Report and Financial Statements

Year ended 30 June 2010

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REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2010

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REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2010

OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

DIRECTORS

HN Moser

T Bailey

G Bailey

S P Baker

S Bean (resigned 3 August 2010)

G D Beckett

M R Goldberg

A G Lawton (resigned 3 August 2010)

M J Ridley (resigned 3 August 2010)

J M Shaoul

SECRETARY

M J Ridley

REGISTERED OFFICE

Bracken House Charles Street Manchester M1 7BD

PRINCIPAL BANKERS

Royal Bank of Scotland Plc Spinningfields Manchester M3 3AP

AUDITORS

Deloitte LLP Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors Manchester M60 2AT

LEGAL ADVISORS

Eversheds 70 Great Bridgewater Street Manchester M1 5ES

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2010

ENHANCED BUSINESS REVIEW

The company's principal activity during the year under review continues to be that of financiers. A number of key performance indicators (KPIs) on performance, position and liquidity are monitored in order to control the business and to plan for future growth

Profitability

As shown in the company's profit and loss accounts on page 7, profit before tax has decreased to £1 3m (2009 £4 5m)

The directors of the company do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2009 £nil)

Position

As shown in note 8 to the financial statements, loan book values (classified within trade debtors) have decreased by 1 4% to £130 5m (2009 £132 3m) At the same time, shareholder's funds have increased by £0 9m to £8 1m (2009 £7 2m)

Liquidity

The ability of the company to service its debts is measured using an interest cover ratio, being profit before tax and interest divided by interest. This has decreased to 1.2.1 (2009 1.7.1). The directors monitor the unutilised facility position on a regular basis. Where and when required further facilities are either negotiated or new business levels are adjusted.

Non-financial KPIs

The directors monitor certain non-financial KPIs relating to the environment, which are detailed below In addition, the directors monitor compliance with FSA and Consumer Credit Act regulation, and in particular the level of complaints received

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Credit risk

The company is exposed to changes in economic position of its customers, which may impact adversely on their ability to make loan repayments. The level of risk in this respect is driven by both macro-economic factors, such as levels of consumer indebtedness, as well as by factors relating to specific customers, such as a change in borrowers circumstances. Credit risk is managed at loan inception, via stringent underwriting policies with regard to equity levels and affordability ratios and throughout the life of the loan via monitoring by the Board of arrears levels.

Interest rate risk

The company is financed by another group company and a revolving securitisation facility. These are funded by variable rate facilities. Interest rate risk is managed by the group through the use of hedging instruments.

Liquidity risk

The company is financed by another group company. The group monitors its liquidity position including redemption and funding levels against its business plan at regular intervals. Material deviations are quickly determined and appropriate action taken to ensure that appropriate headroom exists at all times.

Regulatory risk

The company undertakes activities which are regulated by the Financial Services Authority and the Office of Fair Trading. The company continues to enhance its quality assurance, compliance and internal audit functions as part of its ongoing focus on developing a robust and effective corporate governance structure. It also uses third party specialist advisors to support its business operations.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES (continued)

Exchange rate risk

All the company's activities are in sterling and are not subject to exchange rate risk

ENVIRONMENT

As the company operates in the financial services sector, its actions do not have a significant environmental impact However, the company does recognise the importance of the environment and acts to minimise its impact on the environment wherever it can, including recycling and reducing energy consumption

STATEMENT OF GOING CONCERN

As set out in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, in preparing these financial statements the directors are required to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business

The directors of the company have considered the group's forecast funding and liquidity facilities insofar as to the extent to which they might affect the preparation of the company's financial statements on a going concern basis

The company is part of the group headed by Jerrold Holdings Limited The company is reliant on other companies in the group for a significant proportion of its funding. The Board of Jerrold Holdings Limited has confirmed that it is a going concern, and that it will provide funding to the company for the foreseeable future.

Current group funding primarily consists of a £378m drawn syndicated loan facility (made between Royal Bank of Scotland plc, as Agent and Security Agent, and all of the trading and non trading group subsidiary companies as listed in the notes of the Jerrold Holdings Limited accounts) and a £386m drawn revolving securitisation facility (made between Charles Street Conduit Asset Backed Securitisation 1 Limited, as Purchaser, Royal Bank of Scotland plc as Facility Agent, Blemain Finance Limited, Bridging Finance Limited, Cheshire Mortgage Corporation Limited, Harpmanor Limited, Lancashire Mortgage Corporation Limited and Auction Finance Limited as Originators and Servicers)

The syndicated facility is not due for renewal until 9 November 2012. The securitised facility is supported by a revolving 364 day liquidity facility which is due for renewal on 11 November 2010. Based on recent successful renewal experience and the lack of receipt of any indication to the contrary from the relevant parties, the directors are of the opinion that the securitised facility will be renewed substantially in the same form as forecast

On this basis the directors have a reasonable expectation that, despite the uncertainty in market conditions, the group will have sufficient funding and liquidity facilities to ensure that it will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly the directors of the company have adopted the going concern basis in preparing financial statements.

DIRECTORS AND THEIR INTERESTS

The directors of the company are set out on page 1 All directors served throughout the year except as noted on page 1

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

AUDIT INFORMATION

In the case of each of the persons who are directors of the company at the date when this report is approved

- as far as each of the directors is aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined in the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and
- each of the directors has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any audit information (as defined) and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information

This statement is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of \$418(2) of the Companies Act 2006

AUDITORS

A resolution to re-appoint Deloitte LLP as the company's auditors will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board

M J Ridley Secretary

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DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to

- · select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements, and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CHESHIRE MORTGAGE CORPORATION LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Cheshire Mortgage Corporation Limited for the year ended 30 June 2010 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Statement of Recognised Gains and Losses, the Balance Sheet and the related notes 1 to 18 The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors, and the overall presentation of the financial statements.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2010 and of its profit for the year then ended,
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us, or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns, or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made, or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Stephen Williams (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

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Manchester, United Kingdom

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PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT Year ended 30 June 2010

	Note	2010 £	2009 £
TURNOVER Cost of sales	2	14,803,413 (165,911)	13,838,206 (595,174)
GROSS PROFIT Administrative expenses		14,637,502 (6,331,001)	13,243,032 (2,066,884)
OPERATING PROFIT Interest payable	4	8,306,501 (6,994,704)	11,176,148 (6,660,313)
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	5 6	1,311,797 (367,799)	4,515,835 (1,265,087)
RETAINED PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	13	943,998	3,250,748

All activity has arisen from continuing operations

There were no recognised gains or losses in either year other than the result for that year then ended Accordingly, a separate statement of total recognised gains and losses has not been presented

BALANCE SHEET 30 June 2010

	Note	2010 £	2009 £
FIXED ASSETS Tangible assets	7	10,417	-
CURRENT ASSETS	,		
Debtors - due within one year	8	15,998,431	9,674,372
- due after one year Cash at bank and in hand	8	115,059,972	122,822,733 9,461
		131,058,403	132,506,566
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	9	(56,553,940)	(66,432,066)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		74,504,463	66,074,500
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year	10	(66,366,688)	(58,870,306)
NET ASSETS		8,148,192	7,204,194
CAPITAL AND RESERVES	10	2	2
Called up share capital	12 13	2 8,148,190	7,204,192
Profit and loss account	13	0,140,170	
EQUITY SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS	14	8,148,192	7,204,194

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 20 000 2010

Company Registration No 2613335

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

G D Beckett Director

M R Goldberg

Director

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 30 June 2010

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom accounting standards. The particular accounting policies adopted are described below. They have been applied consistently throughout the current and prior year.

Accounting convention and going concern

The company prepares its accounts under the historic cost convention and on the going concern basis. The directors continue to adopt the going concern basis as disclosed in the Directors' Report - Statement of Going Concern

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are shown at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset over its expected useful life as follows

Motor vehicles

25% reducing balance

Taxation

UK corporation tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by 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 that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted. Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected 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. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

Turnover and cost of sales

Turnover consists of interest recoverable on loans, fees and commissions income. Interest income is recognised on an accruals basis. Other finance related fees receivable are credited to income when the related service is performed. Cost of sales includes the direct costs of the financing, including fees and commissions payable.

Bad and doubtful debts

Specific provisions are made when the directors consider that the recoverability of the advance is in part or in whole doubtful. Incurred but not reported loss provisions are raised to cover losses that are judged to be present in loans and advances at the balance sheet date but which have not been specifically identified as such. Provisions for bad and doubtful debts, along with bad debt write-offs, are charged to operating profit as part of administrative expenses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 30 June 2010

2. **TURNOVER**

Turnover is wholly-derived from within the UK and relates to the principal activity of the company

STAFF COSTS 3.

The company had no employees and paid no directors' emoluments during either year

INTEREST PAYABLE

	2010 £	2009 £
Interest payable on intercompany borrowings	(5,339,378)	(3,681,521)
Discount payable on loan notes	(1,655,326)	(2,978,792)
	(6,994,704)	(6,660,313)
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION		
	2010	2009

5.

	2010 £	2009 £
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting)	_	_
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets		
Owned assets	2,083	-

The audit fee of £900 (2009 £750) was borne by another group undertaking

TAX ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES 6.

The tax charge comprises

and the comprises	2010 £	2009 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits of the periods	365,197	1,285,671
Total current tax	365,197	1,285,671
Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences (see note 11)	2,602	(20,584)
Total tax on profit on ordinary activities	367,799	1,265,087

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 30 June 2010

6. TAX ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES (continued)

The differences between the total current tax shown above and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax to the profit before tax are as follows

	2010 £	2009 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	1,311,797	4,515,835
Tax on profit on ordinary activities at standard UK corporation tax rate of 28% (2009 28%)	367,303	1,264,434
Effects of Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Movement in short term timing differences	496 (2,602)	653 20,584
Current tax charge for year	365,197	1,285,671

7. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Motor vehicles £
Cost At 1 July 2009 Additions	12,500
At 30 June 2010	12,500
Depreciation At 1 July 2009 Charge for the year	2,083
At 30 June 2010	2,083
Net book value At 30 June 2010	10,417
At 30 June 2009	<u> </u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 30 June 2010

8. DEBTORS

,	2010 £	2009 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Trade debtors	15,973,932	9,660,528
Prepayments	17,559	13,844
Other debtors	6,940	-
	15,998,431	9,674,372
Amounts falling due after more than one year		
Trade debtors	114,556,992	122,636,586
Amounts owed by fellow group undertakings	319,435	-
Deferred taxation (see note 11)	183,545	186,147
	115,059,972	122,822,733
	131,058,403	132,497,105
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Included within Trade Debtors is an amount of £64,994,033 (2009 £73,315,313) which is funded through a securitisation vehicle

9. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2010	2009
	£	£
Secured bank loan and overdrafts	402,739	-
Trade creditors	5,917	-
Loan notes	50,705,480	64,903,542
Corporation tax	182,598	642,836
Accruals and deferred income	5,034,824	652,978
Other creditors	222,382	232,710
	- 	
	56,553,940	66,432,066

The bank overdraft is secured by way of a cross guarantee amongst all group companies

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 30 June 2010

10. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	2010 £	2009 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	66,366,688	58,870,306
Borrowings are repayable as follows Less than one year Between one and two years	51,108,219 66,366,688	64,903,542 58,870,306
	117,474,907	123,773,848

Loan notes are provided through a securitisation vehicle. They are transacted at market value and carry a fixed rate discount. All loan notes revolve within a three month period. The Loan notes are supported by a renewable annual liquidity facility. In November 2009 the liquidity facility was renewed until 11 November 2010 and at the same time the maturity date of the Loan Note facility was extended to coincide with the next liquidity renewal date. The directors are of the opinion that the securitised facility will be renewed substantially in the same form as forecast.

11. DEFERRED TAXATION

Balance at 1 July 2009 Debit to the profit and loss account		186,147 (2,602)
Balance at 30 June 2010		183,545
The deferred tax asset in the financial statements is as follows		
	2010 £	2009 £
Other timing differences	183,545	186,147

The directors believe that future profitability will be sufficient to ensure that the deferred tax asset will be recovered

12. CALLED-UP SHARE CAPITAL

	2010 £	2009 £
Authorised 100 ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
Called-up, allotted and fully-paid 2 ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 30 June 2010

13. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

At 1 July 2009 Retained profit for the financial year	7,204,192 943,998
At 30 June 2010	8,148,190

14. RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN EQUITY SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS

	2010 £	2009 £
Opening equity shareholder's funds Profit for the financial year	7,204,194 943,998	3,953,446 3,250,748
Closing equity shareholder's funds	8,148,192	7,204,194

15. CONTINGENT LIABILITY

The company's assets are subject to a fixed and floating charge in respect of £378m of bank borrowings of the group (2009 £378m)

16. CASH FLOW STATEMENT

As permitted by FRS 1 (Revised 1996) "Cash flow statements", the company has not produced a cash flow statement as it is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of Jerrold Holdings Limited which has produced consolidated financial statements that are publicly available

17. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

As a 100% subsidiary undertaking of Jerrold Holdings Limited, the company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 8 "Related party disclosures" not to disclose transactions with other members of the group headed by Jerrold Holdings Limited

18. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of Jerrold Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales

The largest and smallest group of which Cheshire Mortgage Corporation Limited is a member, and for which group financial statements are drawn up, is that headed by Jerrold Holdings Limited, whose principal place of business is at Bracken House, Charles Street, Manchester, M1 7BD

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