

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 02948937

Chisledds (Spalding) Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

for the year ended

30 June 2018

Chisletts (Spalding) Limited

Financial Statements

for the year ended 30th June 2018

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Chisledds (Spalding) Limited

Chartered Accountants Report to the Board of Directors on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Financial Statements of Chisledds (Spalding) Limited for the year ended 30th June 2018

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Chisledds (Spalding) Limited for the year ended 30th June 2018, which comprise the statement of financial position and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us. As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at www.icaew.com/en/membership/regulations-standards-and-guidance. This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Chisledds (Spalding) Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 12th March 2019. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Chisledds (Spalding) Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to you, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF as detailed at www.icaew.com/compilation. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Chisledds (Spalding) Limited and its Board of Directors, as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Chisledds (Spalding) Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Chisledds (Spalding) Limited. You consider that Chisledds (Spalding) Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year. We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Chisledds (Spalding) Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

MOORE THOMPSON Chartered Accountants

Bank House Broad Street Spalding PE11 1TB

Dated: 20 March 2019

Chisletts (Spalding) Limited
Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2018

		2018		2017	
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	6		692,008		653,609
Current assets					
Stocks		78,174		74,350	
Debtors	7	316,506		359,208	
Cash at bank and in hand		92,827		79,299	
		-----		-----	
		487,507		512,857	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	298,416		286,283	
		-----		-----	
Net current assets			189,091		226,574
			-----		-----
Total assets less current liabilities			881,099		880,183
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		148,558		96,895
Provisions					
Taxation including deferred tax			32,171		32,029
			-----		-----
Net assets			700,370		751,259
			-----		-----
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	11		100		100
Profit and loss account			700,270		751,159
			-----		-----
Shareholders funds			700,370		751,259
			-----		-----

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30th June 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- 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 ;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

Chisletts (Spalding) Limited
Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

as at 30 June 2018

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20 March 2019 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr M Woodfield

Mrs J Woodfield

Director

Director

Company registration number: 02948937

Chisleatts (Spalding) Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30th June 2018

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Enterprise Way, Pinchbeck, Spalding, Lincs, PE11 3YR.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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.

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.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. 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.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Freehold land	-	not depreciated
Freehold property	-	2% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	-	15% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25% reducing balance
Equipment	-	33.33% straight line
Computer equipment	-	33.33% straight line

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.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

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.

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.

Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities. Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability. Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

Defined contribution plans

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.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 15 (2017: 14).

5. Tax on profit

Major components of tax expense

	2018	2017
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK current tax expense	55,617	66,011
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	142	(7,692)
	-----	-----
Tax on profit	55,759	58,319
	-----	-----

6. Tangible assets

	Freehold property £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost					
At 1st July 2017	336,891	51,706	150,029	1,848,895	2,387,521
Additions	—	7,585	—	393,609	401,194
Disposals	—	(985)	—	(184,459)	(185,444)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 30th June 2018	336,891	58,306	150,029	2,058,045	2,603,271
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Depreciation					
At 1st July 2017	66,996	36,824	76,793	1,553,299	1,733,912
Charge for the year	5,904	3,624	18,310	332,346	360,184
Disposals	—	(719)	—	(182,114)	(182,833)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 30th June 2018	72,900	39,729	95,103	1,703,531	1,911,263
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Carrying amount					
At 30th June 2018	263,991	18,577	54,926	354,514	692,008
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 30th June 2017	269,895	14,882	73,236	295,596	653,609
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Included within the Freehold property net book value of £263,991 is an amount of £41,655 relating to non-depreciating land situated at Fleming Road, Pinchbeck, Spalding, Lincolnshire.

7. Debtors

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade debtors	315,006	357,708
Prepayments and accrued income	1,500	1,500
	<u>316,506</u>	<u>359,208</u>

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	102,860	96,192
Accruals and deferred income	5,946	5,997
Corporation tax	55,610	66,000
Social security and other taxes	39,822	38,292
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	91,086	79,426
Other creditors	3,092	376
	<u>298,416</u>	<u>286,283</u>

Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts and secured on the assets concerned.

9. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	148,558	96,895
	<u>148,558</u>	<u>96,895</u>

Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts and secured on the assets concerned.

10. Deferred tax

The deferred tax included in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Included in provisions	32,171	32,029
	<u>32,171</u>	<u>32,029</u>

11. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2018		2017	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100.00</u>

12. Operating leases

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

	2018	2017
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	1,500	6,000
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	—	1,500
	<u>1,500</u>	<u>7,500</u>

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.