

Company registration number 06590394 (England and Wales)

**BENTON MANUFACTURING SOLUTIONS LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

**BENTON MANUFACTURING SOLUTIONS LIMITED**

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# BENTON MANUFACTURING SOLUTIONS LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	3		855		1,186
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		1,000		1,000	
Debtors		77,955		100,833	
Cash at bank and in hand		700		-	
		<u>79,655</u>		<u>101,833</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>		<u>(50,620)</u>		<u>(56,525)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>29,035</u>		<u>45,308</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>29,890</u>		<u>46,494</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>			<u>(39,915)</u>		<u>(47,205)</u>
<b>Net liabilities</b>			<u>(10,025)</u>		<u>(711)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	6		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(10,125)</u>		<u>(811)</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>(10,025)</u>		<u>(711)</u>

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, all of the members of the company have consented to the preparation of abridged financial statements pursuant to paragraph 1A of Schedule 1 to the Small Companies and Groups (Accounts and Directors' Report) Regulations (SI 2008/409)(b).

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

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has 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.

# **BENTON MANUFACTURING SOLUTIONS LIMITED**

## **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022***

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The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 25 April 2023

A S Calloway  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 06590394**

# BENTON MANUFACTURING SOLUTIONS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Benton Manufacturing Solutions Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Finch House, 28-30 Wolverhampton Street, Dudley, West Midlands, DY1 1DB.

#### 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 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

#### 1.3 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.

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.

#### 1.4 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:

Computers	25% p.a. straight line basis
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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 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.

# BENTON MANUFACTURING SOLUTIONS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 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.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 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 cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

#### 1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

# BENTON MANUFACTURING SOLUTIONS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Impairment of financial assets**

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

#### **Derecognition of financial assets**

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

#### **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 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.

#### **Derecognition of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

### 1.9 Equity instruments

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

### 1.10 Leases

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.

# BENTON MANUFACTURING SOLUTIONS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	1	1

### 3 Tangible fixed assets

	Total £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022	1,324
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 January 2022	138
Depreciation charged in the year	331
At 31 December 2022	469
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 December 2022	855
At 31 December 2021	1,186

### 4 Other creditors falling due within one year

The aggregate amounts of creditors for which security has been given amounted to £7,519 (2021 - £16,598).

### 5 Other creditors falling due after one year

The aggregate amount of creditors for which security has been given amounted to £39,915 (2021 - £47,205).

### 6 Called up share capital

	2022 Number	2021 Number	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>				
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>				
Ordinary £1 Shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100

A S Calloway acquired 100% of the share capital in Benton Manufacturing Solutions Limited from St. Eligius Group Limited on 31 January 2022 for cash at par.



## BENTON MANUFACTURING SOLUTIONS LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### 7 Related party transactions

##### Related Businesses

The following businesses are related parties of Benton Manufacturing Solutions Limited

Name of Business	Nature of Relationship
St Eligius Group Limited	A S Calloway is the sole shareholder and director of this company
Linear Motion Limited	A S Calloway, a director in Benton Manufacturing Solutions Limited is also a director in Linear Motions Limited and St Eligius Group Limited owns 50% of the issued share capital.
Friardown Limited	A S Calloway, a director in Benton Manufacturing Solutions Limited is also a director in Friardown Limited
Alpha Anodizing & Polishing Limited	A S Calloway, a director in Benton Manufacturing Solutions Limited is also a director in Alpha Anodizing & Polishing Limited and St Eligius Group Limited owns 50% of the issued share capital.
Die-Tech (U.K.) Mouldings Limited	A S Calloway, a director in Benton Manufacturing Solutions Limited is also a director in Die-Tech (U.K.) Mouldings Limited and St Eligius Group Limited owns 100% of the issued share capital.
Headland Engineering Limited	A S Calloway, a director in Benton Manufacturing Solutions Limited is also a director in Headland Engineering Limited and A S Calloway 100% of the issued share capital.

and the following arms length transactions took place with these businesses during the year:

Name of Business	Nature of Transaction	Amount	Balance due from/(to) Other Party
St Eligius Group Limited	Loan made/ received	6,133	70,583
Linear Motion Limited	Rates contribution Loan Bad debt	(632) 1,014 5,750	-
Friardown Limited	Loan made/ received	6,000	-
Alpha Anodizing & Polishing Limited	Rates contribution Bad debt	(632) 4,137	-
Die-Tech (U.K.) Mouldings Limited	Loan Bad debt	1,750 15,371	-

## BENTON MANUFACTURING SOLUTIONS LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### 7 Related party transactions

(Continued)

Headland Engineering Limited	Rates contribution	(8,838)	(31,547)
	Loan made/ received	(19,509)	

#### Related individuals

The following transactions took place with individual related parties during the year:

##### **Director's Current Accounts**

Creditors due within one year include the following amounts due to a director at the year end:

	2022 £	2021 £
A S Calloway	46	16,355

This balance arises as a result of monies drawn and introduced during the year against the opening balance.

#### All Related Party Transactions

There are no provisions against any of the amounts owing at the year end and no amounts have been written off in respect of these transactions during the year.

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.