

Registered number: 04364671

ADVANCED MANUFACTURING (SHEFFIELD) LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Dr G Morgan N Lane I Lane

Company secretary

Dr G Morgan

Registered number

04364671

Registered office

Unit B

Poplars Business Park Poplar Way

Catcliffe ROTHERHAM South Yorkshire S60 5TR

Accountants

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Chartered Accountants

1 Holly Street SHEFFIELD South Yorkshire

S1 2GT

Bankers

Lloyds Bank Plc 1 High Street SHEFFIELD S1 2GA

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Report to the directors on the preparation of the unaudited statutory financial statements of Advanced Manufacturing (Sheffield) Limited for the year ended 30 June 2019

We have compiled the accompanying financial statements of Advanced Manufacturing (Sheffield) Limited based on the information you have provided. These financial statements comprise the Statement of Financial Position of Advanced Manufacturing (Sheffield) Limited as at 30 June 2019, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Advanced Manufacturing (Sheffield) Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 25 September 2018. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Advanced Manufacturing (Sheffield) Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Advanced Manufacturing (Sheffield) Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with our engagement letter dated 25 September 2018. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Advanced Manufacturing (Sheffield) Limited and its Board of Directors, as a body, for our work or for this report.

We performed this compilation engagement in accordance with International Standard on Related Services 4410 (Revised), Compilation Engagements.

We have applied our expertise in accounting and financial reporting to assist you in the preparation and presentation of these financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland'. As a member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at www.icaew.com.

These financial statements and the accuracy and completeness of the information used to compile them are your responsibility.

Since a compilation engagement is not an assurance engagement, we are not required to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information you provided to us to compile these financial statements. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or a review conclusion on whether these financial statements are prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

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Grant Thornton UK LLP

Chartered Accountants

· SHEFFIELD

Date: 12 November 2019

ADVANCED MANUFACTURING (SHEFFIELD) LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER:04364671

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

	Note		2019 £		2018 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	, 5		2,607,608		2,114,082
			2,607,608		2,114,082
Current assets			, ,		
Stocks	6	20,492		27,482	
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7	1,750		_	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	1,193,316		930,819	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,817		816	
		1,217,375		959,117	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(1,182,122)		(1,465,589)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			35,253		(506,472)
Total assets less current liabilities			2,642,861		1,607,610
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(2,524,916)		(1,581,795)
Net assets			117,945		25,815
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	13		100		100
Revaluation reserve	12		206,318		230,415
Profit and loss account	12		(88,473)	•	(204,700)
			117,945		25,815

ADVANCED MANUFACTURING (SHEFFIELD) LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER:04364671

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED) AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at 30 June 2019 and of its profit for the year in accordance with the requirements of sections 394 and 395 of the Act and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the Company.

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to small companies within part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

As permitted by s444(5A) of the Companies Act 2006, 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:

N Lane Director

Date: 6/11/2019

The notes on pages 4 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1. General information

Advanced Manufacturing (Sheffield) Limited is a private company limited by shares and registered in England and Wales. Registered number: 04364671. The registered office is located at Unit B, Poplars Business Park Poplar Way, Catcliffe, Rotherham, South Yorkshire, S60 5TR.

The principal activity of the company continues to be the manufacture of a range of components from mainly hard metals for different industries. The main sectors serviced are Aerospace and Energy. The company manufactures parts that might be utilised in new product development, prototypes through to delivering parts to the build line at our customers.

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 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 accounting policies (see note 3).

The Company's functional and presentational currency is pound sterling (£).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The company made a profit before tax for the period of £49,519 (2018 - £99,925) and had net current assets at 30 June 2019 of £35,253 (2018 - liabilities of £506,472).

Mrs J Lane and Mrs S Lane have confirmed their intention to continue to support the company for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, by confirming that the existing loans will not be recalled for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis based on contracts signed and future work in the pipeline. The directors have assessed the going concern position of the company and have no reason to believe that there is a material uncertainty that would affect the ability of the company to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future. The directors consider the foreseeable future to be 12 months from the date the financial statements are signed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised by the company in respect of goods and services supplied during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax and trade discounts.

Amounts receivable for services is recognised in the period which the services are provided according to the stage of completion of the contract. The value of unbilled work performed on contracts in progress is included in debtors as amounts recoverable on contracts.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risk and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer based on specific contract terms.

Long-term contracts

Profit on long-term contracts is taken as the work is carried out if the final outcome can be assessed with reasonable certainty. The profit included is calculated on a prudent basis to reflect the proportion of work carried out at the year end, by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses. Turnover is calculated as that proportion of total contract value which costs incurred to date bear to total expected costs for the contract. Revenue derived from variations on contracts are recognised only when they have been accepted by the customer. Full provision is made for losses on all contracts in the year in which they are first foreseen.

2.4 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.

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.

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

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Leasehold improvements

- over the remainder of the term of the lease

Plant and machinery

- 10 - 33% straight line

Motor vehicles

- 4 years

CNC machines

- 15 years straight line

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 the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Stocks and work in progress

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 reporting 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.

2.6 Current and deferred taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

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

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Foreign currencies

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

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 the Statement of Comprehensive Income 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 the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'other operating income'.

2.8 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 the Statement of Comprehensive Income 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.

2.9 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.10 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2.12 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 accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

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

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.13 Creditors

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income 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.

2.15 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 the Statement of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.16 Borrowing costs

Arrangement fees are charged over the period of the facility. All other borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year in which they are incurred.

2.17 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 the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of Financial Position 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 Statement of Financial Position.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

3. Significant management judgements

Long term contracts

Management assess contracts weekly as they progress to determine the stage of completion and therefore revenue to be recognised. Where similar projects have been undertaken, these provide an appropriate benchmark for comparison and reference. Where no similar prior project exists, management assessments are made prudently, and linked to key milestones in each contract. Where contracts span a year-end, there are further reviews in the light of subsequent events. The directors consider this approach to be a reasonable basis for estimating the stage of completion and therefore revenue to be recognised.

Fixed asset useful life

Management assess the useful life of fixed assets to determine the appropriate depreciation policy to apply for each class of assets.

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.

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 33 (2018 - 29).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Long-term leasehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	CNC machines £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 July 2018	177,883	1,135,002	14,900	2,620,555	3,948,340
Additions	30,417	178,049	-	620,000	828,466
Disposals	-	(2,059)	-	-	(2,059)
At 30 June 2019	208,300	1,310,992	14,900	3,240,555	4,774,747
Depreciation					
At 1 July 2018	122,461	646,453	12,106	1,053,238	1,834,258
Charge for the year	41,123	139,079	2,793	151,488	334,483
Disposals	-	(1,602)	-	-	(1,602)
At 30 June 2019	163,584	783,930	14,899	1,204,726	2,167,139
Net book value					
At 30 June 2019	44,716	527,062	. 1	2,035,829	2,607,608
At 30 June 2018	55,422	488,549	2,794	1,567,317	2,114,082

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

5. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

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

	2019	2018
	£	£
Plant and machinery	75,520	88,847
CNC machines	1,589,478	1,068,793

The combined total of CNC machines held at a cost of £1,669,700 and CNC machines held at a valuation of £942,500 at 31 December 2012 became those held at a deemed cost of £2,612,200 on transition to FRS 102. Since then further additions of £628,355 have been made giving a total cost of £3,240,555. If the CNC machines had been included under the historical cost convention they would be presented as follows:

	Cost	2019 £ 2,808,055	2018 £ 2,188,055
	Accumulated depreciation	(980,386)	(852,995)
	Net book value	1,827,669	1,335,060
6.	Stocks		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Raw materials and consumables	20,492	27,482

Amounts charged to the income statement in relation to stock purchases in the year totalled £265,134 (2018: £509,511).

During the year there was £10,674 provision or write-off to the income statement in respect of obsolete and slow moving stock (2018: £2,000).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

7.	Debtors		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Due after more than one year	L	٤
	Other debtors	1,750	-
		1,750	-
		2019 £	2018 £
	Due within one year	_	~
	Trade debtors	658,444	546,831
	Other debtors	386,605	254,423
	Amounts recoverable on long term contracts	105,656	129,565
	Tax recoverable	42,611	-
		1,193,316	930,819
	During the year the bad debt expense amounted to £Nil (2018 - £Nil).		
8.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2019 £	2018
		T.	£
	Bank overdrafts	21,931	£ 114,093
	Bank overdrafts Trade creditors		
		21,931	114,093
	Trade creditors Other taxation and social security Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	21,931 231,298 145,488 164,556	114,093 292,715 105,201 177,448
	Trade creditors Other taxation and social security Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts Other creditors	21,931 231,298 145,488 164,556 31,758	114,093 292,715 105,201 177,448 14,572
	Trade creditors Other taxation and social security Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	21,931 231,298 145,488 164,556	114,093 292,715 105,201 177,448

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

2019 £	2018 £
400,000	-
336,431	54,110
1,500,000	1,200,000
288,485	327,685
2,524,916	1,581,795
	£ 400,000 336,431 1,500,000 288,485

Secured loans

Assets held under hire purchase agreement are secured against the assets to which they relate.

Bank loans and overdrafts, and 'other loans' are secured by way of a fixed and floating charge over various assets of the company.

10. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Other loans	385,417	- -
	385,417	-
Amounts falling due after more than 5 years		185
Other loans	14,583	-
	14,583	-
	400,000	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

11. Hire purchase and finance leases

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Within one year	184,873	183, 182
Within one and two years	130,083	54,790
Within three to five years	230,822	-
Less interest element	(44,791) 	(6,414)
·	500,987	231,558

12. Reserves

Revaluation reserve

Comprises revaluation differences arising from the previous revaluation of tangible fixed assets.

Profit and loss account

Includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

13. Share capital

	2019	2018
	£	£
Shares classified as equity		
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
10,000 Ordinary shares of £0.01 each	100	100

14. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £41,554 (2018 - £27,369). Contributions totalling £14,820 (2018 - £5,150) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

15. Commitments under operating leases

At 30 June 2019 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Not later than 1 year	31,620	63,240
Between 1 and 2 years	-	31,620
	31,620	94,860

16. Controlling party

The shares in the company are held in such proportion that there is no single controlling party of the company.