Registration number: 08321682

# Chatburn Tyas Limited Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

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# **Company Information**

**Directors** Mr CE Wolfendale

Mrs SM Wolfendale

Registered office Monksweir

66 Colwyn Avenue Rhos on Sea County of Conwy LL28 4NN

Accountants Rotherham Taylor Limited

**Chartered Accountants** 

21 Navigation Business Village

Navigation Way Ashton-on-Ribble

Preston Lancashire PR2 2YP

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(Registration number: 08321682) Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	<u>4</u>	2,076	845
Investment property	4 5 6	120,000	120,000
Investments	<u>6</u>	-	500
		122,076	121,345
Current assets			
Debtors	<u>7</u>	12,943	6,621
Cash at bank and in hand		167,607	120,573
		180,550	127,194
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>8</u>	(108,108)	(72,648)
Net current assets		72,442	54,546
Total assets less current liabilities		194,518	175,891
Provisions for liabilities		(482)	(248)
Net assets		194,036	175,643
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		20	20
Profit and loss account		194,016	175,623
Total equity		194,036	175,643

For the financial year ending 31 December 2019 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 accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

The notes on pages  $\frac{5}{2}$  to  $\frac{9}{2}$  form an integral part of these financial statements. Page 2

(Registration number: 08321682) Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2019

Approved and authorised by the Board on 16 March 2020 and signed on its behalf by:			
Mr CE Wolfendale Director			
Mrs SM Wolfendale			

The notes on pages  $\underline{5}$  to  $\underline{9}$  form an integral part of these financial statements. Page 3

# Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

	Share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 January 2019	20	175,623	175,643
Profit for the year		53,780	53,780
Total comprehensive income	-	53,780	53,780
Dividends	<del></del>	(35,387)	(35,387)
At 31 December 2019		194,016	194,036
	Share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 January 2018	20	159,129	159,149
Profit for the year		54,694	54,694
Total comprehensive income	-	54,694	54,694
Dividends		(38,200)	(38,200)

The notes on pages  $\underline{5}$  to  $\underline{9}$  form an integral part of these financial statements. Page 4

#### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

#### 1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is: Monksweir 66 Colwyn Avenue Rhos on Sea County of Conwy LL28 4NN Wales

## 2 Accounting policies

# Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

#### Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

#### Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

#### Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable from services provided in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the company. The company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

# Other operating income

Other operating income represents the fair value of rent received or receivable from investment properties.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

#### Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised when 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 and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

# Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

# Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset classDepreciation method and rateFurniture and fittings20% on costComputer equipment33% on cost

#### Investment property

Investment properties are recognised at cost on initial recognition. Subsequently, investment properties are measured at fair value at the reporting date with any changes recognised in the profit and loss account.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

#### **Debtors**

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

#### Creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

# **Borrowings**

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the profit and loss account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

#### Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

#### **Dividends**

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

#### **Financial instruments**

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is an 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.

# 3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 2 (2018 - 2).

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

# 4 Tangible assets

	Furniture and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation At 1 January 2019 Additions	395 	2,290 2,537	2,685 2,537
At 31 December 2019	395	4,827	5,222
Depreciation At 1 January 2019 Charge for the year	235 40	1,604 1,267	1,839 1,307
At 31 December 2019	275	2,871	3,146
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2019	120	1,956	2,076
At 31 December 2018	160	685	845
5 Investment properties  At 1 January 2019  At 31 December 2019			2019 £ 120,000 120,000
6 Investments		2019 £	2018 £
Investment in unlisted shares	_	<u>-</u>	500
7 Debtors		2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors		5,800	-
Other debtors	_	7,143	6,621
	_	12,943	6,621

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

#### 8 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

,	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Due within one year			
Directors' loan accounts	<u>9</u>	93,987	58,393
Other creditors		14,121	14,255
		108,108	72,648

# 9 Loans and borrowings

	2019 £	2018 £
Current loans and borrowings		
Directors' loan accounts	93,987	58,393

The directors' loan accounts are non interest bearing and have no formal repayment terms.

# 10 Dividends

# Interim dividends paid

	2019 £	2018 £
Interim dividends of £1,769.33 (2018 - £1,910.00) per each ordinary share	35,387	38,200
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