Clifton Engineering (North East) Limited Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements For the year ended 31 May 2018



DEBERE LIMITED

Chartered Accountants
Swallow House
Parsons Road
Washington
Tyne and Wear
NE37 1EZ

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 May 2018

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Officers and Professional Advisers

The board of directors

Mr A R Pearson Mr D W Simm

Company secretary

Mrs D K Pearson

Registered office

Coopies Haugh

Coopies Lane Industrial Estate

Morpeth

Northumberland NE61 6JN

Accountants

Debere Limited

Chartered Accountants

Swallow House Parsons Road Washington Tyne and Wear NE37 1EZ

Bankers

Bank of Scotland

8 Lochside Avenue

Edinburgh EH12 9DJ

Chartered Accountants Report to the Board of Directors on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Financial Statements of Clifton Engineering (North East) Limited

Year ended 31 May 2018

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Clifton Engineering (North East) Limited for the year ended 31 May 2018, which comprise the statement of financial position and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at www.icaew.com/en/membership/regulations-standards-and-guidance.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Clifton Engineering (North East) Limited, as a body. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Clifton Engineering (North East) Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to you, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF as detailed at www.icaew.com/compilation. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Clifton Engineering (North East) Limited and its Board of Directors, as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Clifton Engineering (North East) Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Clifton Engineering (North East) Limited. You consider that Clifton Engineering (North East) Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Clifton Engineering (North East) Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

DEBERE LIMITED
Chartered Accountants

Swallow House Parsons Road Washington Tyne and Wear NE37 1EZ

19 November 2018

Statement of Financial Position

31 May 2018

		2018		2017
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets Tangible assets	5		618,056	679,542
Current assets Stocks Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	6	241,282 1,287,567 1,017,546 2,546,395		280,189 737,253 919,437 1,936,879
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(766,031)		(694,503)
Net current assets		•	1,780,364	1,242,376
Total assets less current liabilities			2,398,420	1,921,918
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(47,403)	(52,670)
Provisions Taxation including deferred tax		·	(81,442)	(86,917)
Net assets	•		2,269,575	1,782,331
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss account			29,900 2,239,675	29,900 1,752,431
Shareholders funds			2,269,575	1,782,331

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the income statement has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 May 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- 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;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 5 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

31 May 2018

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 19 November 2018, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr A R Pearson

Director

Company registration number: 02809704

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 May 2018

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Coopies Haugh, Coopies Lane Industrial Estate, Morpeth, Northumberland, NE61 6JN.

2. Statement of compliance

The individual financial statements of Clifton Engineering (North East) Limited have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

General Information

Clifton Engineering (North East) Limited is a precision engineering and manufactures of polyurethane products.

The company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in England.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

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

Going concern

The company meets its day-today working capital requirements through its bank facilities. The company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the company should be able to operate within the level of its current facilities. After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Work in progress

Work in progress is valued on the basis of direct costs plus attributable overheads based on normal level of activity. Provision is made for any foreseeable losses where appropriate. No element of profit is included in the valuation of work in progress.

Cash at bank in hand

Cash at bank and cash in hand includes cash and short term highly liquid investments with a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or opening of the deposit or similar account.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 May 2018

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Creditors

Creditors are recognised where the company has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party ant the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors are normally recognised at their settlement after following for any trade discounts due.

Debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised at the settlement amount due after any trade discount offered. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any trade discounts due.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

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

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 May 2018

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Tangible assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost less depreciation. Cost represents purchase price together with any incidental costs of acquisition.

Depreciation

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

Plant and machinery Fixtures and fittings

10% reducing balance
25% reducing balance
25% reducing balance

Motor vehicles

Depreciation is not charged on the freehold properties. In accordance with current practice an impairment review is performed on the properties. The result of this review showed that the recoverable amount is in excess of the carrying amount.

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stock and work in progress

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

Work in progress is valued on the basis of direct costs plus attributable overheads based on normal level of activity. Provision is made for any foreseeable losses where appropriate. No element of profit is included in the valuation of work in progress.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 May 2018

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 May 2018

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 32 (2017: 32).

5. Tangible assets

machinery fittings vehicles £ £ £	Total £
Cost	
At 1 June 2017 1,718,980 30,360 34,500	1,783,840
Additions 23,719 2,212 –	25,931
Disposals (41,311) (6,928)	(48,239)
At 31 May 2018 1,701,388 25,644 34,500	1,761,532
Depreciation	•
At 1 June 2017 1,068,113 20,401 15,784	1,104,298
Charge for the year 64,462 2,595 6,096	73,153
Disposals (28,200) (5,775) –	(33,975)
At 31 May 2018 1,104,375 17,221 21,880	1,143,476
Carrying amount	
At 31 May 2018 597,013 8,423 12,620	618,056
At 31 May 2017 650,867 9,959 18,716	679,542

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 May 2018

5. Tangible assets (continued)

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

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

			Plant and machinery £
	At 31 May 2018		
	At 31 May 2017		68,000
6.	Debtors		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Trade debtors Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which	1,265,481	700,941
	the company has a participating interest	3,485	6,290
	Other debtors	18,601	30,022
		1,287,567	737,253
	Short term debters are managined at transaction price less any impa	irmont	

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	272,462	323,836
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the		
company has a participating interest	221,253	204,922
Corporation tax	122,376	81,167
Social security and other taxes	115,503	46,735
Other creditors	34,437	37,843
	766,031	694,503

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price.

Included within other creditors is an amount of £Nil (2017: £847) which is secured on the tangible assets.

8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

		2018	2017
		£	£
Other creditors	•	47,403	52,670
			-

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 May 2018

9. Related party transactions

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	T	•	Balance owed	by/(owed
	Transaction	i value	to)	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	£	£	£	£
Entity 1 with control, joint control or significant influence over the company Entity 2 with control, joint control or	(150,814)	(28,492)	(33,813)	(10,462)
significant influence over the company Entity 3 with control, joint control or		68,718	(183,955)	(188,170)
significant influence over the company	(77,000)		· _	. <u>-</u>

All balances between related parties are repayable on demand.

10. Ultimate parent company

The company's ultimate parent company is Clifton Holdings (North East) Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.