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Attewell Limited

Annual report and financial statements

Registered number 00743760

For the year ended 31 March 2021

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Contents

Strategic report

The company's principal activities are the manufacture of shims and laminates for the aircraft and commercial industries and the manufacture and distribution of seals and gaskets and direct line feed distribution. The UK represents the principal market for sales. There have not been any significant changes in the company's principal activities in the year under review. The directors are not aware, at the date of this report, of any likely major changes in the company's activities in the next year.

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Avantus Aerospace Limited of 7 A/B Millington Road, Hayes, Middlesex UB3 4AZ. The Company's ultimate parent is Avantus Aerospace Group Limited.

As shown in the company's profit and loss account on page 13, the company's turnover has decreased by 24% compared to the prior year and loss after taxation stands at £1,397,000 *(2020: profit of £9,047,000)* due to the impact of COVID, which impacted the aerospace sector significantly.

The balance sheet on page 14 of the financial statements shows that the company's financial position at the year end in net assets has reduced somewhat as the company has looked to control working capital to offset the COVID driven loss incurred in the year.

In addition to financial measures, the main key performance indicators (KPIs) regularly monitored by the company are as follows:

	2021	2020	
Net order intake	**£20,847,000**	£31,948,000	Total orders taken less cancellations.
Working capital	**8%**	8%	The average for the period of operational working capital expressed as a percentage of annualised sales

The net working capital percentage has remained stable across the business despite the drop off in revenue in the year due to the tight management of working capital. This is in line with directors' expectations. The reduction in order intake in the year was due to the slowdown in the aerospace sector, which the directors expect to improve in due course.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks including the effects of credit risk. The company has implemented policies that require appropriate credit checks on potential customers before sales are made. The amount of exposure to any individual counterparty is subject to a limit, which is reassessed annually by the board. The board receives regular reports on amounts due and amounts significantly overdue and the relevant action taken.

The overarching group policies in relation to external risks, including interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk and liquidity risk, all of which are managed centrally, are set out in the consolidated financial statements of Avantus Aerospace Group Limited. Note 23 sets out where the financial statements of Avantus Aerospace Group Limited may be obtained.

Energy and raw material costs and supply lead times continue to threaten margins and customer delivery schedules. The company manages this risk by using the group procurement function to establish strong relationships with suppliers, to enable negotiation and controlled management of potential future price increases and secure reliable supply. In addition, production methods are constantly being reviewed to ensure the most efficient operations are in place.

Covid-19

Covid-19 had a significant impact on underlying trading performance within the reporting period, in particular in respect of the element of the business which supplies to the commercial aviation sector, which saw a £12m decrease in revenue. The key risks faced by the business during this time have been:

- the health and availability of the workforce;
- the cost and impact of the countermeasures required to maintain operations;
- customer demand for our products; and
- suppliers' ability to support the group's activities

Strategic report *(continued)*

Covid-19 *(continued)*

The directors developed plans to address or mitigate these risks and the company has continued to manufacture and trade throughout the Covid-19 pandemic. The incremental cost of counter measure were de minimis and primarily operational including social distancing and working from home, where feasible. Existing stock levels within the supply chain coupled with the careful management of inventory mitigated any supply risk.

In respect of its workforce, the business took measure to improve social distancing & other appropriate safety measures at its facilities, implement remote working processes where possible.

Demand for the company's products has remained robust in the non-aerospace sectors albeit that there has been a significant reduction in production by the main civil aircraft manufacturers which has then resulted in lower demand for the company's products which service this market, resulting in a £12m year on year reduction in revenue from this sector. The company has addressed this by maintaining its best in class service offering which has seen it win new business from competitors who have coped less well during the pandemic. Further, the directors believe that this "flight to quality" trend will accelerate the business performance in this sector as the market improves thus accelerating the company's recovery.

Management have utilized the available government support schemes, which saw a £118,000 benefit in the period, as well as making permanent staff reductions.

Discretionary expenditure has been reduced, headcount and related costs cut where appropriate (see note 7) and capital expenditure limited to growth businesses and projects delivering short term returns (see note 10). Cash has been managed very closely through both day to day measures and both short and medium-term forecasting. Management has focussed on maintaining its best-in-class service offering, which has seen it win new business from competitors who have coped less well during the pandemic. Further, management believe that this "flight to quality" trend will increase the business performance in this sector as the market improves thus accelerating the company's overall recovery. The risks associated with this recovery centre around the availability of staff, which is being addressed through productivity initiatives and pro-active recruitment and supplier lead time constraints and cost inflation, which is being addressed through the expansion of long-term supply agreements.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The company participates in the Avantus Aerospace Group Limited (the 'group') centralised treasury and banking arrangements, along with its parent and certain fellow subsidiaries, including acting as a guarantor under the group's principal financing arrangements. Accordingly, the company's ability to operate as a going concern is directly linked to the group's position.

The Board of directors of the group have prepared a going concern assessment for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements which indicate that, taking account of reasonably possible downsides, the group will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period. The group's assessment was made available to the company.

Avantus Aerospace Group Limited has provided the company with an undertaking that for at least 12 months from the date of these financial statements, it will continue to make available such funds as are needed by the company and will not seek repayment of the amounts currently made available. This should enable the company to continue in operational existence for the 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements by meeting its liabilities as they fall due for payment.

As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

Based on their enquiries the directors believe that it remains appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Strategic report *(continued)*

Supplier payment policy

The company agrees payment terms with its suppliers when it enters into binding purchase contracts. The company seeks to abide by the payment terms agreed with suppliers whenever it is satisfied that the supplier has provided the goods or services in accordance with the agreed terms and conditions. The company does not have a standard credit period and does not apply a general recognised code with regard to payment of suppliers, but the average during the financial year was 50 days *(2020: 50 days)*.

Environment

Initiatives designed to minimise the company's impact on the environment include safe disposal of manufacturing waste, recycling and reducing energy consumption.

Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting

Whilst, as a manufacturing business the company utilises energy, it is committed to implement initiatives to improve efficiency and reduce waste wherever possible, especially in areas such as waste recycling and electricity and water usage.

As required by the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Report) Regulations 2013 ("the 2013 Regulations") and the Companies (Directors' Report) and Limited Liability Partnerships (Energy and Carbon Report) Regulations 2018 ("the 2018 Regulations") the company reports on the Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR). The GHG Reporting protocol has been used to generate the data below.

Scope 1 is covers the Green House Gas emissions that a company makes directly. Scope 2 are the emissions that the company makes indirectly and Scope 3 are emissions made indirectly by the company.

The table below shows the breakdown of consumption and carbon emissions in KwH and tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCo2e) respectively, by scope and specific area:

	2021	2020
Natural Gas consumption for onsite operations Scope 1 KwH	**129,398**	125,143
Fuel used for company vehicle activity Scope 1 KwH	**46,810**	42,045
Total CO2 emissions for Scope 1 activities tonnes	**37**	35
Electricity suppled from off-site generation for consumption on site Scope 2 KwH	**1,172,381**	1,657,023
Total CO2 emissions from Scope 2 activities	**249**	352
Emissions from employee travel to and from site Scope 3 tonnes	**47**	111
Water supply and treatment Scope 3 tonnes	**2**	1
Waste material and recycling Scope 3 tonnes	**184**	171
Total CO2 emissions attributed to activity of the company (Scope 1,2,3) tonnes	**567**	671
Intensity ratio-Tonnes CO2 emitted per 1,000m2 gross internal area	**38**	**51**

Statement by the directors in respect of s172(1) Companies Act 2006

The Board of Attewell Limited is of the opinion that it is suitably composed, with an appropriate range of pertinent skills and experience and the directors consider that they have acted both individually and together, in good faith and in a manner most likely to promote the success of the company for the benefit of its stakeholders through the decisions it has taken in the year to 31 March 2021.

Our culture is customer centred and we conduct our operations with entrepreneurial spirit, passion, and an uncompromising commitment to delivering the highest levels of performance. Our operating philosophy is guided by a strong commitment to integrity, customer focus, excellences, teamwork and personal and corporate citizenship.

The Board considers the Company to have three distinct groups of key stakeholders. These groups and examples of how the Board has considered their interests in the year are set out below:

- *Employees* - We recognise our dedicated and expert workforce as a key driver of the value derived from the business. Our colleagues are experienced and continuously developed to fulfil their potential. All employees are offered a fair benefits and compensation package relative to their role and level in the organisation. During the year online training and staff performance management tools were rolled out across the company. We place high regard in the ethical standards of our business and its staff and during the year all related governance standards were updated and communicated throughout the groups.

- *Customers and Suppliers* – Attewell works closely with its customers by striving to be a responsive, flexible and supportive partner. Timely delivery to the best standards of quality is core to this. The company's operations are regularly recognised by our customers for their excellence in service. We pride ourselves on going the extra mile and recognise customer loyalty as a key part of our long-term success. The Company also recognises the huge role its suppliers play in its long-term success. We strive to maximise value from our suppliers and work with them to support the delivery of our customers' needs.

- *Stakeholders* - We consider the present, future and emerging risks of external stakeholder and take steps to mitigate them. The company supports local endeavours of our employees and customers. At each of the companys' operations, annual safety and environmental audits are undertaken, which is a step beyond the relevant local legislative frameworks. The company regards this, and the implementation of any resultant action plans, to be a valuable exercise in improving staff safety and the local and operating environment of the businesses.

By order of the board

Alastair Fanning

Alastair Fanning
Director
30/3/2022

Directors' report

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

Employees

Details of the number of employees and related costs can be found in note 7 to the financial statements on page 23.

Full and fair consideration is given to applicants for employment from disabled persons and to continuing the employment of those who become disabled while employed. The policy is to give equal opportunity for training, career development and promotion.

The Company continues to pursue a policy of meeting with representatives of various groups of employees at which relevant information and developments are discussed.

Dividends

The company's loss after taxation stands at £1,397,000 *(2020: profit of £9,047,000).*

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

Directors

The directors that served during the year and up to the date of signing this report were:

Matthew Giggle	Resigned 19 November 2021
Alastair Fanning	
Christopher Smith	
Inigo Villagarcia Iturriondo	Appointed 22 July 2021
Heath Batwell	Resigned 22 July 2021
Richard Swainson	Appointed 19 November 2021

Qualifying indemnity insurance

The directors have coverage under a directors and officers insurance policy.

Post balance sheet events

There have been no material post balance sheet events.

Future developments

The directors believe that the business is well placed for future growth driven by the continued growth in its non-aerospace business and by the expected recovery in the aerospace market.

Engagement with suppliers, customers and others

The company works closely to foster long term relationships with customers, suppliers and others- see s172 statement.

Disclosure of information to auditor

As at the date of this report, as far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Directors' report (continued)

Auditor
Grant Thornton UK LLP were appointed as auditors on 22 April 2021 to fill a casual vacancy.

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

By order of the board

Alastair Fanning

Alastair Fanning
Director
30/3/2022

7 A/B Millington Road
Hayes
Middlesex
UB3 4AZ

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the Strategic report, Directors' report and the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic report, 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 accounting standards and applicable law, including FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and 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 responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

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 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 the information.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Attewell Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Attewell Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2021, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2021 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

We 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 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.

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 strategic report or 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 industry in which it operates through our commercial and sector experience; making enquiries of management; and inspection of the company's key external correspondence. We corroborated our enquiries throughout review of board minutes and other information obtained throughout the audit.
- Through the understanding that we obtained, we determined the most significant legal and regulatory frameworks which are directly relevant to specific assertions in the financial statements are those related to the reporting frameworks including United Kingdom Accounting Standards including Financial Reporting Standard 101, the Companies Act 2006 and the relevant tax legislation.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur, by considering management's incentives and opportunities for manipulation of the financial statements. This included estimation and judgemental areas of recognition of revenue; potential management bias in determining accounting estimates; and through management override of controls.
- Our audit procedures included:
  - Making enquiries of management concerning the company's policies and procedures relating to the identification, evaluation and compliance with laws and regulations; the detection and response to the risks of fraud; and the establishment of internal controls to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.
  - Gaining an understanding of the controls management have in place to prevent and detect fraud.
  - Journal entry testing with a focus on material manual journals, including those with unusual account combinations and those that increased profit or were posted directly to control accounts.
  - Challenging significant accounting assumptions, estimates and judgements made by management, including those made in relation to business combinations and judgements made when assessing potential impairment losses.
  - Assessing the extent of compliance with relevant laws and regulations as part of our audit procedures on the related financial statement item; and
  - Performing audit procedures to consider the compliance of disclosure in the financial statements with applicable financial reporting requirements.
- 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;
- We did not identify any matters relating to non-compliance with laws and regulation or relating to fraud.
- Our assessment of the appropriateness of the collective competence and capabilities of the engagement team included consideration of the engagements team's:
  - Understanding of, and practical experience with audit engagements of similar nature and complexity through appropriate training and participation.
  - Knowledge of the industry in which the company operates; and
  - Understanding of the relevant legal and regulatory frameworks specific to the company.

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.

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Norman Armstrong BSc FCA
Senior Statutory Auditor
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP
Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants
Southampton
Date: 30/3/2022

Profit and loss account

for the year ended 31 March 2021

	Note	**2021** **£000**	2020 £000
Turnover	*2*	**29,054**	38,472
Cost of sales		**(22,070)**	(24,116)
Gross profit		**6,984**	14,356
Distribution costs		**(759)**	(651)
Administrative expenses		**(7,920)**	(3,533)
Other income		**118**	-
Operating (loss) profit		**(1,577)**	10,172
Interest receivable	*4*	**-**	48
Interest payable	*5*	**(111)**	(128)
(Loss) profit before taxation	*3*	**(1,688)**	10,092
Taxation	*8*	**291**	(1,045)
(Loss) profit for the financial year		**(1,397)**	9,047

The turnover and loss above relate to continuing activities. There is no difference between the result as disclosed in the profit and loss account and the result on an unmodified historical cost basis in either the current or preceding financial year.

The Company has no recognised gains or losses in either the current or preceding financial year other than the profit or loss for those years.

The notes on pages 15 to 31 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet
at 31 March 2021

	Note	2021 £000	£000	2020 £000	£000
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	9		295		296
Tangible assets	10		2,311		2,508
Right-of-use assets	19		2,770		3,144
Investments	11		638		638
			6,014		6,586
Current assets					
Stocks	12	3,448		3,817	
Debtors (including £383,000 due after more than one year *(2020: £68,000)*	13	46,081		45,157	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,871		7,186	
		53,400		56,160	
Current liabilities					
Creditors: Amounts falling within one year	15	(8,334)		(9,671)	
Lease liabilities	19	(976)		(441)	
		(9,310)		(10,112)	
Net current assets			44,090		46,048
Total assets less current liabilities			50,104		52,634
Non-current liabilities					
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	16		(631)		(631)
Lease liabilities	19		(2,286)		(3,426)
Provisions	17		(622)		(615)
Net assets			46,565		47,962
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	18		350		350
Profit and loss account	18		46,215		47,612
Equity shareholders' funds			46,565		47,962

The notes on pages 15 to 31 form an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 30/3/2022 and were signed on its behalf by:

Alastair Fanning

Alastair Fanning
Director

Registered number: 00743760

Statement of changes in equity

	Called up share capital £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000
Balance at 1 April 2019	350	38,565	38,915
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Profit or loss	-	9,047	9,047
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	9,047	9,047
Balance at 31 March 2020	350	47,612	47,962
Balance at 1 April 2020	350	47,612	47,962
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Profit or loss	-	(1,397)	(1,397)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(1,397)	(1,397)
Balance at 31 March 2021	**350**	**46,215**	**46,565**

The notes on pages 15 to 31 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

1 Accounting policies

Attewell Limited (the "company") is a private company incorporated, domiciled and registered in England in the UK. The registered number is 00743760 and the registered address is 7 A/B Millington Road, Hayes, Middlesex UB3 4AZ.

The company is exempt by virtue of s400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare group financial statements. These financial statements present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101").*

In preparing these financial statements, the company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the UK ("Adopted IFRSs"), but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

The company's ultimate parent undertaking, Avantus Aerospace Group Limited (formerly Shimtech Industries Group Limited) includes the company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Avantus Aerospace Group Limited (formerly Shimtech Industries Group Limited) are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and are available to the public and may be obtained from 7 A/B Millington Road, Hayes, Middlesex, UB3 4AZ.

In these financial statements, the company has applied the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- a Cash Flow Statement and related notes;
- Comparative period reconciliations for share capital; intangible fixed assets and tangible fixed assets;
- Disclosures in respect of transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries;
- The effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs;
- the remuneration of key management personnel
- Disclosures in relation to the objectives, policies and process for managing capital
- Certain disclosures required under IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, including disaggregation of revenue, details of changes in contract assets and liabilities, and details of incomplete performance obligations
- disclosure of the effect of future accounting standards not yet adopted

1.1 Measurement convention

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

1.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The company participates in the Avantus Aerospace Group Limited (the 'group') centralised treasury and banking arrangements, along with its parent and certain fellow subsidiaries, including acting as a guarantor under the group's principal financing arrangements. Accordingly, the company's ability to operate as a going concern is directly linked to the group's position.

The Board of directors of the group have prepared a going concern assessment for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements which indicate that, taking account of reasonably possible downsides, the group will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period. The group's assessment was made available to the company.

Avantus Aerospace Group Limited has provided the company with an undertaking that for at least 12 months from the date of these financial statements, it will continue to make available such funds as are needed by the company and will not seek repayment of the amounts currently made available. This should enable the company to continue in operational existence for the 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements by meeting its liabilities as they fall due for payment.

As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

Based on their enquiries the directors believe that it remains appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

Based on their enquiries the directors believe that it remains appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

1.3 Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the company's functional currencies at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are retranslated to the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was determined. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Attewell Limited is functionally denominated in British Pounds.

1.4 Classification of financial instruments issued by the company

Following the adoption of IAS 32, financial instruments issued by the company are treated as equity only to the extent that they meet the following two conditions:

(a) they include no contractual obligations upon the company to deliver cash or other financial assets or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another party under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the company; and

(b) where the instrument will or may be settled in the company's own equity instruments, it is either a non-derivative that includes no obligation to deliver a variable number of the company's own equity instruments or is a derivative that will be settled by the company's exchanging a fixed amount of cash or other financial assets for a fixed number of its own equity instruments.

To the extent that this definition is not met, the proceeds of issue are classified as a financial liability. Where the instrument so classified takes the legal form of the company's own shares, the amounts presented in these financial statements for called up share capital and share premium account exclude amounts in relation to those shares.

1.5 Non-derivative financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise investments in equity and debt securities, trade and other debtors, cash and cash equivalents, loans and borrowings, and trade and other creditors.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Notes *(continued)*

1 Accounting policies *(continued)*

1.5 Non-derivative financial instruments (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose only of the cash flow statement.

Interest-bearing borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

1.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Where parts of an item of tangible fixed assets have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of tangible fixed assets.

Depreciation is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of tangible fixed assets. Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

- plant and equipment 3-5 years
- motor vehicles up to 4 years
- specialist plant and IT equipment up to 10 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

1.7 Intangible assets, goodwill and negative goodwill

Goodwill
Goodwill is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units. It is not amortised but is tested annually for impairment.

Other intangible assets

Expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands is recognised in the profit and loss account as an expense as incurred.

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the company are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and less accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of an intangible asset acquired in a business combination is its fair value at the acquisition date.

Amortisation

Amortisation is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets unless such lives are indefinite. Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life and goodwill are systematically tested for impairment at each balance sheet date. Other intangible assets are amortised from the date they are available for use. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

- software - 3 years

1.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is based on the weighted average principle and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the stocks, production or conversion costs and other costs in bringing them to their existing location and condition. In the case of manufactured stocks and work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Notes *(continued)*

1 Accounting policies *(continued)*

1.9 Impairment excluding stocks and deferred tax assets

Financial assets (including trade and other debtors)

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. For financial instruments measured at cost less impairment an impairment is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the company's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For goodwill, and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated each year at the same time.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit"). The goodwill acquired in a business combination, for the purpose of impairment testing, is allocated to cash-generating units, or ("CGU"). Subject to an operating segment ceiling test, for the purposes of goodwill impairment testing, CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated are aggregated so that the level at which impairment is tested reflects the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal reporting purposes. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a *pro rata* basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is reversed if and only if the reasons for the impairment have ceased to apply.

In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

1.10 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

Notes *(continued)*

1 Accounting policies *(continued)*

1.11 Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, that can be reliably measured and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects risks specific to the liability.

1.12 Leases

At inception of a contract, the company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the company uses the definition of a lease in IFRS 16.

This policy is applied to contracts entered into, on or after 1 April 2019.

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of property the company has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the company will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

Notes *(continued)*

1 Accounting policies *(continued)*

1.12 Leases (continued)

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The company presents right-of-use assets and lease liabilities separately in the balance sheet.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases, including IT equipment. The company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

1.13 Turnover

Turnover is based on the amount receivable for goods despatched and services provided during the period, within the Company's ordinary activities, excluding value added tax.

Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, and represents amounts receivable for goods supplied, stated net of discounts, returns and value added taxes. The company recognises revenue when performance obligations have been satisfied and for the company this is when the goods or services have transferred to the customer and the customer has control of these. The company's activities are described in detail below. The company bases its estimate of return or rework on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

Sale of goods
The company manufactures, assembles and supplies a range of products in the aerospace and industrial sectors. Sales are to the end-use customer based on specific orders received from that customer and based on customer specific contractual terms, the primary one of which is delivery of product within customer defined specifications. Sales are recognised when control of the products has transferred, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to a specific location or collected by the customer.

A limited number of customers receive a retrospective volume discount based on aggregate sales over a 12 months period. Revenue from these sales is recognised based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated volume discounts. A refund liability (included in creditors: amounts falling due within one year is recognised for expected volume discounts payable to customers in relation to sales made until the end of the reporting period. The company's obligation to remedy out of specification products under agreed customer contractual terms is recognised as a provision- see note 17. A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

The company's obligation to repair or replace faulty products under the standard warranty terms is recognised as a provision, see note 17.

1.14 Expenses

Interest receivable and Interest payable

Interest payable and similar charges include interest payable, finance charges on shares classified as liabilities and finance leases recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method, unwinding of the discount on provisions. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that takes a substantial time to be prepared for use, are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other interest receivable and similar income include interest receivable on funds invested and net foreign exchange gains.

Interest income and interest payable is recognised in profit or loss as it accrues, using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in the profit and loss account on the date the entity's right to receive payments is established. Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

1 Accounting policies *(continued)*

1.15 Investments

Fixed asset investments are held at cost less provision for impairment.

1.16 Taxation

Tax on the profit for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: the initial recognition of goodwill; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit other than in a business combination, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

1.17 Share Capital

Share Capital: Financial instruments issued by the company are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset. The company's ordinary shares are classified as equity instruments.

.1.18 Dividends payable

Dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. In the case of interim dividends to equity shareholders, this is when they are paid. In the case of final dividends, this is when approved by the shareholders at the AGM.

.1.19 Grants

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the same period as the related expenditure. The accruals model is adopted for grants received. Government grants are recognised when it is reasonable to expect the grants will be received and that all related conditions will be met, usually on submission of a valid claim for payments. Grants of a revenue nature are credited to other income as to match them with the expenditure to which they relate.

.1.20 Critical accounting assumptions and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the reporting date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the period. The nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

The key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing material adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

- Inventory

The company estimates the net realisable values of inventories, taking into account the most reliable evidence available at each reporting date. The future realisation of these inventories may be affected by market-driven changes that may deduce demand or future selling prices.

- Intercompany recoverability

Intercompany balances exist with other group entities. These relate to the overall funding of the overall Avantus Aerospace group and will remain in place until the Group is sold and this funding is repaid. The balances are expected to be recovered at that point although this, and the timing are uncertain.

Notes *(continued)*

2 Turnover

Turnover is based on the amount receivable for goods despatched and services provided during the period, within the Company's ordinary activities, excluding value added tax.

An analysis of turnover by geographical destination, all of which relates to continuing operations, is given below:

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
United Kingdom	**14,360**	16,346
Continental Europe	**9,351**	10,935
North America	**1,813**	7,385
Rest of the world	**3,530**	3,806
	29,054	38,742

3 Notes to profit and loss account

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
(Loss)Profit before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets:		
Owned	**611**	547
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	**431**	431
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets	**53**	90
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	**2,909**	(1,072)
Auditor's remuneration:		
Audit of these financial statements	**24**	24

The 2020 remuneration relates to KPMG LLP and the 2021 remuneration relates to Grant Thornton UK LLP.

4 Interest receivable

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Bank interest	**-**	48

5 Interest payable

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Bank interest	**20**	25
Other finance expenses	**91**	103
	111	128

Notes *(continued)*

6 Remuneration of directors

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Aggregate emoluments (excluding pension)	**366**	335
Company pension contributions to money purchase schemes	**27**	21

Retirement benefits are accruing to two directors *(2020: two)* under money purchase schemes.

Heath Batwell and Alastair Fanning were employed by and receive their emoluments from the immediate parent company, Avantus Aerospace Limited, for their services to the Avantus Aerospace Group Limited as a whole. Accordingly, their emoluments are disclosed in the accounts of Avantus Aerospace Group Limited – see note 23.

Emoluments payable to the highest paid director are as follows:

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Aggregate emoluments (excluding pension)	**201**	206
Company pension contributions to money purchase schemes	**17**	13

7 Staff numbers and costs

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

	Number of employees	
	2021	2020
Production	**61**	70
Administration	**27**	35
Sales & Marketing	**11**	11
	99	116

The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:

	£000	£000
Wages and salaries	**3,438**	4,541
Social security costs	**336**	487
Pension costs	**160**	170
	3,934	5,198

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Notes *(continued)*

8 Taxation

Recognised in profit and loss account

	2021 £000	£000	2020 £000	£000
UK corporation tax				
Current tax on income for the year	**(267)**		849	
Adjustments in respect of prior years	**(88)**		82	
		(355)		931
Deferred taxation				
Reversal of timing differences	**64**		63	
Adjustment in respect of prior years	-		43	
Effect of tax rate changes	-		8	
		64		114
Tax (credit)/expense on (loss) profit		**(291)**		1,045

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2021 £000	2020 £000
(Loss)/Profit for the year	**(1,398)**	9,047
Total tax expense	**(291)**	1,045
Profit excluding taxation	**(1,688)**	10,092
Tax using UK corporation tax rate of 19% *(2020: 19%).*	**(321)**	1,917
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**2**	-
Depreciation on ineligibles less IBAs	**(60)**	9
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	**88**	125
Group relief claimed	-	(1,006)
Effect of UK tax rate change	-	-
Total tax (credit)/expense (see above)	**(291)**	1,045

Factors that may affect future current and total tax charges

On 3 March 2021, it was announced that the standard rate of corporation tax will increase from 19% to 25% from 1 April 2023 on profits in excess of £250,000. A small profits rate of 19% will apply to profits of £50,000 or less. Companies with profits between £50,000 and £250,000 will pay tax at the main rate reduced by a marginal relief providing a gradual increase in the effective corporation tax rate. Since these changes have not yet been enacted, the budget announcement is a non-adjusting event. For the purposes of deferred tax, there is no change to the rate before the Balance Sheet date.

Notes *(continued)*

9 Intangible fixed assets

	Software £000	Goodwill £000	Total £000
Cost			
At beginning and end of year	532	572	1,104
Additions	52	-	52
Disposals	(5)	-	(5)
At end of year	579	572	1,151
Amortisation			
At beginning of year	460	348	808
Charge for year	53	-	53
Disposals	(5)	-	(5)
At end of year	508	348	856
Net book value	71	224	295
At 31 March 2021			
At 31 March 2020	72	224	296

10 Tangible fixed assets

	Short term leasehold property improvements £000	Plant, equipment and vehicles £000	Capital work in progress £000	Total £000
Cost or valuation				
At beginning of year	933	6,135	157	7,225
Additions	-	405	80	485
Transfers	57	107	(164)	-
Disposals	(5)	(267)	(56)	(328)
At end of year	985	6,380	17	7,382
Depreciation				
At beginning of year	568	4,149	-	4,717
Charge for year	126	485	-	611
Disposals	(5)	(252)	-	(257)
At end of year	689	4,382	-	5,071
Net book value				
At 31 March 2021	**296**	**1,998**	**17**	**2,311**
At 31 March 2020	365	1,986	157	2,508

The net book value of tangible fixed assets includes an amount in respect of assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts £Nil *(2020: £Nil)*.

Notes *(continued)*

11 Investments

	Shares in group undertakings £000
At beginning and end of year	638

	Country of incorporation	Principal Activity	Class and percentage of shares held
PSG CR s.r.o.	Czech Republic	Distribution of seals and gaskets	100% ordinary
Pillar Seals and Gaskets Limited	United Kingdom	Dormant	100% ordinary

PSG CR s.r.o registered address is Sebastiniho 509, 79607 Drzovice, Czech Republic.

Pillar Seals and Gaskets Limited registered address is 7 A/B Millington Road, Hayes, Middlesex UB3 4AZ.

12 Stocks

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Raw materials and consumables	**851**	939
Work in progress	**124**	272
Finished goods and goods for resale	**2,473**	2,606
	3,448	3,817

Raw materials, consumables and changes in finished goods and work in progress recognised as cost of sales in the year amounted to £18,569,000 *(2020: £18,589,000)*. The write-down of stocks to net realisable value amounted to £Nil *(2020: £Nil)*.

13 Debtors

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Trade debtors	**2,662**	5,884
Amounts owed by group undertakings	**42,782**	38,874
Other tax and social security receivable	**205**	251
Prepayments and accrued income	**432**	80
	46,081	45,089
Due after more than one year:		
Deferred taxation (see note 14)	**-**	68
	46,081	45,157

Notes *(continued)*

14 Deferred tax asset

	£000
Movement in deferred taxation:	
Asset at 31 March 2020	68
Debit to the profit and loss	(68)
Deferred tax asset at end of year	-

The deferred tax provided at 17% *(2020: 17%)* represents the full potential asset and is analysed as follows:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Accelerated capital allowances	**201**	176
Short term timing differences	**(201)**	(108)
Deferred tax (liability) asset	**-**	68

15 Creditors: Amounts falling due within than one year

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Trade creditors	**4,914**	5,116
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**1,367**	1,716
Corporation tax	**429**	904
Other tax and social security payable	**138**	102
Accruals and deferred income	**1,486**	1,833
	8,334	9,671

16 Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Amounts owed to fellow group undertakings	**631**	631
	631	631

Notes *(continued)*

17 Provisions

	Other £000	Property £000	Total £000
At beginning of year	80	535	615
Utilised in the year	(15)	(34)	(49)
Charge	-	56	56
At end of year	**65**	**557**	**622**

The property provision relates to anticipated dilapidation costs. Other provisions relate to a combination of customer and vendor price claims.

18 Reserves

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid:		
350,000 ordinary shares of £1 each – equity	**350**	350

	2021	2020
Profit and loss account	**£000**	£000
Balance at 1 April	47,612	38,565
(Loss)/Profit for the year	(1,397)	9,047
Balance at 31 March	**46,215**	47,612

Notes *(continued)*

19 Leases

The company leases warehouse and factory facilities. The leases typically run for a period of 10 years, with an option to renew the lease after that date. Lease payments are renegotiated every five years to reflect market rentals. Some leases provide for additional rent payments that are based on changes in local price indices. For certain leases, the company is restricted from entering into any sub-lease arrangements.

The warehouse and factory leases were entered into many years ago as combined leases of land and buildings. Information about leases for which the company is a lessee is presented below.

Right-of-use assets

	Land and buildings £000
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2020	3,575
Additions	57
At end of year	3,632
Depreciation	
At beginning of year	431
Charge for year	431
At end of year	862
Net book value	
At 31 March 2021	**2,770**
At 31 March 2020	3,144

The Company leases buildings. The average lease term is 9 years (2020: 10 years).

Notes *(continued)*

19 Leases *(continued)*

Lease liabilities

	2021 £000
Maturity analysis – contractual undiscounted cash flows	
Less than one year	613
One to five years	2,057
More than five years	1,066
Total undiscounted lease liabilities at 31 March	3,736
Lease liabilities included in the balance sheet at 31 March	
Current	976
Non-current	2,286
	3,262

Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	2021 £000
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets	431
Interest expense on lease liabilities	91
	522

At 31 March 2021, the Company is committed to £nil for short-term leases. The total cash outflow for leases amount to £nil.

20 Pension commitments

All Company employees, entitled to receive pension contributions, are members of the company Personal Pension Plan, to which the Company makes a contribution. The cost incurred by the Company during the year is shown in note 7.

21 Contingent liabilities

There is a cross-guarantee in respect of the secured bank loans ($119,000,000) and revolving credit facility ($5,542,000) for all members of Avantus Aerospace Group which is secured by a fixed and floating charge over all assets of these companies.

22 Related parties

As the company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Avantus Aerospace Group Limited, the company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in FRS 101.8 and has, therefore, not disclosed transactions or balances with entities which form part of the group.

Notes *(continued)*

23 Ultimate parent company

The immediate parent company of Attewell Limited is Avantus Aerospace Limited, and the ultimate parent company is Avantus Aerospace Group Limited. Copies of immediate and ultimate parent's consolidated financial statements may be obtained from 7 A/B Millington Road, Hayes, Middlesex, UB3 4AZ.

The ultimate controlling party is Inflexion Private Equity Partners LLP.

Pillar Seals & Gaskets Limited trades in an agency capacity for and on behalf of Attewell Limited under the name of Pillar Seals & Gaskets.