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Registered number: 01645961

**Woodfield Systems Limited**

**Financial statements**

**For the year ended 31 December 2021**

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**Woodfield Systems Limited**  
**Registered number: 01645961****Balance sheet**  
**As at 31 December 2021**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2021 £000</b>	<b>2020 £000</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Goodwill	6	-	-
Tangible assets	7	463	524
Investments	8	9	10
		<u>472</u>	<u>534</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		150	61
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	9	2,309	2,435
Cash at bank and in hand		548	1,153
		<u>3,007</u>	<u>3,649</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(585)	(1,124)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>2,422</u>	<u>2,525</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>2,894</u>	<u>3,059</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	11	-	(2)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax	14	-	(8)
Other provisions	13	(16)	(39)
		<u>(16)</u>	<u>(47)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>2,878</u></u>	<u><u>3,010</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	15	2,450	2,450

Revaluation reserve  
Profit and loss account

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16  
16

145  
283  

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**2,878**

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176  
384  

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3,010

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**Woodfield Systems Limited**  
**Registered number: 01645961**

**Balance sheet (continued)**  
**As at 31 December 2021**

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 have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

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

**G R Reddecliffe**  
Director  
Date: 27 September 2022

The notes on pages 3 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

## Woodfield Systems Limited

### Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021

#### 1. General information

Woodfield Systems Limited is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in England with the registration number 01645961. The address of the registered office is Tyler Way, Swalecliffe, Whitstable, Kent, CT5 2RS. The company's principal activity is the design, manufacture, installation and after market support of marine loading arms and specialist engineering services.

#### 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 financial statements are rounded to the nearest thousand pounds.

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 (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

##### 2.2 Exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements

The company, and the group headed by it, qualify as small as set out in section 383 of the Companies Act 2006 and the parent and group are considered eligible for the exemption to prepare consolidated accounts.

These financial statements are therefore the company's separate financial statements, and present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

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**Woodfield Systems Limited**

**Notes to the financial statements  
For the year ended 31 December 2021**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.3 Going concern**

The company is continuing to encounter challenging trading conditions and has reported an operating loss for the year. The directors continue to closely monitor the company's cash flow to ensure that its obligations can be met as they fall due.

The company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the company should be able to operate within the level of its current facilities. In making this assessment, the directors have made critical judgements regarding the likelihood of securing contracts which remain out for tender, and the outcome of negotiations for payment terms with key creditors. While the directors have instituted measures to preserve cash and secure continued availability of finance, uncertainties remain over future trading results and cash flows.

While the impact of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has been assessed by the directors so far as reasonably possible, due to its unprecedented impact on the wider economy, it is difficult to evaluate the potential outcomes on the company's operations with certainty. However, the directors have taken every possible step to mitigate related losses, and have taken into consideration the latest UK Government restrictions and available support.

Notwithstanding these factors, after making enquiries and considering the uncertainties, the directors have formed a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

For these reasons, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

## Woodfield Systems Limited

### Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

##### 2.4 Revenue recognition

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. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

##### Sale of goods

Revenue from goods sold are recorded after the significant risks and rewards have been transferred to the buyer and the company no longer has authority or control over the goods. Usually this means the moment when the goods have been handed over to the customer in accordance with the agreed contractual terms. Sales against which trade-ins are accepted are recorded at the contract price. Any difference between the agreed trade-in price and its recorded value in inventory is recognised in cost of goods sold to adjust the sales margin.

##### Construction contracts

Revenue from separately identified construction contracts is recorded as sales under the percentage of completion method when the outcome of the project can be estimated reliably. The percentage of completion is determined by reference to the individual contract costs incurred to date as a percentage of the total estimated contract costs or by completion of a certain physical milestone. If the conditions for percentage of completion method are not met, costs are expected to be recovered. Expected contract losses are recognised as an expense immediately.

##### Rendering of services

Revenue from service contracts is recognised as sales under the percentage of completion method when the outcome of the project can be estimated reliably. The percentage of completion is determined by reference to the individual contract costs incurred to date as a percentage of the total estimated contract costs or by reference to the amount of service work performed



from the expected total amount of service work to be performed. With small service contracts, the percentage of completion is not assessed on a contract level based on the costs incurred and amount of work performed but based on an estimate of costs incurred and services performed over the contract period. When the services are delivered over specified period of time, the revenue is recognised on a straight-line basis over the contract period. When the conditions for percentage of completion method are not met, costs are recognised as incurred and revenues to the extent that corresponding costs are expected to be recovered. Possible contract losses are recognised as an expense immediately.

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## Woodfield Systems Limited

### Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

##### 2.5 Foreign currency translation

###### Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is pounds sterling.

###### Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

##### 2.6 Operating leases: the company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

##### 2.7 Pensions

###### Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

##### 2.8 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

Woodfield Systems Limited

Notes to the financial statements  
For the year ended 31 December 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 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 balance sheet 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 balance sheet 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; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.10 Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of a business combination over the total acquisition date fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired. Cost comprises the fair value of assets given, liabilities assumed and equity instruments issued.

When a business combination agreement provides for an adjustment to the cost of the combination which is contingent on future events, the company includes the estimated amount of that adjustment in the cost of the combination at the acquisition date if the adjustment is probable and can be measured reliably. However, if the potential adjustment is not recognised at the acquisition date but subsequently becomes probable and can be measured reliably, the additional consideration shall be treated as an adjustment to the cost of the combination. Changes in the estimated value of contingent consideration arising on business combinations completed as a consequence result in a change in the carrying value of the related goodwill.

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the statement of comprehensive income over its useful economic life.

Woodfield Systems Limited

Notes to the financial statements  
For the year ended 31 December 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 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.

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

The company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Prior to the adoption of FRS 102 the company adopted the revaluation model for the measurement of its land and buildings. Land and buildings are currently held at deemed cost and a policy of continual revaluation has not been adopted by the company.

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

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Leasehold land and buildings	- 10 - 15 years straight line
Plant and machinery	- 3 - 8 years straight line
Motor vehicles	- 25% reducing balance

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.

2.12 Leased assets: the company as lessee

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired by finance lease are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired by hire purchase are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

2.13 Valuation of investments

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Investments in subsidiaries and other fixed asset investments are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

**Woodfield Systems Limited**

**Notes to the financial statements  
For the year ended 31 December 2021**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.14 Stocks**

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

**2.15 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.

**2.16 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.

**Woodfield Systems Limited**

**Notes to the financial statements  
For the year ended 31 December 2021**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.17 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 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 in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

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 balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet 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.

**2.18 Creditors**  
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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.

**2.19 Government grants**

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the same period as the related expenditure.



Woodfield Systems Limited

Notes to the financial statements  
For the year ended 31 December 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.20 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the balance sheet.

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires the directors to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that can affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities, and the results for the year. The nature of estimation is such though that actual outcomes could differ significantly from those estimates.

The following judgements have had the most significant impact on amounts recognised in the financial statements:

**Going concern**

In the judgement of the directors it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the going concern basis of accounting. See note 2.3 for further details.

**Lease commitments**

The company has entered into a range of lease commitments in respect of property, plant and equipment. The classification of these leases as either financial or operating lease requires the directors to consider whether the terms and conditions of each lease are such that the company has acquired the risks and rewards associated with the ownership of the underlying assets.

The following are the company's key sources of estimation uncertainty:

**Provisions**

Provision has been made in the financial statements for the expected cost of product warranties amounting to £16,000 (2020 - £39,000), see note 13 for further details. This provision is based upon the directors' assessment of the likely level of warranty claims that will be received in respect of work performed prior to the year end based upon historic levels of claims received.

**Revenue recognition**

Revenue from construction contracts is recognised under the percentage completion method. Where the outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably, the company has recognised contract revenue and contract costs associated with the contract as revenue and expenses respectively by reference to the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the year reporting period.

Stage of completion is determined by reference to the individual contract costs incurred to date as a percentage of the total estimated contract costs or by reference to the amount of service work performed from the expected total amount of service work to be performed.

**Woodfield Systems Limited**

**Notes to the financial statements  
For the year ended 31 December 2021**

**4. Auditor's information**

The auditor's report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 was unqualified.

In their report, the auditor emphasised the following matter without qualifying their report:

We draw attention to note 2.3 in the financial statements, which indicates that the company is encountering challenging trading conditions. As stated in note 2.3, these conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

The audit report was signed on 27 September 2022 by Mark Attwood FCCA (senior statutory auditor) on behalf of Kreston Reeves LLP.

**5. Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 38 (2020 - 58).

**6. Intangible assets**

	<b>Goodwill</b>
	<b>£000</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2021	441
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2021	441
<b>Amortisation</b>	
At 1 January 2021	441
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2021	441
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 31 December 2021	<hr/> <hr/>
At 31 December 2020	<hr/> <hr/>

## Woodfield Systems Limited

Notes to the financial statements  
For the year ended 31 December 2021

## 7. Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Total
	£000	£000	£000
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 January 2021	599	1,682	2,281
Additions	-	57	57
Disposals	-	(1)	(1)
At 31 December 2021	599	1,738	2,337
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 January 2021	279	1,478	1,757
Charge for the year on owned assets	42	74	116
Charge for the year on financed assets	-	2	2
Disposals	-	(1)	(1)
At 31 December 2021	321	1,553	1,874
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 31 December 2021	278	185	463
At 31 December 2020	320	204	524

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Plant and machinery	1	3

**Woodfield Systems Limited****Notes to the financial statements  
For the year ended 31 December 2021****8. Fixed asset investments**

	Other fixed asset investments £000
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2021	10
At 31 December 2021	<u>10</u>

The company has an investment of £10,000 in Woodfield Systems International PVT Limited, a company registered in India. This represents a 4% interest in the share capital of Woodfield Systems International PVT Limited.

**Subsidiary undertakings**

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the company:

Name	Class of shares	Holding
Woodfield Rochester Engineering Limited	Ordinary	100%
Woodfield Logistics Limited	Ordinary	100%
Loadtec Marine Arms Limited	Ordinary	100%

Each subsidiary is registered at Tyler Way Industrial Estate, Swalecliffe, Whitstable, Kent, CT5 2RS.

**9. Debtors**

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Trade debtors	379	423
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,397	1,681
Other debtors	283	245
Prepayments and accrued income	250	86
	<u>2,309</u>	<u>2,435</u>

## Woodfield Systems Limited

Notes to the financial statements  
For the year ended 31 December 2021

## 10. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Trade creditors	305	263
Other taxation and social security	-	336
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	2	2
Other creditors	-	17
Accruals and deferred income	278	506
	<u>585</u>	<u>1,124</u>

## 11. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>

## 12. Hire purchase and finance leases

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Within one year	2	2
Between 1-5 years	-	2
	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>

## 13. Provisions

	Product warranties £000
At 1 January 2021	39
Charged to profit or loss	(19)
Utilised in year	(4)
At 31 December 2021	<u>16</u>

Due to their nature, it is not possible to predict precisely when/or if these provisions will be utilised, but it is anticipated that if there were to be a liability then, in the majority of cases, it would be in the medium term.

## Woodfield Systems Limited

Notes to the financial statements  
For the year ended 31 December 2021

## 14. Deferred taxation

	2021 £000	2020 £000
At beginning of year	(8)	(9)
Charged to profit or loss	8	1
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(8)</b>

The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Accelerated capital allowances	-	(8)

## 15. Share capital

	2021 £000	2020 £000
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
2,450,000 (2020 - 2,450,000) Ordinary shares of £1 each	<b>2,450</b>	<b>2,450</b>

## 16. Reserves

## Revaluation reserve

Prior to the adoption of FRS 102 the company adopted the revaluation model for the measurement of its land and buildings. This reserve records the legacy revaluation surplus recognised less the related provision for deferred tax. The amount of depreciation provided on book value which represents valuation surpluses is transferred each year by way of a reserve movement to the profit and loss account.

## Profit &amp; loss account

This reserve comprises all current and prior year retained profits and losses for the year attributable to owners of the parent after deducting any distributions made to the company's shareholders.

## 17. Contingent liabilities

The company has provided security by way of a debenture of all assets of the company, in respect of any liabilities of the company or any other group member falling due to MacGregor PTE Limited. The total exposure as at 31 December 2021 was £590,000.

**Woodfield Systems Limited**

**Notes to the financial statements  
For the year ended 31 December 2021**

**18. Commitments under operating leases**

At 31 December 2021 the company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Not later than 1 year	121	130
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	372	407
Later than 5 years	3,485	3,570
	<u>3,978</u>	<u>4,107</u>

**19. Related party transactions**

The company is exempt from disclosing related party transactions with other companies that are wholly owned within the group. All other related party transactions during the current and prior periods, including key management personnel compensation, were made under normal market conditions.

**20. Controlling party**

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Woodfield Industries Limited, a company registered in England. Woodfield Industries Limited prepares consolidated financial statements which include the results of the company. Those financial statements may be obtained from its registered office at Tyler Way, Swalecliffe, Whitstable, Kent, CT5 2RS. The current directors consider that the company has no ultimate controlling party.

