COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 00957471

BARTON PLANT LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 September 2019

BARTON PLANT LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

CONTENTS	PAGES

BARTON PLANT LIMITED

OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS	Mrs E Ayres Mr M J Ayres
REGISTERED OFFICE	The Old Piggeries Cranford Road Burton Latimer Kettering Northants NN15 5TB
AUDITOR	Meadows & Co Limited Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor Headlands House 1 Kings Court Kettering Parkway Kettering NN15 6WJ
BANKERS	HSBC Bank Plc 15 High Street Market Harborough Leicestershire LE16 7NN

BARTON PLANT LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

The directors present their strategic report and the financial statements for the period ended 30 September 2019.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company is that of construction, earthmoving, and soil stabilisation . Our core focus is on quality of workmanship and our approach to solving technically challenging problems for our clients. We harness over 60 years of experience delivering projects across a broad spectrum including major highways improvements, commercial developments and housing schemes.

BUSINESS REVIEW

The business has experienced ongoing trading challenges, having been impacted by project losses on a small number of high value contracts as a consequence of operational management issues. This has been compounded by challenging trading conditions and unseasonably wet weather impacting ability to both tender and deliver. We have taken active steps to restructure the operational management team, streamline delivery teams to refocus our core business offering to earthworks stabilisation and ground engineering which are at the centre of Barton's legacy. The business has seen the benefit of these changes already in trading activity and diversification of our client base and we are now seeing a return to project profitability. The new team is operated at a significantly lower cost with further key reductions and cost saving initiatives by leveraging Group shared services to support the businesses stabilisation and return to profitability. Additionally, changes have been made at a parent company level to support the business in the financial reporting and KPIs have been modified with greater controls which has significantly reduced the businesses risk exposure and enabled us to be reactive and make better informed decisions enabling the execution of business strategy. With the financial strength of the wider Group of companies it is the directors' opinion the business has stabilised. However the current economic climate continues to be challenging, with continued uncertainty regards Brexit, the ongoing Covid pandemic and the financial impact of operational management issues in prior years , we anticipate a marginal profit without group charges in the next financial year and have an aggressive business plan to deliver year on year increases in margins within the next 2-3 years. Our parent company remains committed to Barton's future and continues to support and invest in the business to turn around trading performance. Looking ahead, despite the pandemic which has crippled the UK economy, the business now has great promise to build on its core strengths of Earthmoving and Stabilisation. The government has been clear in its message of ongoing support of the construction industry and continues to invest and provide financial aid to business in this sector where needed. Further pandemic and macroeconomic issues allowing, we anticipate 2020/21 year will see the restructuring changes in the business come together and a a marginal return to profitability.

FINANCIAL KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The company has three financial key performance indicators. Working capital management is an important target for the business and is measured through the value of current assets. Turnover and gross margins are seen by management as key measures of the company's performance. Overall profitability is also key to the measurement of the company's performance and is reviewed at the profit before tax level.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 12 November 2020 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr M J Ayres

Director

Registered office:

The Old Piggeries

Cranford Road

Burton Latimer

Kettering

Northants

NN15 5TB

BARTON PLANT LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 September 2019 .

DIRECTORS

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

Mrs E Ayres

Ms C L N Greenwood

DIVIDENDS

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The directors currently see business confidence being strong in the construction sector in which it operates.

Continued strong relationships with long standing customers are expected to provide opportunities to deliver against the growth objectives set for the next 12 months and beyond.

Business development in terms of opportunities from new customers has been won on the back of efficient delivery and providing value adding solutions to clients.

Capital investment plans in the business over the next 12 months demonstrate the reinvestment commitment to the growth plan.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION IN THE STRATEGIC REPORT

The directors have chosen, in accordance with section 414C(11) of the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Report) Regulations 2013, to set out in the company's strategic report information required by schedule 7 of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, 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). 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 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 then apply them consistently; - make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; - prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business. The 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. AUDITOR

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

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

This report was approved by the board of directors on 12 November 2020 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr M J Ayres

Director

Registered office:

The Old Piggeries

Cranford Road

Burton Latimer

Kettering

Northants

NN15 5TB

BARTON PLANT LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BARTON PLANT LIMITED

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

OPINION

We have audited the financial statements of Barton Plant Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 September 2019 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, statement of financial position and the related notes, 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 30 September 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended; - have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; - 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 directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or

– the directors have 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 other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. 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 strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and

– the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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 or the directors' report. 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

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. As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also: - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control. - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors. - Conclude 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 auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern. - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation. We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit. 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 Kelland
(Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of
Meadows & Co Limited
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor
Headlands House
1 Kings Court
Kettering Parkway
Kettering
NN15 6WJ
12 November 2020

BARTON PLANT LIMITED

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

	Note	2019	2018 *(restated)*
		£	£
TURNOVER	4	11,273,696	14,767,850
Cost of sales		10,306,090	13,955,750
GROSS PROFIT		967,606	812,100
Administrative expenses		1,039,262	2,363,261
OPERATING LOSS	5	(71,656)	(1,551,161)
Other interest receivable and similar income	9	79	36
Interest payable and similar expenses	10	10,490	27,299
LOSS BEFORE TAXATION		(82,067)	(1,578,424)
Tax on loss	11	(141,259)	(168,932)
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR AND TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		59,192	(1,409,492)
RETAINED EARNINGS AT THE START OF THE YEAR (AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED)		3,692,620	5,763,517
Prior period adjustments		–	(661,405)
RETAINED EARNINGS AT THE START OF THE YEAR (RESTATED)		3,692,620	5,102,112
RETAINED EARNINGS AT THE END OF THE YEAR		3,751,812	3,692,620

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

BARTON PLANT LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

30 September 2019

	Note	2019 £	2019 £	2018 (restated) £	2018 (restated) £
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	12		1,666,957		2,192,870
Investments	13		5,002		5,002
			1,671,959		2,197,872
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	14	5,419		9,520	
Debtors	15	6,974,410		7,440,573	
Cash at bank and in hand		79,264		53,795	
		7,059,093		7,503,888	
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	16	4,947,622		5,770,208	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			2,111,471		1,733,680
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			3,783,430		3,931,552
CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year	17		4,288		185,078
PROVISIONS	19		15,630		42,154
NET ASSETS			3,763,512		3,704,320
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital fully paid	23		2,160		2,160
Share premium account	24		9,300		9,300
Capital redemption reserve	24		240		240
Profit and loss account	24		3,751,812		3,692,620
SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS			3,763,512		3,704,320

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12 November 2020 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr M J Ayres

Director

Company registration number: 00957471

BARTON PLANT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is The Old Piggeries, Cranford Road, Burton Latimer, Kettering, Northants, NN15 5TB.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Disclosure exemptions

The entity satisfies the criteria of being a qualifying entity as defined in FRS 102. Its financial statements are consolidated into the financial statements of Bennie Holdings Limited which can be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ. As such, advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available under paragraph 1.12 of FRS 102: (a) No cash flow statement has been presented for the company. (b) Disclosures in respect of financial instruments have not been presented. (c) No disclosure has been given for the aggregate remuneration of key management personnel.

Consolidation

The entity has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements contained in Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 on the basis that it is a subsidiary undertaking and its immediate parent undertaking is established under the law of an EEA State.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The judgements (apart from those involving estimations) that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are as follows: Useful lives of property, plant and equipment Depreciation is provided so as to write down the assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives exercised by management judgement. Useful lives are regularly reviewed and should management's assessment of useful lives shorten, then depreciation charges in the financial statements would increase and carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment would reduce accordingly. The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment by each class is included in note 13. Long term contracts The company uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for its construction contracts. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the company to estimate the construction performed to date as a proportion of the total construction to be performed. The estimation of the revenue and profit recognition by reference to the stage of completion can involve considerable judgement around future margins. This includes the valuation of construction contract claims, incentive payments and variations in the contract work. Judgement is also applied in determining when contracts should be aggregated and treated as a single construction contract. Where a group of contracts are treated as an aggregate single construction contract, the group has to estimate the percentage of construction to date as a proportion of the total construction to be performed, in addition to estimating the future margins and any final incentive payments to be received. The use of these estimates is intended to give the most accurate representation of the overall future single margin. The group reviews these estimates and assumptions as each contract progresses. To the extent that the amounts receivable on the contracts are different to the amounts recorded such differences will impact revenue and cost of sales in the period in which such determination is made.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably. Revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period provided that the outcome can be reliably estimated. When the outcome cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and machinery	-	2 - 10 years straight line
Motor vehicles	-	2 - 10 years straight line

Investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.
Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Construction contracts

Where the outcome of construction contracts can be reliably estimated, contract revenue and contract costs are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity as at the period end. Where the outcome of construction contracts cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised to the extent of contract costs incurred that it is probable will be recoverable, and contract costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is expensed immediately, with a corresponding provision for an onerous contract being recognised. Where the collectability of an amount already recognised as contract revenue is no longer probable, the uncollectible amount is expensed rather than recognised as an adjustment to the amount of contract revenue. The entity uses the percentage of completion method to determine the amounts to be recognised in the period. The stage of completion is measured by reference to the contract costs incurred up to the end of the reporting period as a percentage of total estimated costs for each contract. Costs incurred for work performed to date do not include costs relating to future activity, such as for materials or prepayments.

Financial instruments

Basic financial instruments are recognised at amortised cost, except for investments in non-convertible preference and non-puttable ordinary shares which are measured at fair value, with changes recognised in profit and loss. Derivative financial instruments are initially recorded at cost and thereafter at fair value with changes recognised in profit and loss.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. Defined benefit scheme The group operates a defined benefit pension scheme for the benefit pension scheme for the benefit of its employees. It is not possible to separately identify the company's share of the underlying assets and liabilities of this scheme. Consequently, contributions made by the company have been treated as contributions to a defined contribution scheme. Further details and disclosures of this group defined benefit scheme are given in note 22 of the financial statements.

4. TURNOVER

Turnover arises from:

	2019	2018
		(restated)
	£	£
Earthwork and construction	11,213,320	14,688,661
Other sales	–	33,744
Machine hire	60,376	45,445
	11,273,696	14,767,850

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the company wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

5. OPERATING PROFIT

Operating profit or loss is stated after charging/crediting:

	2019	2018
		(restated)
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible assets	489,963	601,606
Impairment of tangible assets recognised in:		
Cost of sales	40,000	–
Loss/(gains) on disposal of tangible assets	12,269	(33,558)

6. AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

	2019	2018
		(restated)
	£	£
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	22,385	18,000

7. STAFF COSTS

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the directors, amounted to:

	2019	2018
	No.	No.
Management and clerical	14	15
Site workers	35	35
	49	50

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the year, relating to the above, were:

	2019	2018 *(restated)*
	£	£
Wages and salaries	2,094,106	2,141,103
Social security costs	210,867	212,546
Other pension costs	65,745	47,516
	2,370,718	2,401,165

8. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

The directors' aggregate remuneration in respect of qualifying services was:

	2019	2018 *(restated)*
	£	£
Remuneration	100,080	154,731
Company contributions to defined contribution pension plans	1,061	1,000
	101,141	155,731

9. OTHER INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME

	2019	2018 *(restated)*
	£	£
Interest on cash and cash equivalents	79	36

10. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES

	2019	2018 *(restated)*
	£	£
Interest on obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	10,490	27,299

11. TAX ON LOSS

Major components of tax income

	2019	2018 *(restated)*
	£	£
Current tax:		
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	–	(2,332)
Group taxation relief	(114,735)	(67,703)
Total current tax	(114,735)	(70,035)
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(26,524)	(98,897)
Tax on loss	(141,259)	(168,932)

Reconciliation of tax income

The tax assessed on the loss on ordinary activities for the year is lower than (2018: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19 % (2018: 19 %).

	2019	2018 *(restated)*
	£	£
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	(82,067)	(1,578,424)
Loss on ordinary activities by rate of tax	(15,593)	(299,901)
Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior periods	–	(2,332)
Effect of capital allowances and depreciation	(48,984)	(21,480)
Utilisation of tax losses	22,461	–
Unused tax losses	–	(77,378)
Losses carried back to prior periods	–	133,262
Prior year adjustment	(125,667)	–
Deferred tax adjustment	26,524	98,897
Tax on loss	(141,259)	(168,932)

12. TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	**Total**
	£	£	**£**
Cost			
At 1 October 2018 (as restated)	4,988,561	735,627	5,724,188
Additions	168,055	5,895	173,950
Disposals	(625,125)	(66,928)	(692,053)
At 30 September 2019	4,531,491	674,594	5,206,085
Depreciation			
At 1 October 2018	2,885,126	646,192	3,531,318
Charge for the year	448,672	41,291	489,963
Disposals	(464,225)	(57,928)	(522,153)
Impairment losses	40,000	–	40,000
At 30 September 2019	2,909,573	629,555	3,539,128
Carrying amount			
At 30 September 2019	1,621,918	45,039	1,666,957
At 30 September 2018	2,103,435	89,435	2,192,870

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Included within the carrying value of tangible assets are the following amounts relating to assets held under finance leases or hire purchase agreements:

	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	**Total**
	£	£	**£**
At 30 September 2019	629,763	9,256	639,019
At 30 September 2018	1,118,496	41,094	1,159,590

13. INVESTMENTS

	Shares in group undertakings	Other investments other than loans	**Total**
	£	£	**£**
Cost			
At 1 October 2018 as restated and 30 September 2019	2	5,000	5,002
Impairment			
At 1 October 2018 as restated and 30 September 2019	–	–	–
Carrying amount			
At 30 September 2019	2	5,000	5,002
At 30 September 2018	2	5,000	5,002

Subsidiaries, associates and other investments

	Class of share	Percentage of shares held
Subsidiary undertakings		
Barton Construction (Kettering) Limited	Ordinary	50

14. STOCKS

	2019	2018 *(restated)*
	£	£
Diesel stock	5,419	9,520

15. DEBTORS

	2019	2018 *(restated)*
	£	£
Trade debtors	460,448	200,298
Amounts owed by group undertakings	4,466,537	3,161,403
Amounts owed by customers on construction contracts	1,100,947	2,975,511
Other debtors	946,478	1,103,361
	6,974,410	7,440,573

16. CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018 *(restated)*
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	–	945,858
Trade creditors	1,349,390	1,916,000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	3,097,714	862,955
Social security and other taxes	164,206	119,182
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	190,173	285,284
Other creditors	146,139	1,640,929
	4,947,622	5,770,208

Finance lease and hire purchase liabilities are secured on the assets concerned.

17. CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019	2018 *(restated)*
	£	£
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	4,288	185,078

Finance lease and hire purchase liabilities are secured on the assets concerned.

18. FINANCE LEASES AND HIRE PURCHASE CONTRACTS

The total future minimum lease payments under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are as follows:

	2019	2018 *(restated)*
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	4,288	285,284
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	190,173	185,078
	194,461	470,362

19. PROVISIONS

	Deferred tax (note 20)
	£
At 1 October 2018 (as restated)	42,154
Charge against provision	(26,524)
At 30 September 2019	15,630

20. DEFERRED TAX

The deferred tax included in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	2019	2018 *(restated)*
	£	£
Included in provisions (note 19)	15,630	42,154

The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

	2019	2018 *(restated)*
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	15,630	42,154

21. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Defined contribution plans

The amount recognised in profit or loss as an expense in relation to defined contribution plans was £ 31,960 (2018: £ 21,562).

Defined benefit pension scheme The group operates a multi-employer defined benefit pension scheme for which some of the company's employees are members of. The scheme is closed to new entrants. Accrual of pension benefits and linkage to future salary ceased on 31 March 2009. The company's employees form only part of the multi-employer scheme operated by the parent undertaking. The allocation of the share of the underlying assets and liabilities in the scheme relating to individual subsidiaries would be extremely complex and not possible to complete on a consistent and reasonable basis. As a result, the company had accounted for the scheme as a defined pension contribution scheme in accordance with the provisions of Financial Reporting Standard 102, section 28. The last full valuation was carried out at 6 April 2019 by a qualified actuary. The financial assumptions are future pension increases of 3.00% (2018: 3.13%); inflation 2.00% (2018: 2.22%); and discount rate 2.66% (2018: 2.96%). On the basis of these assumptions, the plan's financial statements to 31 March 2019 show a liability after deferred tax of £16,000 (2018: £274,000). The assets of the scheme are administered by trustees in an independent fund. Further details and disclosures on this group defined benefit pension scheme are given in the consolidated financial statements of the company's ultimate parent undertaking, Bennie Holdings Limited. Payments to the group defined pension scheme in the period totalled £32,724 (2018: £24,954).

22. PRIOR PERIOD ERRORS

The prior year's financial statements were restated to incorporate losses on a contract for remedial works carried out after the period end, in respect of work originally delivered in the prior period.

23. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL FULLY PAID

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2019		2018 *(restated)*	
	No.	**£**	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	2,160	2,160	2,160	2,160
	-------	-------	-------	-------

24. RESERVES

Share premium account - This reserve records the amount above the nominal value received for shares sold, less transaction costs. Capital redemption reserve - This reserve records the nominal value of shares repurchased by the company. Profit and loss account - This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses.

25. OPERATING LEASES

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2019	2018
		(restated)
	£	£
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	–	168,278
	----	---------

26. CONTINGENCIES

There is an unlimited multilateral guarantee with other group undertakings in respect of group borrowings which are secured by a fixed and floating charge over all assets of the company. The amounts subject to this guarantee at 30 September 2019 was £1,444,141 (2018: £nil).

27. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the period the company undertook the following transactions with related parties: A company under common control , made purchases from Barton Plant Limited, which totalled £2,480 (2018 - £66,701). At 30 September 2019 the amount due from the company was £2,397(2018 - £nil). The company under common control made sales to Barton Plant Limited of £187,513 (2018 - £187,968). At 30 September 2019 the amount owed to the company was £nil (2018 - £nil). The company under common control received an interest free loan, which is repayable on demand. At 30 September 2019 the amount due from the company was £ 698,854 (2018 - £ 759,362). Advantage has been taken of the exemption conferred by FRS 102 to subsidiary undertakings, of whose voting rights are controlled within the group, not to disclose transactions with other group companies.

28. CONTROLLING PARTY

The directors consider that the parent undertaking of this company and its controlling party by virtue of its 100% ownership of the share capital of this company, is The Bennie Group Limited. The ultimate parent undertaking of this company is Bennie Holdings Limited. The ultimate controlling party of the company is Mrs E Ayres . The largest and smallest group of undertakings for which group accounts have been prepared are those of Bennie Holdings Limited. Consolidated financial statements are available from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.