Company Registration No. 04818523 (England and Wales)

CMS DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 JANUARY 2017

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CMS DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	N A Aldred P A Buckles A L Buckles J P Yendell
Secretary	A L Buckles
Company number	04818523
Registered office	Unit 6 Penn Street Works Penn Street Amersham Buckinghamshire HP7 0PX
Accountants	RSM UK Tax and Accounting Limited Chartered Accountants Highfield Court Tollgate Chandlers Ford Eastleigh Hampshire SO53 3TY
Business address	Enterprise House Delta Way Egham Surrey TW20 8RX
Bankers	Allied Irish Bank (GB) 20 Marlborough Place Brighton Sussex BN1 1UB

Company Registration No. 04818523

CMS DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £	2016 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		391		560
Investment properties	5		6,333,864		5,627,714
Investments	6		220,000		220,000
			6,554,255		5,848,274
Current assets					
Stocks		1,666,256		1,646,375	
Debtors	7	245,200		334,277	
Cash at bank and in hand		119,744		16,957	
		2,031,200		1,997,609	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(683,653)		(899,509)	
Net current assets			1,347,547		1,098,100
Total assets less current liabilities			7,901,802		6,946,374
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(7,326,066)		(7,307,595)
Provisions for liabilities			(205,471)		(77,414)
Net assets/(liabilities)			370,265		(438,635)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	11		200		200
Other reserves			1,630,965		929,206
Profit and loss reserves			(1,260,900)		(1,368,041)
Total equity			370,265		(438,635)

CMS DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2017

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 January 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies and 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.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26 April 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

P.A. Buckles

P A Buckles
Director

CMS DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

	Notes	Share capital	Revaluation reserve	Other reserves	Profit and loss reserves	Total
		£	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 February 2015		200	762,223	-	(3,795,586)	(3,033,163)
Effect of transition to FRS 102		-	(762,223)	762,223	(132,278)	(132,278)
As restated		200	-	762,223	(3,927,864)	(3,165,441)
Year ended 31 January 2016:						
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	2,606,806	2,606,806
Dividends		-	-	-	120,000	120,000
Transfers		-	-	166,983	(166,983)	-
Balance at 31 January 2016		200	-	929,206	(1,368,041)	(438,635)
Year ended 31 January 2017:						
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	916,000	916,000
Dividends		-	-	-	(107,100)	(107,100)
Transfers		-	-	701,759	(701,759)	-
Balance at 31 January 2017		200	-	1,630,965	(1,260,900)	370,265

1 Accounting policies

Company information

CMS Developments Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 6 Penn Street Works, Penn Street, Amersham, Buckinghamshire, HP7 0PX.

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.

These financial statements are the first financial statements of CMS Developments Limited prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (FRS 102). The financial statements of CMS Developments Limited for the year ended 31 January 2016 were prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standards for Smaller Entities (effective January 2015).

Some of the FRS 102 recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements and accounting policy choices differ from the Financial Reporting Standards for Smaller Entities (effective January 2015)..Consequently, the directors have amended certain accounting policies to comply with FRS 102. The directors have also taken advantage of certain exemptions from the requirements of FRS 102 permitted by FRS 102 Chapter 35 'Transition to this FRS'.

Comparative figures have been restated to reflect the adjustments made, except to the extent that the directors have taken advantage of exemptions to retrospective application of FRS 102 permitted by FRS 102 Chapter 35 'Transition to this FRS'. Adjustments are recognised directly in equity at the transition date and are detailed in note 13.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of the company continuing as a going concern for the foreseeable future. This is dependant upon the continued support of Classic Management Services Limited and the company's bankers. Confirmation of this ongoing support has been obtained from Classic Management Services Limited. There is no reason to believe that the bank will withdraw their support.

Turnover

Turnover shown in the account represents both sales of developments and developers fees, exclusive of Value Added Tax . Sales of developments are recognised on the signing of contracts, developers fees are recognised as the contract progresses.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

1 **Accounting policies (Continued)**

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost, 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:

Fixtures, fittings and equipment	25% straight line

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.

Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in the income statement.

Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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.

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.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments 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.

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 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.

1 **Accounting policies (Continued)**

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other 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 financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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 trade and other 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.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of 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.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting period.

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.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which 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.

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 4 (2016 - 4).

3 Taxation

	2017	2016
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	93,501	98,700
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	128,057	(54,864)
Total tax charge	221,558	43,836

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment
	£
Cost	
At 1 February 2016	19,224
Additions	270
At 31 January 2017	19,494
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 February 2016	18,664
Depreciation charged in the year	439
At 31 January 2017	19,103
Carrying amount	
At 31 January 2017	391
At 31 January 2016	560

5 Investment property

	2017 £
Fair value	
At 1 February 2016	5,627,714
Additions	4,391
Revaluations	701,759
At 31 January 2017	6,333,864

Investment property comprises that of commercial property. The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out by the directors. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to rental yields.

6 Fixed asset investments

	2017 £	2016 £
Investments	220,000	220,000

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Investments other than loans £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 February 2016 & 31 January 2017	220,000
Carrying amount	
At 31 January 2017	220,000
At 31 January 2016	220,000

7 Debtors

	2017	2016
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	64,233	149,571
Other debtors	180,967	184,706
	245,200	334,277

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	213,000	459,000
Trade creditors	207,022	196,695
Corporation tax	93,501	98,700
Other taxation and social security	37,797	41,152
Other creditors	132,333	103,962
	683,653	899,509

The bank loan and overdraft is secured by an unlimited cross guarantee with Classic Management Services Limited, a company under common control, and by way of a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company.

9 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	2,122,825	2,494,500
Other creditors	5,203,241	4,813,095
	7,326,066	7,307,595

The bank loan and overdraft is secured by an unlimited cross guarantee with Classic Management Services Limited, a company under common control, and by way of a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company.

10 Provisions for liabilities

	2017	2016
	£	£
Deferred tax liabilities	205,471	77,414
	205,471	77,414

11 Called up share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
200 Ordinary of £1 each	200	200

12 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

CMS Developments Limited have issued an unlimited cross guarantee for all liabilities of Classical Management Services Limited, a company under common control, in favour of Allied Irish Bank (GB). The total value of the contingent liability at 31 January 2017 was £4,000,000 (2016 - £4,246,167).

13 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

Reconciliation of equity

	Notes	1 February 2015 £	31 January 2016 £
Equity as reported under previous UK GAAP		(3,033,163)	(361,221)
Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102:			
Deferred tax	a)	(132,278)	(77,414)
Equity reported under FRS 102		(3,165,441)	(438,635)

Reconciliation of profit for the financial period

	Notes	2016 £
Profit as reported under previous UK GAAP		2,384,959
Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102:		
Investment properties	a)	166,983
Deferred tax	a)	54,864
Profit reported under FRS 102		2,606,806

Notes to reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

a) Investment properties
During the year ended 31 January 2016, fair value gains and losses on investment properties of £166,983 were recognised directly in reserves under previous UK GAAP. Under FRS 102 those fair value gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss, together with associated deferred tax of £54,864.