-	490	442	932
Depreciation:				
At 1st January 2017	-	490	442	932
Charged	68	124	103	295
Disposals	-	(215)	(180)	(395)
Effect of exchange rate movements	-	(32)	(24)	(56)
At 31st December 2017	68	367	341	776
Net Book Value:				
At 31st December 2016	-	103	19	122
At 31st December 2017	190	1	42	233

The fixed assets owned by the Group do not include any amounts (2016 : £nil) in respect of assets held under finance lease and hire purchase contracts.

11. Investments

Movements in the investments in jointly controlled entities are as follows:

	Shares in jointly controlled entities £000	Loans to jointly controlled entities £000	Post- acquisition reserves £000	Total £000
At 1st January 2016	53	34,035	3,102	37,190
Share of profits for the year	-	-	943	943
Additions	-	29,035	-	29,035
Repayments	-	(6,000)	-	(6,000)
Paid as Dividends	-	-	(135)	(135)
At 31st December 2016	53	57,070	3,910	61,033
At 1st January 2017	53	57,070	3,910	61,033
Share of profits for the year	-	-	38,620	38,620
Additions	-	14,011	-	14,011
Repayments	-	(63,756)	-	(63,756)
Paid as Dividends	-	-	(35,088)	(35,088)
Transfers in	238	-	-	238
Transfers out	-	-	(127)	(127)
At 31st December 2017	291	7,325	7,315	14,931

The Group owns 50% of the ordinary shares of VINCI Environment UK Limited which commenced trading in 2009 and is incorporated in the UK. This investment is accounted for using the equity accounting method. The Group's share of the result of VINCI Environment UK Limited, a profit of £4,000 (2016: loss of £34,000), is included on a separate line within the operating result.

Through VINCI UK Developments Limited the Group owns 50% of the ordinary shares of VSM Estates but the Group is only entitled to 25% of this Company's profits. Due to the profit sharing arrangement, VSM Estates Limited has been accounted for as a 25% equity investment. The Group's share of the profit from VSM Estates Limited of £3,500,000 (2016 : £827,000 profit) has been included on a separate line within the operating result. During 2017 £10,671,000 of the loan to VSM Estates Limited was repaid.

On 31st March 2017 the Group increased its shareholding from 50% to 100% of the ordinary shares and profits of VINCI Facilities Partnerships Limited (VFPL) (formerly VINCIMouchel Limited), a company incorporated on 14th November 2014. Since 31st March 2017 this entity has been fully consolidated. The Group's share of the profit from VFPL, prior to increasing its shareholding, of £37,000 (2016: £150,000) has been included on a separate line within the operating result.

The Group also owns 50% of the ordinary shares and profits of VSM (NCGM) Limited. The Group's share of the profit from VSM (NCGM) Limited of £35,088,000 (2016 : £nil), , has been included on a separate line within the operating result. During 2017 £14,011,000 was added to the loan. Subsequently £47,100,000 was repaid.

The Group also owns 50% of the ordinary shares and profits of VSM Estates (Uxbridge) Limited. No share of profit or loss has been recognised with regards to this entity in either the current or previous period. During 2017 there was a £5,985,000 repayment towards the loan to VSM Estates (Uxbridge) Limited.

On 1st January 2017, the Group sold 50% of its shareholding in John Jones (Excavation) Limited. The remaining 50% interest is this Company is accounted for using the equity accounting method. The Group's share of the result of John Jones (Excavation) Limited, a loss of £9,000 (2016: £191,000 fully consolidated) is included on a separate line within the operating result.

Except where stated otherwise all the Group's equity accounted investments were incorporated in the UK.

Details of all joint controlled entities and operations in which the Group is involved are given on page 61.

11. Investments (Continued)

Summary financial information on jointly controlled entities - 100 per cent:

	Non-current assets	Current assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Income	Expenses
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
2016						
VSM Estates Limited	16,091	25,161	(25,852)	-	3,309	-
VSM Estates (Uxbridge) Limited	-	78,436	(40,186)	(38,250)	-	-
VSM (NCGM) Limited	-	66,178	(66,178)	-	-	-
VINCI Environment UK Limited	-	28,713	(28,675)	-	213	(281)
VINCI Facilities Partnerships Limited (formerly VINCIMouchel Limited)	-	1,538	(1,355)	-	9,652	(9,352)
2017						
John Jones (Excavation) Limited	-	462	-	-	100	(116)
VSM Estates Limited	-	51,975	(22,575)	-	14,000	-
VSM Estates (Uxbridge) Limited	-	47,968	(25,405)	(22,563)	-	-
VSM (NCGM) Limited	17,046	184,494	(14,453)	(187,087)	86,638	(16,462)
VINCI Environment UK Limited	-	14,973	(14,927)	-	49,262	(49,254)

VSM Estates Limited, VSM Estates (Uxbridge) Limited and VSM (NCGM) Limited are involved in the development and sale of real estate. VINCI Environment UK Limited is involved in civil engineering projects. VINCI Facilities Partnerships Limited has been established for the provision of facilities management services. Under the above joint ventures the Group has commitments of £nil (2016: £nil) that have been contracted but not provided for in the accounts.

Movement in investments in the associated undertakings are as follows:

	Loans to associated undertakings
	£000
At 1st January 2016	588
Disposals	(576)
Share of losses in the year	(12)
At 31st December 2016	-
At 1st January 2017	-
Disposals	-
Share of losses in the year	-
At 31st December 2017	-

11. Investments (Continued)

On 2nd September 2016, the Group sold its 25% interest in the ordinary shares of HTP LEP Limited, an associated undertaking which is involved in the design, build, finance and operation of a PFI project over a concession period of 26.8 years.

Summary of financial information - 100 per cent

	Assets	Liabilities	Equity	Revenue	Profit
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
2016					
HTP LEP Limited	-	-	-	-	-

12. Other investments

	2017	2016
	£000	£000
Loan	481	5,481
Equity securities	13	13
	494	5,494

During the year a net amount of £nil (2016 : £4,133,000) of loans were repaid.

An impairment amount of £5,000,000 (2016 : £5,400,000) was made against the remaining other investments which represents a 12.5% interest in the Tramlink Nottingham PFI project via Tramlink Nottingham (Holdings) Limited.

These are accounted for at cost less impairment, as less than 20% of the shares were acquired and no significant influence or control exists.

13. Inventories

	2017	2016
	£000	£000
Raw materials and consumables	1	5

14. Trade and other receivables

	2017	2016
	£000	£000
Trade receivables	52,799	63,155
Amounts recoverable on contracts	116,654	138,906
Due from parent and fellow subsidiary undertakings	26,732	26,143
Unpaid share capital	-	50,000
Other receivables	3,981	26,667
Prepayments and accrued income	7,171	4,209
	207,337	309,080

14. Trade and other receivables (Continued)

At 31st December 2017, trade receivables for the Group include retentions of £ 23,047,000 (2016: £29,311,000) relating to construction contracts.

Included within trade and other receivables is £6,236,000 (2016 : £1,367,000) for the Group expected to be recovered in more than 12 months.

The Directors consider that the carrying amounts of trade and other receivables are approximate to their fair value. No provisions for irrecoverable amounts are included in total trade and other receivables at 31st December 2017 (2016 : £nil).

Trade receivables, other receivables and accrued income are analysed as follows:

	2017 Corporate	2017 Public sector	2016 Corporate	2016 Public sector
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Not overdue	195,898	816	301,081	2,118
Between 1 to 3 months past due	1,205	-	3,815	-
Between 3 and 6 months past due	318	-	1,766	-
More than 6 months past due	9,100	-	300	-
At 31st December	206,521	816	306,962	2,118

15. Trade and other payables

	2017	2016
	£000	£000
Trade payables	47,562	46,446
Due to parent and fellow subsidiary undertakings	1,420	1,698
Other taxation and social security	10,470	3,781
Other payables	12,676	6,535
Accruals	238,759	263,676
Payments on account	76,352	74,967
	387,239	397,103

Trade payables at 31st December 2017 for the Group include retentions on construction contracts of £30,061,000 (2016: £33,342,000).

Included within trade and other payables is £22,002,000 (2016: £10,537,000) expected to be payable in more than 12 months.

15 (a) Borrowings

	2017 Current	2017 Non-current	2016 Current	2016 Non-current
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Loan from related parties	13,500	8,500	-	-
	13,500	8,500	-	-

The loan from related parties is split as follows;-

- £22,000,000 shareholder loan granted by VSM (NCGM) Ltd. The group owns 50% of VSM (NCGM) Ltd.
- £13,500,000 of this loan is payable by the 1st of July 2018 in current liabilities.
- £8,500,000 of this loan is payable by the 1st of January 2019 in non-current liabilities.

The interest is payable at a rate of 2.5% per annum.

16. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	Assets		Liabilities		Net	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	1,442	960	1,442	960
Employee benefits	(43)	(282)	-	-	(43)	(282)
Other temporary differences	(232)	(211)	-	-	(232)	(211)
Share options	-	(82)	-	-	-	(82)
Losses	(2,840)	(2,840)	-	-	(2,840)	(2,840)
Tax (assets) / liabilities	(3,115)	(3,415)	1,442	960	(1,673)	(2,455)

The Group also has tax losses of £200,020,493 as at 31st December 2017 (2016: £192,336,765) which have not been recognised as these may only be offset against certain profits arising in specific subsidiaries in future accounting periods. Consequently the Group has unrecognised deferred tax assets of £34,003,484 as at 31st December 2017 (2016: £32,697,250).

Movement in deferred tax during the prior year

	1 January 2016	Acquisition through business combination	Recognised in income	Recognised in equity	31 December 2016
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Property, plant and equipment	738	-	222	-	960
Employee benefits	100	-	-	(382)	(282)
Other temporary differences	(66)	-	(145)	-	(211)
Share options	(76)	-	(198)	192	(82)
Losses	-	-	(2,840)	-	(2,840)
	696	-	(2,961)	(190)	(2,455)

Movement in deferred tax during the year

	1 January 2017	Recognised in income	Recognised in equity	31 December 2017
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Property, plant and equipment	960	482	-	1,442
Employee benefits	(282)	-	239	(43)
Other temporary differences	(211)	(21)	-	(232)
Share options	(82)	(322)	404	-
Losses	(2,840)	-	-	(2,840)
	(2,455)	139	643	(1,673)

17. Employee benefits

Defined benefit pension scheme

Pensions for the majority of monthly paid staff are provided through the VINCI Pension Trust (VPT). The VINCI PLC Group also runs a defined benefit scheme which is closed to future accrual, the VINCI Pension Scheme (VPS). A very small number of employees are members of the defined benefit scheme, the VINCI NHS Pension Scheme (VNHSPS). The VPT is a defined contribution occupational pension scheme, run as a master trust arrangement by Legal and General. Contributions are invested on behalf of the members in accordance with their investment wishes or a selected default strategy.

At retirement, members can choose to take their fund as cash, drawdown directly from the fund or purchase an annuity. The VPS is an externally managed and funded defined benefit scheme. The scheme was closed to future accrual on 31 August 2016. The last full valuation of the scheme was carried out at 31 December 2016 and was updated for IAS19(R) purposes to 2017 by a qualified actuary. The VPS is included on the balance sheet of VINCI PLC. Because the Group is unable to identify its share of the scheme assets and liabilities on a consistent and reasonable basis, as permitted by IAS 19 (R) the scheme has been accounted for in these financial statements as if the scheme was a defined contribution scheme.

Fifty-one employees are members of the VNHSPS. The latest full valuation of the scheme was carried out at 31 December 2015 and was updated for IAS19(R) purposes to 2017 by a qualified actuary. The VNHSPS was transferred to VINCI Construction UK Limited in 2009 as a result of a business acquisition.

The information disclosed below is in respect of the Group VINCI NHS Pension Scheme:

	2017	2016
	£000	£000
Present value of partly funded defined benefits obligations	10,073	10,556
Fair value of plan assets	(9,579)	(8,895)
Net liability	494	1,661

Group - VINCI NHS Pension Scheme

Movement in net defined benefit liability/asset

	Defined benefit obligation		Fair value of plan assets		Net defined benefit liability	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 1 January	10,556	7,501	8,895	7,474	1,661	27
Included in profit or loss	658	494	-	-	658	494
Interest cost/(income)	244	285	205	284	39	1
Included in OCI	11,458	8,280	9,100	7,758	2,358	522
Remeasurements loss/(gain) :						
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from						
- Changes in demographic assumptions	(552)	-	-	-	(552)	-
- Changes in financial assumptions	(613)	2,805	-	-	(613)	2,805
- Experience adjustment	(163)	(465)	-	-	(163)	(465)
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	-	-	77	752	(77)	(752)
	10,130	10,620	9,177	8,510	953	2,110
Other						
Contributions paid by the employer	-	-	459	449	(459)	(449)
Contributions paid by members	66	72	66	72	-	-
Benefits paid	(123)	(136)	(123)	(136)	-	-
Balance at 31 December	10,073	10,556	9,579	8,895	494	1,661

17. Employee benefits (Continued)

The fair value of the plan assets and the expected return on those assets were as follows:

	Group and Company 2017 Fair value £000	Group and Company 2016 Fair value £000
Quoted		
Equities	2,331	3,114
Diversified growth funds	-	2,924
Bonds and gilts	3,086	2,828
MAC, Bond and funds	2,010	-
Cash	52	29
Non-quoted		
Other	2,100	-
	9,579	8,895
Expected return on plan assets	4.1%	4.1%

There are no investments in the Group's equity, financial instruments or property included in the fair value of the plan assets.

Actuarial assumptions

Principal actuarial assumptions (expressed as weighted averages):

	2017 %	2016 %
Discount rate - benefit obligations	2.6	2.3
Future salary increases	2.0	2.0
Inflation	3.2	3.2

Life expectancy (years)	31.12.17		31.12.16	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Member age 65 (current life expectancy)	20.2	24.3	23.1	25.4
Member age 50 (life expectancy at 65)	23.5	25.7	24.7	27.2

	Group and Company 2017 £000	Group and Company 2016 £000	Group and Company 2015 £000	Group and Company 2014 £000	Group and Company 2013 £000
Present value of defined benefit obligation	10,073	10,556	7,501	7,178	5,853
Fair value of plan asset	(9,579)	(8,895)	(7,474)	(6,836)	(5,434)
Liability/(asset)	494	1,661	27	342	419

17. Employee benefits (Continued)

	Group and Company 2017 £000	%	Group and Company 2016 £000	%	Group and Company 2015 £000	%	Group and Company 2014 £000	%	Group and Company 2013 £000	%
Experience adjustments on plan liabilities	163	2	465	4	49	1	(94)	1	(38)	3
Experience adjustments on plan assets	77	1	752	8	(81)	1	303	4	423	8
	240		1,217		(32)		209		385	

The calculation of the defined benefit obligation is sensitive to the assumptions set out above. The following table summarises how the impact on the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period would have increased/ (decreased) as a result of a change in the respective assumptions as follows:

		VNHSPS 2017 £m	VNHSPS 2016 £m
Discount rate	- 0.25% reduction	0.5	0.6
	- 0.25% increase	(0.5)	(0.6)
Inflation (RPI, CPI)	- 0.25% reduction	(0.5)	(0.4)
	- 0.25% increase	0.5	0.5

In valuing the liabilities of the pension fund at 31st December 2016, mortality assumptions have been made as indicated above. If life expectancy had been changed to assume that all members of the fund lived for one year longer, the value of the reported liabilities at 31st December 2017 would have increased by £0.5m (2016: increase of £0.4m) before deferred tax.

The above sensitivities are based on the average duration of the defined benefit obligation determined at the date of the last full actuarial valuation and are applied to adjust the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period for the assumptions concerned. Whilst the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation to the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

The Company expects to pay £500,000 in contributions to its VINCI NHS Pension Scheme in 2017. The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period is 21.9 years.

Defined contribution plans

The total expense relating to defined contribution plans in the current year was £5,144,000 (2016: £5,578,000).

Share based payments

The terms and conditions of grants are as follows; whereby all options are settled by physical delivery of shares in the Ultimate Parent, VINCI :-

Date of Grant and number of employees entitled	Number of Instruments	Vested Conditions	Contractual life of options
Equity settled award to 23 employees on September 15th 2009	50,945	vested	Expired 15.09.16
Equity settled award to 28 employees on July 9th 2010	61,964	vested	Expired 09.07.17

	Weighted average exercise price 2017 (euros)	Number of options 2017	Weighted average exercise price 2016 (euros)	Number of options 2016
Outstanding at the beginning of period	36.70	17,265	37.14	25,350
Transfers out	36.70	(8,852)	-	-
Exercised during the period	(36.70)	(8,413)	(38.07)	(8,085)
Outstanding at the end of period		-	36.70	17,265

17. Employee benefits (Continued)

The weighted average share price at the date of exercise of share options exercised during 2017 was 73.4 euros (2016: 61.1 euros). There are no options outstanding at the year end.

The fair value of services received in return for share options granted were measured by reference to the fair value of share options granted. The estimate of the fair value of the services received was measured based on a Black-Scholes formula. The main assumptions used to determine the fair values of the options in question were:

Plan	July 2010	Sept 2009
Volatility (1)	34.22%	32.91%
Expected return on share	7.24%	8.01%
Risk-free interest rate (2)	1.59%	2.38%
Dividend growth rate hoped – for (3)	4.99%	4.21%
Fair value of the option (€)	4.43	5.64

- (1) Volatility assumed using a multi-criteria approach based on the mean reversion model applied to a five year series of daily implied volatilities of the VINCI share;
- (2) Rate at 5 years of French government bonds;
- (3) Average return expected by financial analysts over the three years following the grant date adjusted by a theoretical annual growth rate beyond that period.

Performance Shares

Employees have been granted a maximum number of performance shares as follows:

Date of grant	No. of Employees	No. of Shares
20th April 2017	34	27,824
19th April 2016	25	26,528
14th April 2015	22	11,500
16th April 2013	26	23,374
12th April 2012	26	28,496
2nd May 2011	26	30,732
9th July 2010	28	24,780
15th September 2009	24	21,264
2nd January 2008	19	22,800
2nd January 2007	20	27,000

The shares in the schemes prior to 2015 are subject to the following vesting conditions :

- The shares are only definitively allocated at the end of a period of two years, which can be extended to three years by the VINCI Board.
- The number of shares effectively allocated at the end of the vesting period is determined on the basis of changes in a performance indicator during the period.
- The vested shares must be held for a minimum period of two years during which they may not be disposed of

On 14th April 2015 a new long-term incentive plan was set up involving conditional grants to employees, consisting of 'deferred cash' and performance shares. The deferred cash, which falls outside the scope of IFRS2, and performance shares granted will only vest definitively after a period of 3 years. On 19th April 2016, and 20th April 2017, new long-term incentive plans were set up involving conditional grants to employees, consisting of performance shares only. These shares will only vest definitively after a period of three years. For the 2015, 2016 and 2017 schemes vesting is subject to beneficiaries being employed by the Group until the end of the vesting period, and to performance conditions in respect of the performance shares.

The main assumptions used to determine the fair values of the performance shares currently in force are as follows:

	Fair value at grant date €	Fair value compared with share price at grant date %	Risk-free interest rate %
20th April 2017	73.99	82.71	(0.29)
19th April 2016	66.18	84.87	(0.41)
14th April 2015	56.47	83.65	(0.15)
16th April 2013	35.47	80.56	0.11
12th April 2012	36.37	77.00	0.36
2nd May 2011	44.87	82.25	1.81
9th July 2010	35.44	79.85	0.97

17. Employee benefits (Continued)

The total expenses recognised for the period arising from share based payments are as follows:

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Equity settled share based payment expense	922	445

Castor International Savings Scheme

During 2017 and 2016 the VINCI PLC Group offered to its employees the Castor International Savings Scheme which enables employees, through a trust fund, to invest in the equity capital of the Parent Company VINCI SA.

The principal characteristics of the plan are as follows :

- acquisition of VINCI shares purchased on the market on the subscription dates, without discount;
- seven successive subscription periods between April and October 2017 for the 2017 scheme;
- seven successive subscription periods between April and October 2016 for the 2016 scheme;
- financial contribution from the employer company in the form of matching shares (subject to a maximum) provided that :
- investing employees have continuing employment for a period of 3 years after acquisition.
- there is no disposal of shares for 3 years after the subscription date.

2017 Scheme:

Share Purchase Date	Share Price £	No. of employees	No. of Shares
15th May 2017	67.64	703	3,973
15th June 2017	69.56	564	1,350
17th July 2017	69.75	564	1,357
15th August 2017	76.46	529	1,119
15th September 2017	71.57	547	1,356
16th October 2017	72.55	498	1,070
15th November 2017	76.40	455	1,026

2016 Scheme:

Share Purchase Date	Share Price £	No. of employees	No. of Shares
16th May 2016	52.35	675	4,832
15th June 2016	50.62	567	2,087
15th July 2016	56.33	555	1,655
15th August 2016	60.70	543	1,227
15th September 2016	57.53	513	1,163
16th October 2016	61.52	499	1,385

The charge for the year arising from the Castor International Savings Scheme has been calculated based on estimating the number of shares in the scheme which will ultimately vest. The calculation includes an estimate of the number of shares that will fail to vest due to scheme leavers. This estimate is based on actual employee data from 2012 to 2016.

The total amounts recognised for the period arising from the Castor International Savings Scheme are as follows :

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Castor payment expense	773	654
Castor liability at year end	3,073	1,711

18. Reconciliation of movement in capital and reserves

Group	Share capital £000	Translation reserve £000	Retained earnings £000	Total equity £000
At 1st January 2016	263,987	(694)	(175,134)	88,159
Profit for the year	-	-	9,416	9,416
Foreign exchange translation differences	-	(1,687)	-	(1,687)
Actuarial losses on defined benefit schemes	-	-	(1,588)	(1,588)
Taxes on actuarial losses on defined benefit schemes	-	-	382	382
Equity settled transactions	-	-	988	988
Deferred tax recognised directly in equity	-	-	(192)	(192)
At 31st December 2016	263,987	(2,381)	(166,128)	95,478
At 1st January 2017	263,987	(2,381)	(166,128)	95,478
Profit for the year	-	-	21,710	21,710
Foreign exchange translation differences	-	1,161	-	1,161
Actuarial losses on defined benefit schemes	-	-	1,405	1,405
Taxes on actuarial losses on defined benefit schemes	-	-	(239)	(239)
Equity settled transactions	-	-	1,695	1,695
Deferred tax recognised directly in equity	-	-	(404)	(404)
Share capital reduction	(253,987)	-	253,987	-
At 31st December 2017	10,000	(1,220)	112,026	120,806

Share capital

On 22nd December 2017, the Company reduced its shares capital by £253,987,000.

On 10th December 2016, the Company increased its share capital by 50,000,000 £1 shares. These issued shares were fully paid up.

At 31st December 2017, the authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid share capital comprised 10,000,000 £1 ordinary shares (2016: £263,987,266).

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.

Translation reserve

The translation reserve comprises all foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations.

19. Financial instruments

Exposure to credit, liquidity and market risks arises in the normal course of the Group's business. The risks are regularly considered and the impact and how to mitigate them assessed.

Fair values of financial instruments

Trade and other receivables

The fair value of trade and other receivables is estimated as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the balance sheet date if the effect is material.

Trade and other payables

The fair value of trade and other payables is estimated as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the balance sheet date if the effect is material.

Cash and cash equivalents

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents is estimated as its carrying amount where the cash is repayable on demand. Where it is not repayable on demand then the fair value is estimated at the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the balance sheet date.

Fair values

The fair values for each class of financial assets and financial liabilities together with their carrying amounts shown in the balance sheet are as follows:

	Carrying amount and fair value	
	2017	2016
	£000	£000
Cash and cash equivalents	227,685	84,090
Trade and other receivables (note 14)	207,337	309,080
Total financial assets	435,022	393,170
Trade and other payables (note 15)	(387,239)	(397,103)
Borrowings (note 15a)	(22,000)	-
Total financial liabilities	(409,239)	(397,103)
Net financial instruments	25,783	(3,933)

Credit risk

Financial risk management

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or company party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers and cash held at financial institutions.

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. Therefore, the maximum exposure to credit risk at the balance sheet date for the Group was £435,022,000 (2016: £393,170,000) being the total of the carrying amount of financial assets shown in the table above.

The Group has strict credit control procedures for accepting new customers, setting credit limits and dealing with overdue accounts.

An impairment loss provision against a trade receivable is created where it is anticipated that its value is not fully recoverable.

Liquidity risk

Financial risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

The financial liabilities for the Group at 31st December 2017 comprise trade and other payables.

Trade and other payables shown as current liabilities are expected to mature within six months of the balance sheet date.

Market risk

Financial risk management

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates, will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments.

19. Financial instruments (Continued)

Interest rate risk

The Group adopts a policy of ensuring that its exposure to changes in interest rates on bank loans is on a fixed rate basis. At 31st December 2017 the Group had no bank loans (2016 : £nil).

Foreign currency risk

The majority of the Group's operations are within the UK and so exposure to foreign currency risk is reduced. Where necessary, to minimise currency exposures on sale and purchase transactions, the Group enters into forward foreign exchange contracts. There were no significant outstanding forward foreign exchange contracts at the balance sheet date.

20. Capital commitments

The Group had no capital commitments at either 31st December 2017 or 31st December 2016.

21. Operating leases

Non-cancellable operating lease rentals are payable over the duration of leases expiring in:

Group		2017	2016
		£000	£000
Land and Buildings	- within 1 year	1,000	1,809
	- between 2 and 5 years	1,114	1,433
	- over 5 years	20	25
		2,134	3,267
Vehicles	- within 1 year	2,866	2,993
	- between 2 and 5 years	4,590	4,650
	- over 5 years	-	20
		7,456	7,663
Total	- within 1 year	3,866	4,802
	- between 2 and 5 years	5,704	6,083
	- over 5 years	20	45
		9,590	10,930

22. Contingent liabilities

The Company and certain Group undertakings have entered into guarantees relating to bonds, in the normal course of business, from which no losses are expected to arise.

Joint banking facilities available to the Company, its parent undertaking and certain fellow subsidiary undertakings are secured by cross guarantee. At 31st December 2017, the net Group borrowings were £nil (2016: £nil).

23. Related party transactions

Group

Identity of related parties

The Group has a related party relationship with its subsidiaries (see page 61) and fellow subsidiaries of the Ultimate Parent Company, VINCI.

Transactions with key management personnel

There are no additional related party transactions with the Directors (see note 6).

Other related party transactions

Associates and joint ventures

During the year ended 31st December 2017, associates and joint ventures purchased services from the Group in the amount of £46.9m (2016: £36.9m) and as at 31st December 2017 associates and joint ventures owed the Group £0.9m (2016: £nil). Transactions with associates and joint ventures are priced on an arm's length basis and are mainly for the provision of construction and facilities management services.

Companies under common control

During the year, the Group purchased services from fellow subsidiaries of the ultimate parent company, VINCI for £ 21.6m (2016: £25.6m) and fellow subsidiaries purchased services from the Group in the amount of £6.5 m (2016: £3.3m). Transactions with these companies are priced on an arm's length basis and are mainly for the provision of construction and central services such as fleet management. The Parent Company, VINCI Construction charged the Group £4.1m (2016: £4.3m) in royalties and service fees.

At 31st December 2017, fellow subsidiaries owed the Group £38.9m (2016: £38.2m) and the Group owed £16.9m (2016: £67.2m) to fellow subsidiaries.

24. Ultimate parent undertaking

The Company is a subsidiary undertaking of VINCI PLC, incorporated in the United Kingdom.

At 31st December 2017, the ultimate parent undertaking was VINCI, a company incorporated in France which also heads the largest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated. The consolidated accounts of this Group can be obtained from the Company Secretary, VINCI, 1 Cours Ferdinand-de-Lesseps, 92851 Rueil-Malmaison, Cedex, France. The smallest group in which they are consolidated is that headed by VINCI PLC. Copies of VINCI PLC's accounts may be obtained from the Company Secretary, VINCI PLC, Astral House, Imperial Way, Watford, Hertfordshire, WD24 4WW.

Company Statement of Financial Position at 31st December 2017

	Notes	2017 £000	2016 £000
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	4	223	223
Tangible assets	5	233	71
Investments in Group undertakings	6	93,648	93,448
Deferred tax asset	9	1,441	1,945
		95,545	95,687
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	7	170,328	243,691
Cash and cash equivalents		85,884	15,499
		256,212	259,190
Total assets		351,757	354,877
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	8	310,230	315,020
		310,230	315,020
Non-current liabilities			
Employee benefits		494	1,661
Due to parent		15,507	65,507
		16,001	67,168
Total assets		326,231	382,188
Net assets/(liabilities)		25,526	(27,311)
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Parent			
Issued share capital	11	10,000	263,987
Retained earnings	12	15,526	(291,298)
Shareholders' funds/(deficit)		25,526	(27,311)

The Notes on pages 53 to 61 form part of the Financial Statements.
The financial statements were approved by the Board on 5th March 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

B Dupety (Director)
Company registered number:2295904

1. Accounting Policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the financial statements.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101"). The amendments to FRS 101 (2014/15 Cycle) issued in July 2015 and effective immediately have been applied.

In preparing these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("Adopted IFRSs"), but makes amendments where necessary to comply with Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken. In publishing the parent company financial statements here together with the group financial statements the Company has taken advantage of the exemption in S408 of the Companies Act 2006 not to present its individual income statement and related notes that form part of these approved financial statements.

The Company's parent undertaking VINCI PLC includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of VINCI PLC are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and are available to the public and may be obtained from the Company Secretary, VINCI PLC, Astral House, Imperial Way, Watford, Hertfordshire, WD24 4WW.

In these financial statements, the company has applied the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- a Cash Flow Statement and related notes;
- Disclosures in respect of transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries;
- The effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs;
- Disclosures in respect of the compensation of Key Management Personnel

As the consolidated financial statements of VINCI PLC include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 101 available in respect of the following disclosures:

- IFRS2 Share Based Payments in respect of group settled share based payments.

The Company proposes to continue to adopt the reduced disclosure framework of FRS 101 in its next financial statements.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements and in preparing an opening FRS 101 IFRS balance sheet at 1st January 2014 for the purposes of the transition to FRS 101.

Investments

In the Company's financial statements, investments in subsidiary undertakings, associates and joint ventures are stated at cost less amounts written off.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Depreciation is provided evenly on the cost of tangible fixed assets, to write them down to their estimated residual values over their expected useful lives. Where there is evidence of impairment, fixed assets are written down to recoverable amount. Any such write down would be charged to operating profit. The principal anticipated useful lives on a straight line basis are :-

- Property refurbishment - five years
- Plant and machinery - from two to fifteen years
- Computer systems and fixtures & fittings - from three to ten years

Impairment of fixed assets and goodwill

The carrying amounts of the Company's assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the fixed asset may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its income-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the profit and loss account unless it arises on a previously revalued fixed asset. An impairment loss on a revalued fixed asset is recognised in the profit and loss account if it is caused by a clear consumption of economic benefits. Otherwise impairments are recognised in the statement of total recognised gains and losses until the carrying amount reaches the asset's depreciated historic cost.

Impairment losses recognised in respect of income-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to income-generating units, then to any capitalised intangible assets and finally to the carrying amount of the tangible assets in the unit on a pro rata or more appropriate basis. An income generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates income that is largely independent of the income streams from other assets or groups of assets.

Calculation of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount of fixed assets is the greater of their net realisable value and value in use. In assessing value in use, the expected future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the rate of return expected on an equally risky investment. For an asset that does not generate largely independent income streams, the recoverable amount is determined for the income-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Reversals of impairment

An impairment loss is reversed on intangible assets and goodwill only if subsequent external events reverse the effect of the original event which caused the recognition of the impairment or the loss arose on an intangible asset with a readily ascertainable market value and that market value has increased above the impaired carrying amount. For other fixed assets where the recoverable amount increases as a result of a change in economic conditions or in the expected use of the asset then the resultant reversals of the impairment loss should be recognised in the current period.

1. Accounting policies (Continued)

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded using the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the contracted rate or the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date and the gains or losses on translation are included in the profit and loss account.

The assets and liabilities of overseas subsidiary undertakings are translated at the closing exchange rates. Gains and losses arising on these translations are taken to reserves, net of exchange differences arising on related foreign currency borrowings.

Leases

Where assets are financed by leasing agreements which give risks and rewards approximating to ownership ('finance leases') the assets are included in the balance sheet at cost less depreciation in accordance with the normal accounting policy. The present value of future rentals is shown as a liability. The interest element of rental obligations is charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the lease in proportion to the balance of capital repayments outstanding.

All other leases are regarded as operating leases and the total payments made under them are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease terms.

Post retirement benefits

The Company's employees are members of the group-wide VINCI PLC defined benefit pension plan. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company. The net defined benefit cost of the plan is charged to participating entities based on the actuary's calculation of the long term funding rate as a percentage of pensionable earnings.

VINCI PLC also operates a defined contribution scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The amount charged to the profit and loss account in respect of the defined contribution pension plan is the cost relating to the accounting period.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated net realisable value.

Long term contracts

Long term contracts are those extending more than 12 months and of any shorter duration which are material to the activity of the period.

Amounts recoverable on contracts are included in debtors and are valued, inclusive of profit, at work executed at contract prices plus variations less payments on account. Profit on long term contracts is recognised once the outcome can be assessed with reasonable certainty. The margin on each contract is the lower of the margin earned to date and forecast at completion. Full provision is made for anticipated future losses and such losses are included in creditors. Where contract payments received exceed amounts recoverable these amounts are included in creditors.

Amounts recoverable normally include claims only where there is a firm agreement with the client, but when assessing anticipated losses on major contracts a prudent and reasonable estimate of claims can be taken into account.

Taxation

Tax on the profit for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income 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 temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

The following temporary differences are not provided for: the initial recognition of goodwill; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit other than in a business combination; and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner or realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised.

Turnover

Turnover is the total amount receivable by the Company in the ordinary course of business with outside customers for goods supplied and services provided excluding VAT and trade discounts. On long term contracts the estimated sales value of work performed in the year is included.

Share-based payment transactions

The share option programme allows Company employees to acquire shares of the ultimate parent company; these awards are granted by the ultimate parent. The fair value of options granted is recognised as an employee expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The fair value is measured at grant date and spread over the period during which the employees become unconditionally entitled to the options. The fair value of the options is measured using an option valuation model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. The amount recognised as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options that vest except where forfeiture is due only to share prices not achieving the threshold for vesting.

1. Accounting policies (Continued)

Dividends on shares presented within equity

Dividends unpaid at the balance sheet date are only recognised as a liability at that date to the extent that they are appropriately authorised and are no longer at the discretion of the Company. Unpaid dividends that do not meet these criteria are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Cash and liquid reserves

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and cash deposits, typically with maturities of three months or less. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2. Profit for the year

As permitted by Section 408 of the Companies Act 2006, the Company has elected not to present its own profit and loss account for the year.

The auditor's remuneration for audit services to the Company was £193,000 (2016: £197,000).

No other services were provided by the auditor to the Company.

3. Employee benefits

(i) Staff costs during the year amounted to :

	2017	2016
	£000	£000
Wages and salaries	107,443	102,114
Social security costs	11,008	10,433
Reorganisation and restructuring costs	399	528
Other pension costs (note (ii))		
- defined contribution	4,568	4,926
- defined benefits	87	638
Share based payments	1,453	935
	124,958	119,574

The average number of employees during the year was as follows:	2017	2016
	No.	No.
Management	83	80
Administration	953	921
Operations	1,924	1,861
	2,960	2,862

(ii) Other pension costs

Defined Contribution Pension Scheme

The Company operates a defined contribution scheme. The pension cost charge for the period represents contributions payable by the Company to the scheme.

Defined Benefit Pension Schemes

The Company's employees are members of the group-wide VINCI PLC defined benefit pension plan. The net defined benefit cost of the plan is charged to participating entities based on the actuary's calculation of the long term funding rate as a percentage of pensionable earnings.

Additionally, 51 employees are members of the VINCI NHS Pension Scheme (VNHSPS) which is disclosed in note 17 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

(iii) Directors' remuneration

Information relating to directors' emoluments and pension entitlements is disclosed in Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

4. Intangible assets

	Brand name
Cost	£000
At 1st January 2016 and 31st December 2016	223
At 1st January 2017 and 31st December 2017	223
Amortisation	
At 1st January 2016 and 31st December 2016	-
At 1st January 2017 and 31st December 2017	-
Net Book Value	
At 31st December 2016 and 31st December 2017	223

In assessing the useful life of the band name due consideration is given to the existing longevity of the brand, the indefinite life cycle of the construction industry in which it operates and the expected usage of the brand name in the future.

5. Tangible assets

	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Computer systems, fixtures and fittings	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost or valuation				
At 1st January 2016	-	154	24	178
Additions	-	-	30	30
At 31st December 2016	-	154	54	208
Cost or valuation				
At 1st January 2017	-	154	54	208
Additions	258	-	66	324
At 31st December 2017	258	154	120	532
Depreciation				
At 1st January 2016	-	83	24	107
Charged	-	-	30	30
At 31st December 2016	-	83	54	137
Depreciation				
At 1st January 2017	-	83	54	137
Charged	68	71	23	162
At 31st December 2017	68	154	77	299
Net Book Value				
At 31st December 2016	-	71	-	71
At 31st December 2017	190	-	43	233

6. Investments

Cost :	£000
At 1st January 2017	100,887
Additions	300
Disposals	(4,615)
At 31st December 2017	96,572
Amounts written off:	
At 1st January 2017	7,439
Charged	100
Disposals	(4,615)
At 31st December 2017	2,924
Net book value	
At 31st December 2016	93,448
At 31st December 2017	93,648

A full list of the Company's investments in subsidiaries and associated undertakings at 31st December 2017 is given on page 61.

7. Trade receivables

	2017	2016
	£000	£000
Trade receivables	37,328	47,414
Amounts recoverable on contracts	104,446	111,419
Due from parent and fellow subsidiary undertakings	22,121	21,547
Unpaid share capital	-	50,000
Corporation tax	25	4,294
Other receivables	102	5,649
Prepayments and accrued income	6,306	3,368
	170,328	243,691

8. Trade and other payables

	2017	2016
	£000	£000
Trade payables	38,994	36,697
Due to group undertakings	3,054	6,448
Other payables	10,068	2,539
Accruals	196,194	221,734
Payments on account	52,362	44,373
Other tax and social security	9,558	3,229
	310,230	315,020

9. Deferred tax (asset)/liability

Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities

	Assets		Liabilities		Net	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	1,442	1,191	1,442	1,191
Employee benefits	(43)	(282)	-	-	(43)	(282)
Share options	-	(14)	-	-	-	(14)
Losses	(2,840)	(2,840)	-	-	(2,840)	(2,840)
Total (assets)/liabilities	(2,883)	(3,136)	1,442	1,191	(1,441)	(1,945)

The Company also has tax losses of £185,225,346 as at 31st December 2017 (2016: £177,435,850) which have not been recognised as these may only be set against certain profits arising in specific divisions in future accounting periods. Consequently the Company has unrecognised deferred tax assets of £31,488,309 as at 31st December 2017 (2016: £30,164,095).

Movement in deferred tax during the prior year:

	1st January 2016	Recognised in income	Recognised in equity	31st December 2016
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Property, plant and equipment	1,022	169	-	1,191
Employee benefits	100	-	(382)	(282)
Other temporary differences	-	-	-	-
Share options	(23)	(187)	196	(14)
Losses	-	(2,840)	-	(2,840)
	1,099	(2,858)	(186)	(1,945)

Movement in deferred tax during the year:

	1st January 2017	Recognised in income	Recognised in equity	31st December 2017
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Property, plant and equipment	1,191	251	-	1,442
Employee benefits	(282)	-	239	(43)
Share options	(14)	(276)	290	-
Losses	(2,840)	-	-	(2,840)
	(1,945)	(25)	529	(1,441)

10. Operating Leases

Non-cancellable operating lease rentals are payable over the duration of leases expiring in:

	2017	2016
	£000	£000
Land and Buildings		
within 1 year	959	1,077
between 2 and 5 years	1,105	1,243
over 5 years	20	25
	2,084	2,345
Vehicles		
within 1 year	2,718	2,793
between 2 and 5 years	4,222	4,302
over 5 years	-	20
	6,940	7,115
Total		
within 1 year	3,677	3,870
between 2 and 5 years	5,327	5,545
over 5 years	20	45
	9,024	9,460

11. Share capital

Details of the share capital of the Company are included in note 18 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

12. Capital and reserves

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£000	£000	£000
At 1st January 2016	263,987	(294,669)	(30,682)
Profit for the year	-	3,838	3,838
Actuarial losses	-	(1,588)	(1,588)
Taxes on actuarial losses	-	382	382
Equity settled transactions	-	935	935
Deferred tax recognised directly in equity	-	(196)	(196)
At 31st December 2016	263,987	(291,298)	(27,311)
At 1st January 2017	263,987	(291,298)	(27,311)
Profit for the year	-	50,508	50,508
Actuarial losses	-	1,405	1,405
Taxes on actuarial losses	-	(239)	(239)
Equity settled transactions	-	1,453	1,453
Deferred tax recognised directly in equity	-	(290)	(290)
Share capital reduction	(253,987)	253,987	-
At 31st December 2017	10,000	15,526	25,526

A list of investments in subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and jointly controlled operations is given below. Except where otherwise shown all subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and jointly controlled operations are incorporated in Great Britain. All holdings are of ordinary shares and, except where shown, all subsidiary undertakings are 100% owned and jointly controlled entities and jointly controlled operations are 50% owned. Unless otherwise stated all subsidiary undertaking registered office addresses are at Astral House, Imperial Way, Watford, Hertfordshire, WD24 4WW.

Construction

Taylor Woodrow Construction

Pel Interiors Limited

Genflo Technology Limited

VINCI Technology Centre Limited

*Taylor Woodrow Civil Engineering Limited

*Taylor Woodrow Construction Southern Limited

*Taylor Woodrow Management Limited

*Taymin (Private) Limited

*Taywood Engineering Limited

VINCI Partnerships Limited

Powertest Limited

FACEO FM UK Limited

Facilities

VINCI Facilities Partnerships Limited
(formerly VINCIMouchel Limited)

PFI & Developments

VINCI UK Developments Limited

*VINCI Education Limited

International

*Taylor Woodrow International Limited (registered office address:Astral House, Imperial Way, Watford, Hertfordshire, WD24 4WW)

*Taylor Woodrow International Qatar LLC (registered office address : PO Box 201896, Doha,Qatar)

*Taylor Woodrow International Construction LLC (registered office address: Office #10, 12th Floor, Prestige Tower-17, Near Capital Mall, 79th Street, Mohammed Bin Zayed City, Abu Dhabi, UAE. P.O.Box 95187)

VINCI Construction UK (Saudi Arabia) Limited (registered office address: Sakura Building, Al Madinah Road, Al Salama District, 4th Floor, Office No. 405

Jointly controlled entities

Construction

VINCI Environment UK Limited

John Jones (Excavation) Limited

Investments

The following companies registered office addresses are at Park Point, 17 High Street, Longbridge, Birmingham, B31 2UQ:

*VSM Estates Limited

*VSM Estates (Uxbridge) Limited

*VSM (NCGM) Limited

*VSM Estates (Ashchurch) Limited

Jointly controlled operations

Construction

The Balfour Beatty VINCI Joint Venture

The Costain VINCI Joint Venture

The Taylor Woodrow Construction Alstom Transport Joint Venture

The BBMV Joint Venture (participation between 5% and 50% on various projects)

The Hochtief VINCI Joint Venture

The King's Cross Joint Venture

The M6 DFBO Joint Venture (33% participant)

The Taylor Woodrow Construction BAM Nuttall Joint Venture

The Channel Tunnel Rail Link (CTRL) Joint Venture

The A6 Clapham Bypass Joint Venture

The Integrated Health Projects Joint Venture

The VINCI Joint Venture (participation between 0% and 100% on projects)

*100% of the group's interest is held by a subsidiary undertaking

VINCI Construction UK Limited
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VINCI Construction UK is part of VINCI, a world leader in concessions and construction.

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