REGISTERED NUMBER: 03529444 (England and Wales)

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 FOR AIR MANAGEMENT & DESIGN LTD



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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION 31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	31.3.22 £	31.3.21 £
FIXED ASSETS	4		
Intangible assets Tangible assets	4 5	<u>501,880</u>	<u>498,867</u>
g	-	501,880	498,867
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks		106,063	29,039
Debtors	6	493,610	507,045
Cash at bank and in hand		381,648	<u>398,912</u>
CREDITORS		981,321	934,996
Amounts falling due within o	ne vear 7	<u>(445,812)</u>	<u>(498,326)</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS	,	535,509	436,670
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CU	RRENT		
LIABILITIES		1,037,389	935,537
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due after mo	ore than		
one	8	(460,044)	(395,631)
year)	,
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILI	TIES	_(12,749)	<u>(9,895</u>)
NET ASSETS		564,596	530,011
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital		100	100
Retained earnings		564,496	<u>529,911</u>
		564,596	530,011

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 March 2022.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

AIR MANAGEMENT & DESIGN LTD Financial Accounts 2022-03-31

The notes form part of these financial statements

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION - continued 31 MARCH 2022

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

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the director and authorised for issue on 24 May 2022 and were signed by:

S D Evans - Director

AIR MANAGEMENT & DESIGN LTD Financial Accounts 2022-03-31

The notes form part of these financial statements

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Air Management & Design Ltd is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address are as below:

Registered number: 03529444

Registered office: C/O DPC Accountants

Stone House

55 Stone Road Business Park

Stoke on Trent Staffordshire ST4 6SR

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Significant judgements and estimates

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.

(i) Estimated useful lives and residual values of fixed assets

Depreciation of tangible fixed assets has been based on estimated useful lives and residual values deemed appropriate by the directors. Estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually and revised as appropriate. Revisions take into account estimated useful lives used by other companies operating in the sector and actual asset lives and residual values, as evidenced by disposals during the current and prior accounting periods.

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.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Any intangible assets carried at revalued amounts, are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation, as determined by reference to an active market, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are recorded at the fair value at the acquisition date.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its estimated useful life.

Freehold property - 2% on cost

Plant and machinery
Fixtures and fittings
Motor vehicles

- 20% reducing balance
- 20% reducing balance
- 25% reducing balance

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

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.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

Corporation tax

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the statement of financial position date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Research and development

Research expenditure is written off in the period in which it is incurred.

Development expenditure incurred is capitalised as an intangible asset only when all of the following criteria are met:

- · It is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- · There is the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- There is the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- · The use or sale of the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- There are adequate technical, financial and other resources available to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- The expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development can be measured reliably.

Expenditure that does not meet the above criteria is expensed as incurred.

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the statement of financial position date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

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.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

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

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Construction contracts

Where the outcome of construction contracts can be reliably estimated, contract revenue and contract costs are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity as at the period end.

Where the outcome of construction contracts cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised to the extent of contract costs incurred that it is probable will be recoverable, and contract costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is expensed immediately, with a corresponding provision for an onerous contract being recognised.

Where the collectability of an amount already recognised as contract revenue is no longer probable, the uncollectible amount is expensed rather than recognised as an adjustment to the amount of contract revenue.

The entity uses the percentage of completion method to determine the amounts to be recognised in the period. The stage of completion is measured by reference to the contract costs incurred up to the end of the reporting period as a percentage of total estimated costs for each contract. Costs incurred for work performed to date do not include costs relating to future activity, such as for materials or prepayments.

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.

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.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

3. **EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS**

The average number of employees during the year was 20 (2021 - 20).

4. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

COST	Developme costs
At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022 AMORTISATION	3,150
At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022 NET BOOK VALUE	<u>3,150</u>
At 31 March 2022 At 31 March 2021	<u>—</u>

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5. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Freehold property	Plant and machinery	and fittings	Motor vehicles	Totals
COST	£	£	Ĺ	£	£
At 1 April 2021	600,188	275,115	92,751	73,444	1,041,498
Additions	<u>-</u>	292	927	32,468	33,687
At 31 March 2022	600,188	275,407	93,678	105,912	1,075,185
DEPRECIATION					
At 1 April 2021	175,870	242,856	72,045	51,860	542,631
Charge for year	12,004	6,467	4,785	7,418	30,674
At 31 March 2022	187,874	249,323	76,830	59,278	573,305
NET BOOK VALUE					
At 31 March 2022	412,314	26,084	16,848	46,634	501,880
At 31 March 2021	424,318	32,259	20,706	21,584	498,867

6. **DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	31.3.22	31.3.21
	£	£
Trade debtors	257,184	243,844
Amounts owed by group undertakings	143,251	143,251
Other debtors	<u>93,175</u>	<u>119,950</u>
	493,610	507,045

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

7.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	31.3.22	31.3.21
	Bank loans and overdrafts Trade creditors Taxation and social security Other creditors	£ 119,257 262,474 41,079 23,002 445,812	\$1.3.21 £ 49,624 359,325 51,196 38,181 498,326
8.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR		
		31.3.22	31.3.21
	Bank loans Other creditors	£ 447,292 12,752 460,044	£ 382,143 13,488 395,631
9.	LEASING AGREEMENTS		
	Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating lease	31.3.22	31.3.21
	Within one year Between one and five years	£ 13,932 15,386 29,318	£ 8,421 2,388 10,809

10. DIRECTOR'S ADVANCES, CREDITS AND GUARANTEES

The following advances and credits to a director subsisted during the years ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021:

	31.3.22 £	31.3.21 £
S D Evans		
Balance outstanding at start of year	8,880	(953)
Amounts advanced	56,430	95,802
Amounts repaid	(65,840)	(85,969)
Amounts written off	· -	-
Amounts waived	-	-
Balance outstanding at end of year	<u>(530</u>)	8,880

All transactions undertaken with the directors are deemed to be conducted under normal market conditions and/or are not material.

11. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

All transactions undertaken with the directors and fellow group companies are deemed to be conducted under normal market conditions and/or are not material.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

12. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There were no material post balance sheet events up to the date of approval of the financial by the statements board.

13. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The ultimate parent undertaking is Evans Design Engineering Ltd, a company registered in England and Wales.

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