

**COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 09914060**

**CHADDENWYCH SERVICES LIMITED**

**FILLETED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED**

**31 December 2019**

**CHADDENWYCH SERVICES LIMITED**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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**CHADDENWYCH SERVICES LIMITED**  
**OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS**

**The board of directors**

Mr S Ackroyd  
Mr P Ellis  
Ms J Hubbard  
Mr R Mason

**Registered office**

86-90 Paul Street  
London  
EC2A 4NE

**Accountants**

BSG Valentine  
Chartered Accountants  
Lynton House  
7-12 Tavistock Square  
London  
WC1H 9BQ

**CHADDENWYCH SERVICES LIMITED**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

**31 December 2019**

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	5	11,355	9,082
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	6	649,993	122,251
Cash at bank and in hand		782,362	5,254
		<u>1,432,355</u>	<u>127,505</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	<u>( 191,698)</u>	<u>( 515,401)</u>
<b>Net current assets/(liabilities)</b>		<u>1,240,657</u>	<u>( 387,896)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>1,252,012</u>	<u>( 378,814)</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	8	<u>( 1,000,000)</u>	<u>—</u>
<b>Net assets/(liabilities)</b>		<u>252,012</u>	<u>( 378,814)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		439	278
Share premium account		465,257	1,613,274
Profit and loss account		<u>( 213,684)</u>	<u>( 1,992,366)</u>
<b>Shareholders funds/(deficit)</b>		<u>252,012</u>	<u>( 378,814)</u>

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

For the 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 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 .

**CHADDENWYCH SERVICES LIMITED**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION** *(continued)*

**31 December 2019**

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22 April 2020 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr P Ellis

Director

Company registration number: 09914060

**CHADDENWYCH SERVICES LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**1. General information**

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 86-90 Paul Street, London, EC2A 4NE.

**2. Statement of compliance**

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

**3. Accounting policies**

**Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

**Revenue recognition**

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

**Income tax**

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that 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 that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

**Foreign currencies**

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

**Tangible assets**

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

**Depreciation**

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Equipment	-	25% straight line
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**Impairment of fixed assets**

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

**Financial instruments**

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities. Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability. Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

### Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

### 4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 13 (2018: 13 ).

### 5. Tangible assets

	Equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>		
At 1 January 2019	12,683	12,683
Additions	4,401	4,401
	-----	-----
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<b>17,084</b>	<b>17,084</b>
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<b>Depreciation</b>		
At 1 January 2019	3,601	3,601
Charge for the year	2,128	2,128
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<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<b>5,729</b>	<b>5,729</b>
	-----	-----
<b>Carrying amount</b>		
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<b>11,355</b>	<b>11,355</b>
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At 31 December 2018	9,082	9,082
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### 6. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	412,769	51,131
Other debtors	237,224	71,120
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	<b>649,993</b>	<b>122,251</b>
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### 7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	105,113	216,148
Social security and other taxes	47,044	50,703
Other creditors	39,541	248,550
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	<b>191,698</b>	<b>515,401</b>
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### 8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Other creditors	1,000,000	—
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## **9. Related party transactions**

The company was not under the control of any one person in the year. Mr S Ackroyd is a director of the company. He is also a senior member of management of Intelligent Energy Technology Limited a company who hold £1,000,000 of unsecured convertible loan notes in the company as at the year-end date.

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.