

Company Registration No. 02997389 (England and Wales)

BARRY WOOD PLANT HIRE LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017



BARRY WOOD PLANT HIRE LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	G A Vaughan	(Appointed 8 May 2018)
Company number	02997389	
Registered office	Field Farm Batham Gate Road Fairfield Buxton SK17 7HS	
Auditor	Booth Ainsworth LLP Alpha House 4 Greek Street Stockport Cheshire SK3 8AB	

BARRY WOOD PLANT HIRE LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Strategic report	1
Director's report	2
Director's responsibilities statement	3
Independent auditor's report	4 - 5
Profit and loss account	6
Statement of comprehensive income	7
Balance sheet	8
Statement of changes in equity	9
Statement of cash flows	10
Notes to the financial statements	11 - 22

BARRY WOOD PLANT HIRE LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

The director presents the strategic report and financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2017.

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of plant hire.

The results for the year are set out on page 5.

On 31 August 2017 the company transferred substantial fixed assets to its ultimate holding company, Woods (Buxton) Limited.

Fair review of the business

The results for the year and the financial position at the year end have been considered by the directors who expect an improvement in performance and growth in the future.

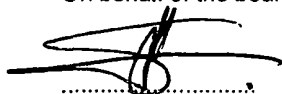
Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties are those affecting the status of the plant hire industry within the UK.

Financial key performance indicators

Gross profit for the year was 3.42% compared to 8.88% in the previous year. A large proportion of the equipment hire costs included within cost of sales is paid up to the company's ultimate parent, Woods (Buxton) Limited, and so is within the control of the group.

On behalf of the board



G A Vaughan

Director

19/7/2018

BARRY WOOD PLANT HIRE LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

The director presents his annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2017.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of plant hire.

Director

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

J Wood	(Resigned 3 November 2017)
A Hattersley	(Resigned 21 May 2018)
J Butterworth	(Resigned 31 August 2017)
G A Vaughan	(Appointed 8 May 2018)

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 6.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The director does not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Auditor

The auditor, Booth Ainsworth LLP, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

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

On behalf of the board



G A Vaughan

Director

Date: 19.07.18

BARRY WOOD PLANT HIRE LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

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

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

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

The director is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

BARRY WOOD PLANT HIRE LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF BARRY WOOD PLANT HIRE LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Barry Wood Plant Hire Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 October 2017 which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 October 2017 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the director has not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The director is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the strategic report and the director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the director's report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

BARRY WOOD PLANT HIRE LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF BARRY WOOD PLANT HIRE LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the director's report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of director

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's 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.


Mr Steve Pullen (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Booth Ainsworth LLP
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

26/7/18

Alpha House
4 Greek Street
Stockport
Cheshire
SK3 8AB

BARRY WOOD PLANT HIRE LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover	3	7,228,799	7,518,075
Cost of sales		(6,981,571)	(6,850,476)
Gross profit		247,228	667,599
Administrative expenses		(623,348)	(593,672)
Operating (loss)/profit	4	(376,120)	73,927
Interest receivable and similar income	7	67	295
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(132,799)	(82,518)
Loss before taxation		(508,852)	(8,296)
Tax on loss	9	27,231	(15,164)
Loss for the financial year		(481,621)	(23,460)

The Profit And Loss Account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

BARRY WOOD PLANT HIRE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

	2017	2016
	£	£
Loss for the year	(481,621)	(23,460)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total comprehensive income for the year	(481,621)	(23,460)
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BARRY WOOD PLANT HIRE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Goodwill	10		1		1
Tangible assets	11		1,380,011		3,949,646
			<u>1,380,012</u>		<u>3,949,647</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	12	8,161,805		7,256,759	
Cash at bank and in hand		5,757		100,333	
		<u>8,167,562</u>		<u>7,357,092</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(2,036,353)		(2,101,360)	
Net current assets			<u>6,131,209</u>		<u>5,255,732</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>7,511,221</u>		<u>9,205,379</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14		(413,388)		(1,598,694)
Provisions for liabilities	17		(34,996)		(62,227)
Net assets			<u><u>7,062,837</u></u>		<u><u>7,544,458</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	20		2		2
Profit and loss reserves			7,062,835		7,544,456
Total equity			<u><u>7,062,837</u></u>		<u><u>7,544,458</u></u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 19/7/2018 and are signed on its behalf by:


GA Vaughan
Director

Company Registration No. 02997389

BARRY WOOD PLANT HIRE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 November 2015	2	7,567,916	7,567,918
Year ended 31 October 2016:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(23,460)	(23,460)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 October 2016	2	7,544,456	7,544,458
Year ended 31 October 2017:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(481,621)	(481,621)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 October 2017	2	7,062,835	7,062,837
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BARRY WOOD PLANT HIRE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations	23		(137,663)	1,019,091	
Interest paid			(132,799)	(82,518)	
Income taxes paid			-	(60,847)	
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities			(270,462)	875,726	
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(206,031)		(1,900,629)	
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets		2,075,015		47,782	
Interest received		67		295	
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities			1,869,051	(1,852,552)	
Financing activities					
Payment of finance leases obligations		(1,920,231)		673,230	
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities			(1,920,231)	673,230	
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents			(321,642)	(303,596)	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			100,333	403,929	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			(221,309)	100,333	
Relating to:					
Cash at bank and in hand			5,757	100,333	
Bank overdrafts included in creditors payable within one year			(227,066)	-	

BARRY WOOD PLANT HIRE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Barry Wood Plant Hire Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Field Farm, Batham Gate Road, Fairfield, Buxton, SK17 7HS.

1.1 Accounting convention

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

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

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

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

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position' – Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' – Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' – Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment' – Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' – Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Woods (Buxton) Limited. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, Unit 1 Arclid Industrial Units, Arclid, Sandbach, Cheshire, CW11 4SY.

1.2 Going concern

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

BARRY WOOD PLANT HIRE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Plant and machinery	20% reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	20% reducing balance
Computer equipment	25% reducing balance

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

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

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

BARRY WOOD PLANT HIRE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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

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

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

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

1.8 Financial instruments

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

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

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

Basic financial assets

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

Other financial assets

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

BARRY WOOD PLANT HIRE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

Derecognition of financial assets

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

Classification of financial liabilities

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

Basic financial liabilities

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

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

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

Other financial liabilities

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

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

BARRY WOOD PLANT HIRE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.9 Equity instruments

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

1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

BARRY WOOD PLANT HIRE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.13 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

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

3 Turnover and other revenue

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

	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Plant Hire	7,228,799	7,518,075
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	2017 £	2016 £
Other significant revenue		
Interest income	67	295
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
United Kingdom	7,228,799	7,518,075
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

BARRY WOOD PLANT HIRE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

4 Operating (loss)/profit

	2017 £	2016 £
Operating (loss)/profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	4,750	3,900
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	30,716	34,284
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	723,071	714,141
(Profit)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(53,136)	24,053
Operating lease charges	190,501	165,638

5 Employees

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

	2017 Number	2016 Number
Staff	68	66

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2017 £	2016 £
Wages and salaries	2,418,202	2,378,797
Pension costs	58,402	52,726
	2,476,604	2,431,523

6 Director's remuneration

	2017 £	2016 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	80,288	77,650

7 Interest receivable and similar income

	2017 £	2016 £
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	67	295

BARRY WOOD PLANT HIRE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

8 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2017	2016
	£	£
Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	132,799	82,518

9 Taxation

	2017	2016
	£	£
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(27,231)	15,164

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

	2017	2016
	£	£
Loss before taxation	(508,852)	(8,296)
Expected tax credit based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.41% (2016: 20.00%)	(98,768)	(1,659)
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	3,810	3,722
Gains not taxable	-	4,811
Unutilised tax losses carried forward	99,404	17,840
Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets	(27,231)	15,164
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(150,756)	(174,398)
Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	146,310	149,684
Taxation (credit)/charge for the year	(27,231)	15,164

10 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
At 1 November 2016 and 31 October 2017	1
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 November 2016 and 31 October 2017	-
Carrying amount	
At 31 October 2017	1
At 31 October 2016	1

BARRY WOOD PLANT HIRE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

11 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 November 2016	5,700,381	48,831	36,326	5,785,538
Additions	203,909	753	1,371	206,033
Disposals	(4,033,670)	-	(12,768)	(4,046,438)
At 31 October 2017	1,870,620	49,584	24,929	1,945,133
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 November 2016	1,774,591	37,512	23,789	1,835,892
Depreciation charged in the year	745,166	2,402	6,219	753,787
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(2,012,092)	-	(12,465)	(2,024,557)
At 31 October 2017	507,665	39,914	17,543	565,122
Carrying amount				
At 31 October 2017	1,362,955	9,670	7,386	1,380,011
At 31 October 2016	3,925,792	11,318	12,536	3,949,646

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts.

	2017 £	2016 £
Plant and machinery	1,362,404	3,803,311
Depreciation charge for the year in respect of leased assets	723,071	714,141

12 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,449,763	1,455,588
Amounts owed by group undertakings	6,599,169	5,637,835
Other debtors	10	10
Prepayments and accrued income	112,863	163,326
	8,161,805	7,256,759

BARRY WOOD PLANT HIRE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

13 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	15	227,066	-
Obligations under finance leases	16	567,266	1,302,191
Trade creditors		596,162	485,210
Other taxation and social security		339,442	279,442
Accruals and deferred income		306,417	34,517
		<u>2,036,353</u>	<u>2,101,360</u>

14 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Obligations under finance leases	16	<u>413,388</u>	<u>1,598,694</u>

Amounts owed under finance lease obligations are secured on the assets concerned.

15 Loans and overdrafts

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank overdrafts	<u>227,066</u>	<u>-</u>
Payable within one year	<u>227,066</u>	<u>-</u>

The bank hold a fixed and floating charge over the company's assets and a debenture dated 3 August 2017.

16 Finance lease obligations

	2017 £	2016 £
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:		
Within one year	567,266	1,302,191
In two to five years	413,388	1,598,694
	<u>980,654</u>	<u>2,900,885</u>

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain items of plant and machinery. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is 3 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

BARRY WOOD PLANT HIRE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

17 Provisions for liabilities

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Deferred tax liabilities	18	34,996	62,227

18 Deferred taxation

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

	Liabilities 2017 £	Liabilities 2016 £
Balances:		
Accelerated capital allowances	48,781	62,227
Tax losses	(13,785)	-
	<u>34,996</u>	<u>62,227</u>
Movements in the year:		2017 £
Liability at 1 November 2016		62,227
Credit to profit or loss		(27,231)
Liability at 31 October 2017		<u>34,996</u>

19 Retirement benefit schemes

	2017 £	2016 £
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	58,402	52,726

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

20 Share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

BARRY WOOD PLANT HIRE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

20 Share capital

(Continued)

21 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Within one year	3,241	12,157
Between two and five years	432	3,097
	<u>3,673</u>	<u>15,254</u>

22 Controlling party

The parent company is Sustainable Quarrying and Tanker Services Group Limited, which is controlled by its directors. Its registered office is Unit 1, Arclid Industrial Units, Arclid, Sandbach, Cheshire, CW11 5SY.

The ultimate parent company is Woods (Buxton) Limited, which is controlled by its directors. Its registered office, where group accounts are available from, is Unit 1, Arclid Industrial Units, Arclid, Sandbach, Cheshire, CW11 5SY.

23 Cash generated from operations

	2017 £	2016 £
Loss for the year after tax	(481,621)	(23,460)
Adjustments for:		
Taxation (credited)/charged	(27,231)	15,164
Finance costs	132,799	82,518
Investment income	(67)	(295)
(Gain)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(53,136)	24,053
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	753,787	748,425
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(905,046)	203,478
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	442,852	(30,792)
Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations	<u>(137,663)</u>	<u>1,019,091</u>