Company Registration No. 08734478 (England and Wales)	
NEWTURN CNC MACHINING LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2017	
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

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# **BALANCE SHEET**

### **AS AT 30 JUNE 2017**

		201	7	201	6
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	2		320,740		351,789
Current assets					
Stocks		10,000		10,000	
Debtors	3	186,959		117,349	
Cash at bank and in hand		15,601		18,931	
		212,560		146,280	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(1,076,408)		(795,483)	
Net current liabilities			(863,848)		(649,203)
Total assets less current liabilities			(543,108)		(297,414)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	5		-		(92,964)
Net liabilities			(543,108)		(390,378)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		400		400
Profit and loss reserves	-		(543,508)		(390,778)
Total equity			(543,108)		(390,378)

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

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22 February 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr D A Benham

Director

Company Registration No. 08734478

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Newturn CNC Machining Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 33 Liberty Close, Woolsbridge Industrial Estate, Three Legged Cross, Wimborne, Dorset, BH21 6SY.

#### 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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest  $\pounds$ .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Going concern

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future because the holding company has agreed not to seek repayment of its loan before other creditors.

### 1.3 Reporting period

These accounts are for 12 months, but the comparative figures cover a 15 month period and thus profit and loss comparatives need to be viewed in that context. The year end was changed to match that of the holding company.

### 1.4 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.

### 1.5 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:

Plant and machinery 8% straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment 18% reducing balance
Motor vehicles 18% reducing balance

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

### 1.7 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.

#### 1.8 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 banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

#### 1.9 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. The company considers all its financial instruments to be basic

### Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors 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 unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

### 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.

### 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

### 1.10 Equity instruments

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

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.11 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

#### 1.12 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.

### 1.13 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.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

### 1.14 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

2	Tangible fixed assets	Plant and ma	achinery etc £
	Cost		Ł
	At 1 July 2016		423,083
	Additions		3,390
	At 30 June 2017		426,473
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 July 2016		71,294
	Depreciation charged in the Period		34,439
	At 30 June 2017		105,733
	Carrying amount		
	At 30 June 2017		320,740
	At 30 June 2016		351,789
3	Debtors		
		2017	2016
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	106,554	36,594
	Other debtors	80,405	80,755
		186,959	117,349
4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	53	-
	Trade creditors	212,349	143,103
	Amounts due to group undertakings	557,756	359,213
	Other taxation and social security	49,814	39,730
	Other creditors	256,436	253,437
		1,076,408	795,483

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

5	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
	·	2017	2016
		£	£
	Other creditors	-	92,964
6	Called up share capital		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	400 Ordinary shares of £1 each	400	400
		400	400

### 7 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Ian Talbot.

The auditor was Wilkins Kennedy LLP.

### 8 Operating lease commitments

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

2016	2017
£	£
286,857	213,617

### 9 Related party transactions

### Transactions with related parties

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

	Sale of goods		Purchase of goods		
	2017	2017 2016 2017	2017 2016	2017	2016
	£	£	£	£	
Entities with control, joint control or significant					
influence over the company	948,114	667,994	77,773	46,584	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

### 10 Parent company

The ultimate controlling party is Mr D A Benham, by virtue of his shareholding in D A Benham Engineering Limited.

D A Benham Engineering Limited is the smallest and largest group for which consolidated accounts are drawn up and of which this company is a member. The holding company's registered office is Precision House, Rushington, Southampton, SO40 9AH,

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.