

Company registration number 06503518 (England and Wales)

MAYFLOWER ENGINEERING LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

MAYFLOWER ENGINEERING LIMITED

CONTENTS

| | Page |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Balance sheet | 1 - 2 |
| Notes to the financial statements | 3 - 8 |

MAYFLOWER ENGINEERING LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

| | Notes | 2023 £ | £ | 2022 £ | £ |
|--|-------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Fixed assets | | | | | |
| Intangible assets | 4 | | 341,316 | | 398,242 |
| Tangible assets | 4 | | 469,876 | | 409,256 |
| | | | <u>811,192</u> | | <u>807,498</u> |
| Current assets | | | | | |
| Stocks | | 822,000 | | 755,000 | |
| Debtors | 5 | 1,717,515 | | 1,072,916 | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 77,769 | | 172,225 | |
| | | <u>2,617,284</u> | | <u>2,000,141</u> | |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 6 | <u>(1,777,741)</u> | | <u>(1,337,173)</u> | |
| Net current assets | | | <u>839,543</u> | | <u>662,968</u> |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | | <u>1,650,735</u> | | <u>1,470,466</u> |
| Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year | 7 | | (302,420) | | (348,841) |
| Provisions for liabilities | | | <u>(79,000)</u> | | <u>(82,000)</u> |
| Net assets | | | <u>1,269,315</u> | | <u>1,039,625</u> |
| Capital and reserves | | | | | |
| Called up share capital | 8 | | 67 | | 67 |
| Share premium account | | | 129,900 | | 129,900 |
| Capital redemption reserve | | | 33 | | 33 |
| Profit and loss reserves | | | <u>1,139,315</u> | | <u>909,625</u> |
| Total equity | | | <u>1,269,315</u> | | <u>1,039,625</u> |

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

MAYFLOWER ENGINEERING LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 21 November 2023

K Bingham

Director

Company Registration No. 06503518

MAYFLOWER ENGINEERING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Mayflower Engineering Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Coleridge Road, Sheffield, S9 5DA.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 20 years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. This is tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Land and buildings leasehold | 10% straight line |
| Plant & machinery | 12.5% straight line |
| Office equipment | 25% straight line |
| Motor vehicles | 20% straight line |

MAYFLOWER ENGINEERING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss.

1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with bank and other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

MAYFLOWER ENGINEERING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

MAYFLOWER ENGINEERING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.13 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.14 Government grants

Grants received in relation to the government's Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme have been recognised within other operating income. The grant is accounted for on the accruals basis once the related payroll return has been submitted.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:-

| | 2023 Number | 2022 Number |
|-------|----------------|----------------|
| Total | 53 | 62 |

3 Intangible fixed assets

| | Goodwill £ |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Cost | |
| At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023 | 1,138,033 |
| Amortisation | |
| At 1 April 2022 | 739,791 |
| Amortisation charged for the year | 56,926 |
| At 31 March 2023 | 796,717 |
| Carrying amount | |
| At 31 March 2023 | 341,316 |
| At 31 March 2022 | 398,242 |

MAYFLOWER ENGINEERING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

4 Tangible fixed assets

| | Land and buildings £ | Plant and machinery £ | Total £ |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| Cost | | | |
| At 1 April 2022 | 41,402 | 1,086,497 | 1,127,899 |
| Additions | - | 178,480 | 178,480 |
| At 31 March 2023 | 41,402 | 1,264,977 | 1,306,379 |
| Depreciation | | | |
| At 1 April 2022 | 18,857 | 699,786 | 718,643 |
| Depreciation charged in the year | 3,897 | 113,963 | 117,860 |
| At 31 March 2023 | 22,754 | 813,749 | 836,503 |
| Carrying amount | | | |
| At 31 March 2023 | 18,648 | 451,228 | 469,876 |
| At 31 March 2022 | 22,545 | 386,711 | 409,256 |

5 Debtors

| | 2023 £ | 2022 £ |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Amounts falling due within one year: | | |
| Trade debtors | 1,586,232 | 911,187 |
| Other debtors | 131,283 | 161,729 |
| | 1,717,515 | 1,072,916 |

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

| | 2023 £ | 2022 £ |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Bank loans | 50,000 | 12,500 |
| Trade creditors | 679,097 | 970,468 |
| Taxation and social security | 247,162 | 121,444 |
| Other creditors | 801,482 | 232,761 |
| | 1,777,741 | 1,337,173 |

Included in other creditors above is a credit balance of £567,913 (2022: £2,535 debit) related to invoice discounting. Security is held by virtue of fixed and floating charges over all the fixed assets of the company.

Included in other creditors is an amount of £110,620 (2022: £147,289) in relation to Hire Purchase agreements secured by the assets to which they relate.

MAYFLOWER ENGINEERING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

| | 2023 £ | 2022 £ |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Bank loans | 200,000 | 237,500 |
| Other creditors | 102,420 | 111,341 |
| | <u>302,420</u> | <u>348,841</u> |

Included in other creditors is an amount of £102,420 (2022: £111,341) in relation to Hire Purchase agreements secured by the assets to which they relate.

Bank loans outstanding at the reporting date include instalments due after more than one year of £200,000 (2022: £237,500)

8 Called up share capital

| | 2023 Number | 2022 Number | 2023 £ | 2022 £ |
|---|----------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid | | | | |
| Ordinary shares of £1 each | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| | <u>67</u> | <u>67</u> | <u>67</u> | <u>67</u> |

9 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

| | 2023 £ | 2022 £ |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Total lease commitments | <u>1,080,936</u> | <u>1,176,591</u> |

10 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 March 2023 are as follows:

| Name of undertaking and country of incorporation or residency | Nature of business | Class of shareholding | Direct % |
|--|--------------------|--------------------------|----------|
| Mayflower Engineering UK Limited England | Dormant | Ordinary | 100.00 |

The aggregate capital and reserves and the result for the year of the subsidiaries noted above was as follows:

| Name of undertaking | Profit/(Loss) £ | Capital and Reserves £ |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| Mayflower Engineering UK Limited | - | 30,000 |

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.