

Company Registration No. 05377873 (England and Wales)

CSM (CHORLEY) LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

CSM (CHORLEY) LIMITED

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CSM (CHORLEY) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2019.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of sheet metal work.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr P King

Mrs L S King

Holding company

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of CSM Sheet Metal Limited, which is the ultimate holding company.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

By order of the board

Mr P King
Director

Mrs L S King
Director

Date:

CSM (CHORLEY) LIMITED**BALANCE SHEET****AS AT 30 APRIL 2019**

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		880,548		802,297
Current assets					
Stocks		427,084		295,927	
Debtors	5	1,000,228		1,245,093	
Cash at bank and in hand		274,563		20,028	
		<u>1,701,875</u>		<u>1,561,048</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(1,132,620)</u>		<u>(1,109,434)</u>	
Net current assets			569,255		451,614
Total assets less current liabilities			1,449,803		1,253,911
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(338,539)		(325,721)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(121,119)</u>		<u>(113,349)</u>
Net assets			<u>990,145</u>		<u>814,841</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			990,045		814,741
Total equity			<u>990,145</u>		<u>814,841</u>

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

For the financial year ended 30 April 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their 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.

CSM (CHORLEY) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 APRIL 2019

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 January 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr P King
Director

Mrs L S King
Director

Company Registration No. 05377873

CSM (CHORLEY) LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019**

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
Notes	£	£	£
Balance at 1 May 2017	100	407,564	407,664
Year ended 30 April 2018:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	508,348	508,348
Dividends	-	(101,171)	(101,171)
Balance at 30 April 2018	100	814,741	814,841
Year ended 30 April 2019:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	356,860	356,860
Dividends	-	(181,556)	(181,556)
Balance at 30 April 2019	100	990,045	990,145

CSM (CHORLEY) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

CSM (Chorley) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Swansey Mill, Mill Lane, Whittle-le-Woods, Chorley, PR6 7LX.

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.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover comprises the value of work performed, goods sold and services provided excluding Value Added Tax.

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

Acquired goodwill is written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated useful economic life.

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:

Plant and machinery	20% reducing balance
Equipment	20% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

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 period 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). 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.

CSM (CHORLEY) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

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.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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

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 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.

1.8 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 balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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.

CSM (CHORLEY) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

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 direct issue 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.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

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.

CSM (CHORLEY) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.12 Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The annual contributions are charged to the profit and loss account.

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.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 72 (2018 - 70).

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 May 2018 and 30 April 2019	10,000
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 May 2018 and 30 April 2019	10,000
Carrying amount	
At 30 April 2019	-
At 30 April 2018	-

CSM (CHORLEY) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 May 2018	1,365,448	21,148	94,340	1,480,936
Additions	276,414	-	-	276,414
At 30 April 2019	1,641,862	21,148	94,340	1,757,350
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 May 2018	630,256	8,349	40,034	678,639
Depreciation charged in the year	182,026	2,560	13,577	198,163
At 30 April 2019	812,282	10,909	53,611	876,802
Carrying amount				
At 30 April 2019	829,580	10,239	40,729	880,548
At 30 April 2018	735,192	12,799	54,306	802,297

5 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	870,985	1,065,084
Other debtors	61,331	112,579
Prepayments and accrued income	67,912	67,430
	1,000,228	1,245,093

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Obligations under finance leases	176,222	159,703
Trade creditors	347,975	282,377
Amounts owed to group undertakings	363,780	299,798
Corporation tax	35,935	97,126
Other taxation and social security	135,941	188,307
Other creditors	26,966	25,835
Accruals and deferred income	45,801	56,288
	1,132,620	1,109,434

The aggregate amount included in Creditors due in less than one year, for which security has been given, amounts to £176,222 (2018 - £159,703).

CSM (CHORLEY) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Obligations under finance leases		338,539	325,721

The aggregate amount included in Creditors due in more than one year, for which security has been given, amounts to £338,539 (2018 - £325,721).

8 Called up share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
60 Ordinary 'A' shares of £1 each	60	60
20 Ordinary 'B' shares of £1 each	20	20
20 Ordinary 'C' shares of £1 each	20	20
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

9 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

Included in the lease commitment are the payments due on the building from which the business operates.

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

	2019 £	2018 £
	71,404	171,889

10 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £181,556 (2018 - £101,171) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

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.