CADWALLADER LIMITED	
Company registration number 03206300 (England and Wales)	
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023	
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### **BALANCE SHEET**

### AS AT 31 MAY 2023

		2023		2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		7,411,625		5,634,519
Current assets					
Stocks		306,133		438,364	
Debtors	4	1,509,624		755,767	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,754,935		2,195,707	
		3,570,692		3,389,838	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(3,085,945)		(2,368,607)	
, - ···		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
Net current assets			484,747		1,021,231
Total assets less current liabilities			7,896,372		6,655,750
Creditors: amounts falling due after more					
than one year	6		(1,262,248)		(995,398)
Provisions for liabilities			(917,490)		(818,156)
Net assets			5,716,634		4,842,196
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			5,716,534		4,842,096
Total equity			5,716,634		4,842,196
-					

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

For the financial year ended 31 May 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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.

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

# **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

### AS AT 31 MAY 2023

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 8 January 2024 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr D R Cadwallader **Director** 

Mr J M Cadwallader **Director** 

Company registration number 03206300 (England and Wales)

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Cadwallader Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Dyke Yaxley, 1 Brassey Road, Old Potts Way, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, SY3 7FA.

#### 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 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of value added tax and trade discounts.

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.

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 it is probable will be recovered.

#### 1.3 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:

Plant and machinery 20% on reducing balance

Fixtures, fittings & equipment 20% on cost

Motor vehicles 25% on reducing balance

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.

#### 1.4 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.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.5 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.

#### 1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

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.

#### 1.7 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.

### 1.8 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.

#### 1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

#### Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

### Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted.

#### 1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

#### 1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

#### Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.12 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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.

### 1.13 Foreign exchange

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

### 2 Employees

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

2023 Numbe	
Total 13	3 13

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

3	Tangible fixed assets				
		Plant andFi machinery	xtures, fittings & equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£	£
	Cost	40.700.400	22.005	200 004	40.000.000
	At 1 June 2022	12,726,420	33,285	209,694	12,969,399
	Additions	3,458,878	729	-	3,459,607
	Disposals	(835,016)			(835,016)
	At 31 May 2023	15,350,282	34,014	209,694	15,593,990
	Depreciation and impairment				
	At 1 June 2022	7,201,722	29,310	103,848	7,334,880
	Depreciation charged in the year	1,552,726	2,568	26,462	1,581,756
	Eliminated in respect of disposals	(734,271)	-	-	(734,271)
	At 31 May 2023	8,020,177	31,878	130,310	8,182,365
	Carrying amount				
	At 31 May 2023	7,330,105	2,136	79,384	7,411,625
	At 31 May 2022	5,524,698	3,975	105,846	5,634,519
4	Debtors				
	Amounts falling due within one year:			2023 £	2022 £
	Trade debtors			1,287,133	534,010
	Other debtors			222,491	221,757
			•	1,509,624	755,767
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5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			2023	2022
				£	£
	Trade creditors			773,291	735,962
	Taxation and social security			221,635	108,411
	Other creditors			2,091,019	1,524,234
			•	3,085,945	2,368,607

Assets held under Hire Purchase contracts are secured against the related assets.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

6	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year				
	-	-		2023	2022
				£	£
	Other creditors			1,262,248	995,398
7	Called up share capital				
		2023	2022	2023	2022
	Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
	Issued and fully paid				
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100

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.