

SILVERDALE TW LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

SILVERDALE TW LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 7640949

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 APRIL 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	110,432	85,983
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	100,434	128,378
Cash at bank and in hand	6	48,693	-
		<u>149,127</u>	<u>128,378</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(174,011)	(158,707)
Net current liabilities		<u>(24,884)</u>	<u>(30,329)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>85,548</u>	<u>55,654</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(149,889)	(39,031)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	11	(3,313)	(16,337)
		<u>(3,313)</u>	<u>(16,337)</u>
Net (liabilities)/assets		<u><u>(67,654)</u></u>	<u><u>286</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	12	200	200
Profit and loss account		(67,854)	86
		<u><u>(67,654)</u></u>	<u><u>286</u></u>

SILVERDALE TW LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 7640949

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 APRIL 2020

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

W Talbert
Director

Date: 28 April 2021

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020**

1. Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Turnover from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

1.3 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

1.4 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

1.5 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.6 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

1.7 Current and deferred taxation

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

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

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

1.8 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

SILVERDALE TW LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.8 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	-	25%	reducing balance
Office equipment	-	25%	reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

1.9 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

1.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

1.11 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.12 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

1.13 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument 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 ordinary shares.

SILVERDALE TW LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020**

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.14 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

2. General information

Silverdale TW Limited is a limited company incorporated in England and Wales. The Company's principal place of business is 181 Silverdale Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, TN4 9HT.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 6 (2019 - 3).

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Office equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation				
At 1 May 2019	39,327	73,224	7,198	119,749
Additions	2,500	52,510	445	55,455
Disposals	-	(19,000)	-	(19,000)
At 30 April 2020	<u>41,827</u>	<u>106,734</u>	<u>7,643</u>	<u>156,204</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 May 2019	3,832	25,791	4,142	33,765
Charge for the year on owned assets	9,499	-	855	10,354
Charge for the year on financed assets	-	14,699	-	14,699
Disposals	-	(13,046)	-	(13,046)
At 30 April 2020	<u>13,331</u>	<u>27,444</u>	<u>4,997</u>	<u>45,772</u>
Net book value				
At 30 April 2020	<u><u>28,496</u></u>	<u><u>79,290</u></u>	<u><u>2,646</u></u>	<u><u>110,432</u></u>
At 30 April 2019	<u><u>35,495</u></u>	<u><u>47,433</u></u>	<u><u>3,055</u></u>	<u><u>85,983</u></u>

SILVERDALE TW LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020**

5. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	77,412	116,425
Directors' loan account	19,689	11,953
Other debtors	3,333	-
	<u>100,434</u>	<u>128,378</u>

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 £	2019 £
Cash at bank and in hand	48,693	-
Less: bank overdrafts	-	(4,321)
	<u>48,693</u>	<u>(4,321)</u>

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Loans and overdrafts	11,525	33,275
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	16,372	15,553
Trade creditors	108,973	52,379
Taxation and social security	32,441	52,866
Other creditors	4,700	4,634
	<u>174,011</u>	<u>158,707</u>

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans	76,674	-
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	73,215	39,031
	<u>149,889</u>	<u>39,031</u>

SILVERDALE TW LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020**

9. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2020	<i>2019</i>
	£	<i>£</i>
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	11,525	<i>28,954</i>
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	76,674	<i>-</i>
	<u>88,199</u>	<i><u>28,954</u></i>

10. Financial instruments

	2020	<i>2019</i>
	£	<i>£</i>
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	<u>48,693</u>	<i><u>-</u></i>

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise cash held.

11. Deferred taxation

	2020
	£
At beginning of year	(16,337)
Charged to profit or loss	13,024
At end of year	<u>(3,313)</u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2020	<i>2019</i>
	£	<i>£</i>
Accelerated capital allowances	(20,982)	<i>(16,337)</i>
Tax losses carried forward	17,669	<i>-</i>
	<u>(3,313)</u>	<i><u>(16,337)</u></i>

SILVERDALE TW LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

12. Share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 (2019 - 100) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	100	100
50 (2019 - 50) A Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	50	50
50 (2019 - 50) B Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	50	50
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	200	200
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