

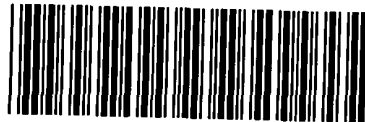
Company Number: 04056688

Charlton Bodies Limited

Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 September 2017

THURSDAY



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28/06/2018
COMPANIES HOUSE

**O'Neill Foley
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Patrick's Court
Patrick Street
Kilkenny
Ireland**

Charlton Bodies Limited
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Charlton Bodies Limited

Company Number: 04056688

BALANCE SHEET

as at 30 September 2017

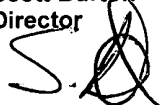
	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed Assets			
Tangible assets	8	316,980	372,360
Investments	9	1	1
		<u>316,981</u>	<u>372,361</u>
Current Assets			
Stocks	10	267,519	333,288
Debtors	11	1,489,726	1,396,818
Cash and cash equivalents		1,848,498	1,389,739
		<u>3,605,743</u>	<u>3,119,845</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	12	<u>(1,556,886)</u>	<u>(1,704,023)</u>
Net Current Assets		<u>2,048,857</u>	<u>1,415,822</u>
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		<u>2,365,838</u>	<u>1,788,183</u>
Creditors			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	13	(65,386)	(132,466)
Provisions for liabilities	15	(9,482)	(8,621)
Net Assets		<u>2,290,970</u>	<u>1,647,096</u>
Capital and Reserves			
Called up share capital		1,000	1,000
Profit and Loss Account		2,289,970	1,646,096
Shareholders' Funds		<u>2,290,970</u>	<u>1,647,096</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A (Small Entities).

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 444 not to file the Profit and Loss Account and Directors' Report.

Approved by the Board and authorised for issue on 6 June 2018 and signed on its behalf by

Scott Burton
Director



Margaret Burton
Director



Charlton Bodies Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 September 2017

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Charlton Bodies Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in United Kingdom. Rutland Works, Vulcan Way, New Addington, Croydon, Surrey, CR9 0DE is the registered office. Menzies Road, Dover Port Zone, Whitfield, Dover, United Kingdom is the principal place of business of the company. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' Report. The financial statements have been presented in Pound Sterling (£) which is also the functional currency of the company.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 September 2017 have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A (Small Entities) and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

Cash flow statement

The company has availed of the exemption in FRS 102 Section 1A from the requirement to prepare a Cash Flow Statement because it is classified as a small company.

Turnover

Turnover comprises the invoice value of goods supplied by the company, exclusive of trade discounts and value added tax.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or at valuation, less accumulated depreciation. The charge to depreciation is calculated to write off the original cost or valuation of tangible fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives as follows:

Long leasehold property	-	7%
Plant and machinery	-	10% / 20%
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	-	10% / 20%
Motor vehicles	-	25%

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed annually for impairment in periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Leasing and hire purchases

Tangible fixed assets held under leasing and Hire Purchases arrangements which transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the company are capitalised and included in the Balance Sheet at their cost or valuation, less depreciation. The corresponding commitments are recorded as liabilities. Payments in respect of these obligations are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements, with interest charged to the Profit and Loss Account.

Leasing

Rentals payable under operating leases are dealt with in the Profit and Loss Account as incurred over the period of the rental agreement.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Stocks are determined on a first-in first-out basis. Cost comprises expenditure incurred in the normal course of business in bringing stocks to their present location and condition. Full provision is made for obsolete and slow moving items. Net realisable value comprises actual or estimated selling price (net of trade discounts) less all further costs to completion or to be incurred in marketing and selling.

Charlton Bodies Limited
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs relating to the construction of assets are capitalised at the appropriate rate by adding them to the cost of assets being constructed. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on the assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation arising as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the same value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Taxation and deferred taxation

Current tax represents the amount expected to be paid or recovered in respect of taxable profits for the year and is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future, or a right to pay less tax in the future. Timing differences are temporary differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are anticipated to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date.

Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the Balance Sheet date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. The resulting exchange differences are dealt with in the Profit and Loss Account.

Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. Annual contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to the Profit and Loss Account in the period to which they relate.

Financial Instruments

Investments

Investments held as fixed assets are stated at cost less provision for any permanent diminution in value. Income from other investments together with any related tax credit is recognised in the profit and loss account in the year in which it is receivable.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand, demand deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. In the Balance Sheet bank overdrafts are shown within Creditors.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

Charlton Bodies Limited
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 September 2017

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Share capital of the company

Ordinary share capital

The ordinary share capital of the company is presented as equity.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The directors consider the accounting estimates and assumptions below to be its critical accounting estimates and judgements:

Useful Lives of Tangible Fixed Assets

Long-lived assets comprising primarily of property, plant and machinery, fixtures, fittings and equipment and motor vehicles assets represent a significant portion of total assets. The annual depreciation and amortisation charge depends primarily on the estimated lives of each type of asset and, in certain circumstances, estimates of residual values. The directors regularly review these useful lives and change them if necessary to reflect current conditions. In determining these useful lives management consider technological change, patterns of consumption, physical condition and expected economic utilisation of the assets. Changes in the useful lives can have a significant impact on the depreciation and amortisation charge for the financial year. The net book value of Tangible Fixed Assets subject to depreciation at the financial year end date was £316,980 (2016: £372,360).

Impairment of Stocks

The company holds stocks amounting to £267,519 (2016: £333,288) at the financial year end date. The directors are of the view that an adequate charge has been made to reflect the possibility of stocks being sold at less than cost. However, this estimate is subject to inherent uncertainty.

Impairment of Trade Debtors

The company trades with a large and varied number of customers on credit terms. Some debts due will not be paid through the default of a small number of customers. The company uses estimates based on historical experience and current information in determining the level of debts for which an impairment charge is required. The level of impairment required is reviewed on an ongoing basis. The total amount of trade debtors is £1,413,029 (2016: £1,313,929).

4. INFORMATION RELATING TO THE AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Audit Report was unqualified. There were no matters to which the auditor was required to refer by way of emphasis.

The financial statements were audited by O'Neill Foley.

The Auditor's Report was signed by Leslie Moynan (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of O'Neill Foley on 6 June 2018.

5. PROVISIONS AVAILABLE FOR SMALL ENTITIES

In common with many other businesses of our size and nature, we use our auditors to prepare and submit tax returns to Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs and to assist with the preparation of the financial statements.

6. OPERATING PROFIT	2017	2016
	£	£
Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):		
- audit services	8,301	7,768

7. EMPLOYEES

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was as follows:

	2017	2016
	Number	Number
Administration	3	3
Production	45	49
	48	52

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 September 2017

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8. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Long leasehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 October 2016	46,708	791,368	99,193	36,395	973,664
Additions	-	-	1,199	-	1,199
At 30 September 2017	46,708	791,368	100,392	36,395	974,863
Depreciation					
At 1 October 2016	42,073	454,882	88,419	15,930	601,304
Charge for the year	2,232	41,710	5,815	6,822	56,579
At 30 September 2017	44,305	496,592	94,234	22,752	657,883
Net book value					
At 30 September 2017	2,403	294,776	6,158	13,643	316,980
At 30 September 2016	4,635	336,486	10,774	20,465	372,360

8.1. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS CONTINUED

Included above are assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts as follows:

	2017 Net book value £	Depreciation charge £	2016 Net book value £	Depreciation charge £
Plant and machinery	224,960	31,020	255,980	31,020

9. INVESTMENTS

	Group and participating interests/ joint ventures £	Total £
Investments		
Cost		
At 30 September 2017	1	1
Net book value		
At 30 September 2017	1	1
At 30 September 2016	1	1

Charlton Bodies Limited
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 September 2017

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9.1. Holdings in related undertakings

The company holds 20% or more of the share capital of the following company:

Name	Country of incorporation	Nature of business	Details of investment	Proportion held by company
Subsidiary undertaking				
Charlton (Vehicle Finishers) Limited	United Kingdom	Non-trading	Ordinary	100

The aggregate amount of capital and reserves and the results of these undertakings for the last relevant financial year were as follows:

Year ended	Capital and reserves £	Profit for the year £
Charlton (Vehicle Finishers) Limited 30 September 2017	1	-

In the opinion of the directors, the value to the company of the unlisted investments is not less than the book amount shown above.

10. STOCKS	2017 £	2016 £
Raw materials	138,568	192,436
Work in progress	127,884	139,822
Expense stock	1,067	1,030
	<u>267,519</u>	<u>333,288</u>

The replacement cost of stock did not differ significantly from the figures shown.

11. DEBTORS	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	1,413,029	1,313,929
Amounts owed by group companies	240	-
Taxation (Note 14)	14,250	17,332
Prepayments and accrued income	62,207	65,557
	<u>1,489,726</u>	<u>1,396,818</u>

All debtors are due within one year. All trade debtors are due within the company's normal terms, which is thirty days. Trade debtors are shown net of impairment in respect of doubtful debts.

Charlton Bodies Limited
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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12. CREDITORS	2017	2016
Amounts falling due within one year	£	£
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	67,163	66,160
Trade creditors	713,672	791,565
Amounts owed to group companies	247,028	341,597
Taxation (Note 14)	186,277	164,586
Accruals	342,746	340,115
	<u>1,556,886</u>	<u>1,704,023</u>

Trade creditors include amounts owing to suppliers, who purport to include reservation of title clauses in their conditions of sales. It is not practicable to quantify this amount, or how much of it is included in stocks.

The repayment terms of trade creditors vary between on demand and ninety days. No interest is payable on trade creditors.

The terms of the accruals are based on the underlying contracts.

Other amounts included within creditors not covered by specific note disclosures are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

13. CREDITORS	2017	2016
Amounts falling due after more than one year	£	£
Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	<u>65,386</u>	<u>132,466</u>
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts		
Repayable within one year	67,163	66,160
Repayable between one and five years	65,386	132,466
	<u>132,549</u>	<u>198,626</u>

14. TAXATION	2017	2016
	£	£
Debtors:		
Corporation tax	<u>14,250</u>	<u>17,332</u>
Creditors:		
VAT	155,968	130,449
PAYE / NI	30,309	34,137
	<u>186,277</u>	<u>164,586</u>

Charlton Bodies Limited
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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15. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

The amounts provided for deferred taxation are analysed below:

	Capital allowances	Total	Total
	£	2017 £	2016 £
At year start	8,621	8,621	-
Charged to profit and loss	861	861	8,621
At year end	<u>9,482</u>	<u>9,482</u>	<u>8,621</u>

16. PENSION COSTS - DEFINED CONTRIBUTION

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. Pension costs amounted to £25,757 (2016 - £26,352).

17. FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	Land and buildings	
	2017 £	2016 £
Due:		
Within one year	118,000	118,000
Between one and five years	118,000	236,000
	<u>236,000</u>	<u>354,000</u>

18. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

The company had no material capital commitments at the year-ended 30 September 2017.

19. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company has availed of the exemption under FRS 102 in relation to the disclosure of transactions with group companies.

Fellow subsidiaries Thompsons (UK) Limited and Thompsons Servicetech Limited debtors at the balance sheet date were £240 (2016: £Nil) and creditors at the balance sheet date were £247,028 (2016: £341,597).

Fellow subsidiary company Thompsons (UK) Limited has guaranteed bank borrowings to £100,000 and a lease on behalf of the company at an annual rent of £118,000.

20. PARENT COMPANY

The company regards Thompsons (UK) Holdings Limited as its parent company, a company controlled by the Burton family.

21. POST-BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year-end.