Registered number: 01819014

BARHALE RESPONSE LTD

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

D A Curran

A N Flowerday

Company secretary

A K Sheppard

Registered number

01819014

Registered office

Barhale House

Bescot Crescent

Walsall England WS1 4NN

Independent auditor

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

The Colmore Building 20 Colmore Circus Birmingham

B4 6AT

Bank

Lloyds Bank Pic 125 Colmore Row Birmingham West Midlands

B3 3SF

Notes to the Financial Statements

BARHALE RESPONSE LTD

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DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £201,734 (2020: loss £101,949).

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2020: £Nil).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

D A Curran A N Flowerday

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' 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, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'). 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 and profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

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

BARHALE PROPERTIES LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

Financial instruments

The company's principal financial instrument are amounts recoverable on contracts and amounts owed by group undertakings. The company has other financial instruments, such as trade creditors and accruals which arise directly from its operations. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to provide finance for the company's operations. The company does not enter into derivative transactions.

It is, and has been throughout the period under review, the company's policy that no trading in financial instruments shall be undertaken. The main risks arising from the company's financial instruments are liquidity risk and credit risk.

Liquidity risk

The company manages liquidity through actively monitoring its cash flow requirements to ensure it maximises its available cash and funding headroom.

Credit risk

The company has a high quality customer base and the receivables balances are monitored on an ongoing basis in order to mitigate any exposure to bad debts.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

As permitted by the Articles of Association, the directors have the benefit of an indemnity which is a qualifying third party indemnity provision as defined by section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. The indemnity was in force throughout the last financial year and is currently in force.

Going concern

The directors believe that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

The directors of Barhale Holdings Plc, the company's ultimate parent company, have prepared monthly cash flow forecasts for the Group to 30 June 2023 and stress tested these for reasonably possible alternative scenarios. These show that based on the Group's order book and use of its currently agreed available facilities to December 2024, the Group will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

Amid ongoing uncertainty around the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, the group continue to apply appropriate social distancing, detection and other precautionary measures at all sites and offices. This, along with fact that our activities are categorised as Essential Works means there is no material impact anticipated on our future site operations.

In December 2021, the Group entered into an asset based facilities agreement, providing funding to support the anticipated future investment and growth in the business. The agreement contains various terms and covenants and the ability of the Group to comply with these was compared to various worst case scenarios regarding revenues, margin and fixed costs. Based on these forecasts the directors consider the Group will remain compliant with the terms and covenants contained within this agreement and this source of funding will remain in place until December 2024.

The company has received confirmation of continuing financial support from the ultimate parent company, Barhale Holdings Plc, which confirms that it will provide sufficient funds for the company to meet its financial obligations for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approving these financial statements.

Based on the above, the directors believe that it remains appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors confirm that:

- so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- the directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

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

Small companies note

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

This report was approved by the board on 22^{-1} Mmc7 222 and signed on its behalf.

andrew Mcholas Flowerday

A N Flowerday Director



Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Barhale Response Ltd (the 'company') for the year, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position 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 Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2021 and of its result 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 are responsible for concluding on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the auditor's opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks associated with the company's business model including effects arising from macro-economic uncertainties such as Brexit and Covid-19, we assessed and challenged the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors and the related disclosures and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.



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

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

The responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the 'Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements' section of this report.

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.

Opinions on other matters 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.

Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

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 Directors' Report.



Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, 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.

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



Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. 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).

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Company and determined that the most significant are those that relate to the reporting frameworks (FRS 102 and Companies Act 2006).
- We communicated relevant laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.
- We enquired of management and those charged with governance, concerning the Company's policies and procedures relating to:
 - the identification, evaluation and compliance with laws and regulations; and
 - the detection and response to the risks of fraud.
- We enquired of management and those charged with governance, whether they were aware of any
 instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations or whether they had any knowledge of actual,
 suspected or alleged fraud.
- Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:
 - evaluation of the programmes and controls established to address the risks related to irregularities and fraud;
 - testing manual journal entries, in particular journal entries relating to management estimates and entries determined to be large or relating to unusual transactions:
 - identifying and testing related party transactions.
- These audit procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error and detecting irregularities that result from fraud is inherently more difficult than detecting those that result from error, as fraud may involve collusion, deliberate concealment, forgery or intentional misrepresentations. Also, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it.



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.

David White BA FCA

Senior Statutory Auditor for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants

Birmingham Date: 22/3/2022

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Turnover	3	-	30,978
Cost of sales		•	(2,098)
Gross profit	· <u>-</u>	•	28,880
Administrative expenses		- *	(130,829)
Operating loss	_		(101,949)
Tax on profit/(loss)		201,734	-
Loss for the financial year	_	201,734	(101,949)

There was no other comprehensive income for 2021 (2020: £Nil).

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

BARHALE RESPONSE LTD REGISTERED NUMBER:01819014

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2021

	Note		2021 £		2020 £
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	235,943		16,986	
Cash at bank and in hand	8	2,472		2,472	
	-	238,415	_	19,458	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(72,276)		(55,053)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	166,139		(35,595)
Total assets less current liabilities		-	166,139	-	(35,595)
Net assets/(liabilities)		- -	166,139	_	(35,595)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1,000		1,000
Profit and loss account			165,139		(36,595)
		_	166,139	_	(35,595)

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

andrew Mcholas Flowerday

A N Flowerday

Director

Date: 21/3/2022

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

1. General information

Barhale Response Ltd is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales. Registered number: 01819014. Its registered head office is located at Barhale House, Bescot Crescent, Walsall, England, WS1 4NN.

The principal activity of the company is the construction of water projects.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The functional and presentational currency of the company is Sterling (£).

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The directors believe that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

The directors of Barhale Holdings Plc, the company's ultimate parent company, have prepared monthly cash flow forecasts for the Group to 30 June 2023 and stress tested these for reasonably possible alternative scenarios. These show that based on the Group's order book and use of its currently agreed available facilities to December 2024, the Group will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

Amid ongoing uncertainty around the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, the group continue to apply appropriate social distancing, detection and other precautionary measures at all sites and offices. This, along with fact that our activities are categorised as Essential Works means there is no material impact anticipated on our future site operations.

In December 2021, the Group entered into an asset based facilities agreement, providing funding to support the anticipated future investment and growth in the business. The agreement contains various terms and covenants and the ability of the Group to comply with these was compared to various worst case scenarios regarding revenues, margin and fixed costs. Based on these forecasts the directors consider the Group will remain compliant with the terms and covenants contained within this agreement and this source of funding will remain in place until December 2024.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Revenue

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the value of work carried out during the year when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

Revenue from the sale of spare parts is recognised when the company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods and services supplied. Significant risks and rewards are generally considered to be transferred to the buyer when the customer has taken undisputed delivery of the goods and services.

Rental income arising from operating leases on properties owned by the company is accounted for on a straight line basis over a period commencing on the start of the lease. Rental revenue excludes service charges and other costs directly receivable from tenants.

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Current and deferred taxation

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

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 income.

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

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

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

2.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Long-term leasehold property - 3 - 5 years Fixtures and fittings - 3 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.9 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the 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 or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

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 the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's 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 asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported 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.

3. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Revenue arising from contracting services	•	30,978

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

4. Auditor's remuneration

Auditor's remuneration of £5,570 (2020: £3,800) has been borne by Barhale Limited, a company also under the control of Barhale Holdings Plc.

Fees payable to the Company's auditor in relation to non-audit services are disclosed, on a consolidated basis, in the consolidated financial statements of Barhale Holdings Plc.

5. Employees

The Company has no employees other than the directors, who did not receive any remuneration (2020: £Nil).

Tangible fixed assets

At 30 June 2021

Net book value

At 30 June 2021

At 30 June 2020

6.

7.

217,190

BARHALE RESPONSE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Long-term leasehold property £	Fixtures and fittings	Total £
Cost			
At 1 July 2020	41,676	175,514	217,190
At 30 June 2021	41,676	175,514	217,190
Depreciation At 1 July 2020	41,676	175,514	217,190

41,676

175,514

Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Amounts owed by joint ventures	16,225	-
Amounts recoverable on long term contracts	3,000	3,000
Other debtors	14,984	10,409
Tax recoverable	•	3,577
Deferred taxation	201,734	-
	235,943	16,986

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Provisions on amounts recoverable on long term contracts amounting to £Nil (2020: £Nil) have been recognised within profit and loss during the year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

8.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	2,472 =	2,472
9.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Trade creditors	3,395	3,395
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	68,881	51,658
		72,276	55,053

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

10. Contingent liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities on 30 June 2021 or 30 June 2020.

11. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption available within Section 33 of FRS 102 to not disclose transactions with other wholly owned members of the group headed by Barhale Holdings Plc.

12. Controlling party

Barhale Holdings Plc is the company's ultimate parent company and the company's ultimate controlling party is D A Curran.

Barhale Holdings Plc is the largest and smallest group of undertakings into which the results of the company are consolidated. The financial statements of Barhale Holdings Plc are available from Companies House.