

BARNWOOD GENERAL WORKS LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021



BARNWOOD GENERAL WORKS LIMITED

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BARNWOOD GENERAL WORKS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors S W Carey
 G F Cook
 M J Williams
 A A Mckenna

Company secretary M J Williams

Registered office 203 Barnwood Road
 Gloucester
 GL4 3HS

Auditors Hazlewoods LLP
 Staverton Court
 Staverton
 Cheltenham
 GL51 0UX

BARNWOOD GENERAL WORKS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Directors of the company

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

S W Carey

G F Cook

M J Williams - Company secretary and director

A A McKenna

Principal activity

The company did not trade during the year.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis other than that of a going concern on the grounds that the Company ceased to trade during the prior year. The directors do not expect the Company to recommence trading and accordingly the going concern basis of preparation is no longer appropriate.

Disclosure of information to the auditors

Each director has taken the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditors are unaware.

Reappointment of auditors

Hazlewoods LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office.

Small companies provision statement

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the Board on 22nd September 2022 and signed on its behalf by:



M J Williams
Company secretary and director

BARNWOOD GENERAL WORKS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

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

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

BARNWOOD GENERAL WORKS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BARNWOOD GENERAL WORKS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Barnwood General Works Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2021, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, 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 Section 1A '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 December 2021 and of its results 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.

Emphasis of matter - Financial statements prepared other than on a going concern basis

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis other than that of a going concern on the grounds that the Company's trade and all of its assets and liabilities were sold during the year. The directors do not expect that the Company will recommence trading and accordingly the going concern basis of preparation is no longer appropriate.

Other information

The directors are 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.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

BARNWOOD GENERAL WORKS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BARNWOOD GENERAL WORKS LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' Report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that material misstatements in the financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with the ISAs (UK).

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of fraud, including irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, our procedures included the following:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks applicable to the company financial statements or that had a fundamental effect on the operations of the company. We determined that the most significant laws and regulations included United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, UK Companies Act 2006 and taxation laws;
- We understood how the company is complying with those legal and regulatory frameworks by making enquiries of the management and those responsible for legal and compliance procedures.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

BARNWOOD GENERAL WORKS LIMITED

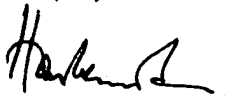
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BARNWOOD GENERAL WORKS LIMITED

- identifying and assessing the design effectiveness of controls management has in place to prevent and detect fraud;
- understanding how those charged with governance considered and addressed the potential for override of controls or other inappropriate influence over the financial reporting process;
- challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in its significant accounting estimates; and
- identifying and testing journal entries, in particular any journal entries with unusual characteristics.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at 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.



Paul Fussell (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Hazlewoods LLP, Statutory Auditor

Staverton Court
Staverton
Cheltenham
GL51 0UX

Date: 22/09/2022

BARNWOOD GENERAL WORKS LIMITED**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Turnover		-	4,489,838
Cost of sales		-	(3,761,439)
Gross profit		-	728,399
Administrative expenses		-	(919,171)
Other operating income	3	-	84,129
Operating loss		-	(106,643)
Other interest receivable and similar income		-	1,551
Interest payable and similar charges		-	(334)
Loss before tax		-	(105,426)
Taxation	5	-	137,471
Profit for the financial year		-	32,045

The above results were derived from discontinuing operations as a result of the company's trade being hived up into Barnwood Limited (Formerly Barnwood Construction Limited) on 31 December 2020.

The company has no other comprehensive income for the year.

BARNWOOD GENERAL WORKS LIMITED

(REGISTRATION NUMBER: 03360909)
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Current assets			
Debtors	6	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Total equity		<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 22nd September 2022 and signed on its behalf by:



M J Williams
Company secretary and director

The notes on pages 10 to 15 form an integral part of these financial statements.

BARNWOOD GENERAL WORKS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 January 2021	<u>1,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,000</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u><u>1,000</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>1,000</u></u>

	Share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 January 2020	1,000	389,337	390,337
Profit for the year	-	32,045	32,045
Dividends	<u>-</u>	<u>(421,382)</u>	<u>(421,382)</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u><u>1,000</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>1,000</u></u>

The notes on pages 10 to 15 form an integral part of these financial statements.

BARNWOOD GENERAL WORKS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:
203 Barnwood Road
Gloucester
GL4 3HS

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (March 2018), which is effective for accounting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2019.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared on a basis other than that of a going concern, under the historical cost convention, as modified by the recognition of certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

The presentational currency of the financial statements is Pounds Sterling, being the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest Pound.

Summary of disclosure exemptions

Barnwood General Works Limited meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it in respect of its financial statements. Exemptions have been taken in relation to financial instruments, presentation of statement of cash flows and remuneration of key management personnel.

Going concern

As mentioned above, the Company has ceased to trade and as there are no plans to recommence trade in the future the going concern basis of preparation is not appropriate. The financial statements have therefore been prepared on a basis other than a going concern.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts 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 if the revision affects only that period; or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Judgements

No significant judgements have been made by management in preparing these financial statements.

BARNWOOD GENERAL WORKS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

No key sources of estimation uncertainty have been identified by management in preparing these financial statements other than those detailed in these accounting policies.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable in respect of construction contracts and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the company.

Turnover from the supply of services represents the value of services provided under contracts to the extent that there is a right to consideration and is recorded at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Where a contract has only been partially completed at the balance sheet date, turnover represents the fair value of the service provided to date based on the stage of completion of the contract activity at the balance sheet date.

Where the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, revenue and costs are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the balance sheet date. This is measured by the proportion that contract costs incurred for work performed to date bear to the estimated total contract costs. Variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments are included to the extent that the amount can be measured reliably and its receipt is considered probable. Where the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognised to the extent of contract costs incurred where it is probable they will be recoverable. Contract costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred.

Costs associated with contracts are included in stock to the extent that they cannot be matched with contract work accounted for as turnover.

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

Government grants

Government grants are recognised based on the accrual model and are measured at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are classified as relating either to revenue or to assets. Grants relating to revenue are recognised in income over the period in which the related costs are recognised. Grants relating to assets are recognised over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and on unused tax losses or tax credits in the company. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

BARNWOOD GENERAL WORKS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Asset class

Motor vehicles
Plant and machinery

Depreciation method and rate

20% to 25% straight line
15% straight line

Investments

Interest income on debt securities, where applicable, is recognised in income using the effective interest method.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. All trade debtors are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted cost of cash expected to be received. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the debtors.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and all are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted amount of cash expected to be paid.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

BARNWOOD GENERAL WORKS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Provisions for terminations benefits are recognised only when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or of a group of employees before their normal retirement date or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made in order to encourage voluntary redundancy.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

Financial instruments

Classification

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities such as trade and other receivables and payables, loans from related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability on the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expenses in the profit and loss account.

Debt instruments like loans and other receivables and payables are initially measured at present value of the future payments and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms of financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an outright short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially and subsequently, at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Recognition and measurement

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an assets value and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the assets original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract. For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an assets carrying amount and the best estimate, which is an approximation, of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount recognised in the statement of financial position when there is an 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.

Impairment

At each reporting date non-financial assets not carried at fair value, such as property, plant and equipment are reviewed to determine whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any asset or group of related assets, which is the higher of value in use and the fair value less costs to sell, is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If the recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

BARNWOOD GENERAL WORKS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

3 Other operating income

The analysis of the company's other operating income for the year is as follows:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Government grants	-	84,129

Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme

The company received grants in relation to the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS) which are accounted as revenue grants. £nil (2020 - £84,129) was credited to the profit and loss account in relation to this grant and the amount due at the end of the year was £nil (2020 - £nil).

The company did not directly or indirectly benefit from any other forms of government grants.

4 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, analysed by category was as follows:

	2021	2020
	No.	No.
Site staff	-	11
Administrative and management staff	-	11
	-	22

5 Taxation

Tax charged/(credited) in the profit and loss account

	2021	2020
	£	£
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax adjustment to prior periods	-	(135,148)
Deferred taxation		
Arising from origination and reversal of timing differences	-	(2,323)
Tax (credited)/ charged in the income statement	-	(137,471)

BARNWOOD GENERAL WORKS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

6 Debtors

	2021	2020
	£	£
Amounts owed by related parties	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

7 Related party transactions

Amounts due from group undertakings are disclosed in note 6 of these financial statements.

8 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent is Barnwood Group Limited, incorporated in England and Wales. The ultimate parent is Barnwood Group Holdings Limited on behalf of Barnwood Employee Ownership Trust, incorporated in England and Wales.