Registered number: 11591645

# **ENDCLIFFE HOLDINGS LIMITED**

# ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022



#### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** L Buxton

S Jonsson J Keeling-Heane M Wadsworth M Wheatley

Registered number 11591645

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#### GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### Introduction

Endcliffe Holdings Limited (the "Company") is a privately owned company, domiciled and registered in England and Wales.

The Company is the parent of Clytha Holdings Limited and to Senior Architectural Systems Limited ("the Group"). All three companies are domiciled and registered in England and Wales.

The directors present their Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2022.

#### **Principal Activities**

The principal activity of the Group is the design, manufacture and distribution of architectural aluminium systems, including powder coating and anodising to customer requirements.

#### Business review, objectives and strategy

Despite further material price inflation and supply chain challenges the business has continued to perform in the same vein as the previous financial year. The directors are pleased with the overall group performance for the year ended 31 December 2022.

As we head into the new financial year, although we have seen some stability in terms of raw material costs, we monitor this position carefully and maintain tight controls around our cost base. With an already strong service offering, and having made further significant investment in additional premises and increased capacity during the course of the year, we move into FY2023 with a strong order book and project pipeline underpinned by a strategic sales focus on Specification and Key Main Contractor relationships.

Whilst we have a strong product offering, the Group remains committed to innovation and product development and will be continuing with investment in these areas to continue to meet customer demands.

The Group objectives are:

- · To continually improve product quality, delivery and performance
- To maintain and improve the well-being of employees
- To maximise operational efficiency
- To maximise financial returns
- To continue sustainable sales growth in key markets

The Group's strategy in the short term towards achieving these objectives is:

- To continually review our health, safety and environmental policies, procedures and performance and to make improvements identified
- To maintain strong relationships with customers, suppliers, contractors and all other stakeholders
- To continue to target expansion in the domestic market
- To maintain sales growth through geographical expansion into the South of England
- To seek to maximise cash generation to allow for reinvestment in Group assets where required, product development and continued innovation

#### GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks faced by the business are:

#### Health and Safety

We recognise that some of our operations have safety risk and with this in mind, the Company puts this at the top of its agenda. The Company mitigates risk by having strict health and safety procedures in place, continually reviewing practices, and following best practice, supported by third party independent reviews and audits.

#### Commodity risk

The Company's main raw material is aluminium, and prices of aluminium can vary significantly based on demand and market conditions. The Company mitigates this risk through having a range of suppliers in the UK, Europe and Asia that can be used to mitigate any volume or price issues, the Company also always utilises purchasing power to ensure competitive pricing. Price adjustments are considered as required.

#### Credit risk

The company offers credit terms to most of its customers. To mitigate credit risk appropriate credit checks are performed on all customers and appropriate credit limits assigned. The company also has some credit insurance cover in place and actively monitors payment performance and external indicators to help moderate risk. Our broad customer base helps spread this risk naturally.

#### Environmental

The Company strives to achieve environmental best practice across its operations. To achieve this, policies, procedures and performance are kept under continuous review.

#### Plant reliability

Plant reliability is essential to the on-going and efficient operation of the business, as such, there is proactive, ongoing preventative maintenance performance by a skilled team of staff, along with continued investment in plant to help minimise down time and maximise operational efficiency.

#### Economic uncertainty

Given limited overseas sales, our risk is largely determined by the UK economic environment. We supply into a variety of commercial sectors and the residential market which helps limit our exposure to any one area.

#### Key performance indicators

The directors focus on several key performance indicators to assess business performance, the KPIs applied focused on a broad area including the following:

- EBITDA
- Gross margin
- · Cashflow performance
- Overhead levels Sales performance v budget and forecasts
- Working capital management

The directors also review non-financial performance indicators, including the measurement of employees' health & safety, and the Company's environmental impact and energy consumption.

#### GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### **Section 172 Statement**

Under Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006, the Directors must promote the success of the group for the benefit of its members as a whole, and in doing so have regard to:

- the likely consequences of any decision in the long term,
- the interests of the Group's employees
- the need to foster the Group's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others,
- the impact of the Group's operations on the community and the environment,
- the desirability of the Group maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct, and
- the need to act fairly as between members of the Group.

The Directors consider the following areas of key importance in fulfillment of this duty:

#### Budgeting and planning

The Group maintains a Budget and 3 Year Strategic Plan designed to assess the long-term impact of decision making. These plans are derived from a wide range of employees and shared regularly with key stakeholders. Performance is assessed against these plans.

#### Engagement with Stakeholders

The Board, individually and collectively, maintain relationships and regular dialogue with employees, customers, suppliers, financiers with the Group and consider stakeholder views and interests concerning principal decision making. We always operate in an open and transparent manner expecting the highest ethical and professional standards from all persons acting on behalf of the Group.

#### Community

The Group takes every opportunity to interact with the local community. Recent activities include engagement with Spanish suppliers to promote Spanish language skills within the South Yorkshire community (ages 5-15). In addition, the Group sponsor local sports teams, engage in fundraising initiatives, provide School's career talks and support a number of other local good causes.

#### Environmental

The Group always looks to adopt latest environmental initiatives relevant to our Industry. We continue to invest in energy efficiency initiatives aimed at reducing both waste and energy consumption and have signed up for the Climate Change Agreement through our industry body the Aluminium Federation (Alfed). In addition, we have continued our roll out of Electric and Hybrid vehicles, as and when fleet replacements fall due, and also adopted telematics to improve HGV fleet efficiency.

#### Policies & Procedures

The Group operates a training matrix system and ensures that staff have the correct skills and knowledge to perform their roles. The Group also has strict health & safety policies which are continually reviewed and also audited by third parties.

This report was approved by the board on

28/4/2023

and signed on its behalf.

les Buston

L Buxton Director

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

#### Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £5,597,011 (six months ended 31 December 2021: £850,875).

A dividend of £Nil was declared in the year (six months ended 31 December 2021: £Nil).

#### **Directors**

The directors who served during the year and up to the date of this report were:

L Buxton S Jonsson J Keeling-Heane M Wadsworth M Wheatley

#### **Directors' Responsibilities Statement**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Group Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the consolidated financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs and profit or loss of the Company and the Group for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Group will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Group's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and the Group and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and the Group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Group's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

#### Going concern

Having reviewed cash flow forecasts to June 2024, the directors do not believe that there are material uncertainties which cast significant doubt on the ability of the group to continue as a going concern. For that reason, the directors consider the adoption of the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements is appropriate.

# DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### Engagement with suppliers, customers and others

The Board, individually and collectively, maintain relationships and regular dialogue with employees, customers, suppliers, financiers with the Group and consider stakeholder views and interests concerning principal decision making. We always operate in an open and transparent manner expecting the highest ethical and professional standards from all persons acting on behalf of the Group.

#### Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

Directors' and officers' insurance cover has been established for all Directors to provide appropriate cover for their reasonable actions on behalf of the Company.

#### Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR)

This report was undertaken in accordance with the Streamlined Energy and Carbon ("SECR") Reporting requirements outlined in the Companies Act (2006) for large quoted and listed companies, which requires Senior Architectural Systems Ltd ("SAS Ltd") to report on its Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions, total energy consumption across our UK sites and transport assets, and energy efficiency actions implemented for each financial year.

For incomplete electricity consumption or gas consumption datasets, we will estimate consumption based on the pro-rated average of previous energy consumption. If these techniques have been applied, then this is clearly documented in our report. This report contains our SECR disclosure for our 2022 financial year (01 Jan – 31 Dec).

#### Methodology

Scope of analysis and data collection

Over 2022 we have collected primary data for our sites, including: electricity consumption (kWh), gas consumption (kWh), onsite fuel consumption (gas oil and LPG – litres), purchased heat (from biomass – kWh), and company vehicle travel. All primary data used within this report is from 1st Jan 2022 to 31st Dec 2022, covering our financial year. The scope of our GHG emissions calculation covers all SAS Ltd.'s operations.

#### Calculation Methodology

We have used the Defra and Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) methodology for compiling this GHG data and, for UK energy consumption and emissions included the following material GHGs: CO2, N2O and CH4. In accordance with the UK Government's reporting guidelines for Company Reporting and data conversion factors for Greenhouse Gas emissions.

#### GHG Emissions Scopes

The following reporting scopes (as outlined by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol) are included within this disclosure:

- Scope 1 Emissions: direct emissions from sources which SAS Ltd owns or controls. This includes natural gas consumption in our sites, and travel by our vehicle fleet.
- Scope 2 Emissions: indirect emissions relating solely to the generation of purchased electricity that is consumed by SAS Ltd. This includes the procurement of grid electricity and onsite generation using biomass.

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### **Energy Consumption**

The table below displays our annual energy consumption for transport, electricity, fuels, purchased heat (biomass), and natural gas for the 2022 financial year (1st Jan 2022 to 31st Dec 2022). As per SECR reporting requirements this information is presented in kilowatt hours (kWh) and compared to our 2019 baseline year.

Emissions Source	Reporting Scope	Reporting Units	2019 (Jul-Jun)	2021 (Jan-Dec)	2022 (Jan-Dec)	%Change (vs 2019)
Natural Gas	Scope 1	Kilowatt Hours (kWh)	3,919,163	3,692,433	3,295,879	-15.9% <sup>-</sup>
Onsite Fuel (Diesel, LPG)	Scope 1	Kilowatt Hours (kWh)	1,956,675	1,415,034	1,874,888	-5.6%
Grid Electricity	Scope 2	Kilowatt Hours (kWh)	1,083,630	1,199,001	1,121,937	+3.5%
Company Vehicles	Scope 1	Kilowatt Hours (kWh)	1,110,597	943,003	753,586	-32.1%
Biomass Generation	Scope 1	Kilowatt Hours (kWh)	99,770	12,600	33,860	-66.1%
Total energy consumption (kWh)			8,169,835	7,618,739	7,053,150	-13.7%

#### **GHG Emissions Reporting**

In accordance with the SECR Emissions Reporting requirements outlined in the Companies Act for large companies our GHG disclosure for the 2022 financial year is listed below. Results have been split by Scope as outlined by the GHG Protocol calculation methodology and compared to our 2019 baseline year.

Emissions Reporting Scope	Reporting Units	2019 (Jul-Jun)	2021 (Jan-Dec)	2022 (Jan-Dec)	%Change (vs 2019)
Scope 1	tonnes CO₂e	1,456.52	1,225.76	1,222.23	-16.1%
Scope 2	tonnes CO₂e	294.54	256.74	222.74	-24.4%
Total GHG Emissions	tonnes CO₂e	1,751.06	1,482.49	1,444.97	-17.5%
<b>GHG</b> Emissions Intensity	tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e/production tns	0.39	0.29	0.32	-18.2%
<b>GHG Emissions Intensity</b>	tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e/floor space (ft²)	0.0130	0.0111	0.0108	-15.4%

Total GHG Emissions for Scope 1 and Scope 2 for the 2022 calendar year are 1,476.08 tonnes CO2e. Of our total GHG emissions Scope 1 accounts for 84.9% and Scope 2 accounts for 15.1% of total; GHG emissions. Our GHG Emissions CO2e Intensity per tonne of aluminium produced is 0.33 tonnes CO2e, and per square foot of floor area is 0.0108 tonnes CO2e. Compared to our 2019 baseline year, our overall GHG emissions footprint has decreased by 17.5%.

# DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### **Principal Energy Efficiency Actions**

We recognise that our largest GHG emissions impact is from the energy during the manufacturing process. During the reporting year, Senior Architectural Systems Ltd (SAS Ltd) has continued to implement our Climate Change Agreement through our industry body the Aluminium Federation (Alfed); which requires ongoing monitoring and reporting of our energy use at our factory; setting targets to reduce energy consumption and in turn reduce our GHG emissions. SAS Ltd will continue to identify and implement energy reduction projects and initiatives to improve the energy efficiency of our operations.

Utilising route optimisation and monitoring through vehicle telematics systems, SAS Ltd has continued to further reduce the number of unnecessary journeys completed by our vehicle fleet, lowering the number of individual HGVs delivering products to the same regions, and in turn reducing our overall GHG emissions footprint. During the reporting year we have also increased the number of electric vehicles within our company car fleet; reducing our reliance on fossil fuel vehicles and reducing our overall fuels consumption. SAS Ltd is also still actively encouraging the use of online video meetings (where suitable), to reduce unnecessary business travel into our offices and to customer sites.

#### Research and development

Research and development expenditure during the year was £108,578 (six months ended 31 December 2021: £55,703).

#### Subsequent events

There have been no significant events affecting the Group or Company since the period end.

### Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors confirm that:

- so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company and the Group's auditor is unaware, and
- the directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company and the Group's auditor is aware of that information.

### **Auditor**

The auditor, Grant Thornton UK LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on

28/4/2023

and signed on its behalf.

les Buston

L Buxton Director



#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Endcliffe Holdings Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 December 2022, which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated and Company Statements of Financial Position, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, the Consolidated and Company Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's and of the parent Company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of the Group's profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the group and the parent company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

We are responsible for concluding on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the group's and the parent company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the auditor's opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the group or the parent company to cease to continue as a going concern.

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks associated with the group's and the parent company's business model including effects arising from macro-economic uncertainties such as the crisis in Ukraine and challenged the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors and the related disclosures and analysed how those risks might affect the group's and the parent company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.



In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the group's and the parent company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

#### Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

### Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Group Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Group Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.



#### Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Group and the parent Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Group Strategic Report or the Directors' Report.

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent Company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent Company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

### Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Group's and the parent Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group or the parent Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.



#### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditor's Report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the group and parent company and determined that the most significant are those that relate to the reporting frameworks (Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006) and the relevant tax compliance regulations in the jurisdictions in which the company operates.
- We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience, through discussion with the directors. We discussed the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations with the directors;
- We assessed the susceptibility of the financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud
  might occur by meeting with management from relevant parts of the business to understand where
  management considered there was a susceptibility to fraud.
- In assessing the potential risks of material misstatement, we obtained an understanding of:
  - -the entity's operations, including the nature of its revenue sources, products and services and of its objectives and strategies to understand the classes of transactions, account balances, expected financial statement disclosures and business risks that may result in risks of material misstatement;
  - -the entity's control environment, including:
  - -management's knowledge of relevant laws and regulations and how the group and parent company is complying with those laws and regulations;
  - -the adequacy of procedures for authorisation of transactions; and
  - -procedures to ensure that possible breaches of laws and regulations are appropriately resolved.
- Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:
  - -evaluation of the programmes and controls established to address the risks related to irregularities and fraud; and
  - -testing manual journal entries, in particular journal entries relating to management estimates and entries determined to be large or relating to unusual transactions.

These audit procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than



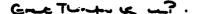
the risk of not detecting one resulting from error and detecting irregularities that result from fraud is inherently more difficult than detecting those that result from error, as fraud may involve collusion, deliberate concealment, forgery or intentional misrepresentations. Also, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it.

- The engagement partner's assessment of the appropriateness of the collective competence and capabilities of the engagement team included consideration of the engagement team's:
  - -understanding of, and practical experience with audit engagements of a similar nature and complexity through appropriate training and participation;
  - -knowledge of the industry in which the client operates; and
  - -understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements specific to the entity including, the provisions of the applicable legislation and the applicable statutory provisions.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <a href="https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities">www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities</a>. This description forms part of our Auditor's Report.

### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditor's Report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Andrew Wood Senior Statutory Auditor for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants Leeds

Date: 28/4/2023

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2022 £	Six months ended 31 December 2021 £
Turnover	4	53,823,979	24,209,224
Cost of sales		(30,532,386)	(14,216,434)
Gross profit		23,291,593	9,992,790
Total administrative expenses			
Amortisation of goodwill	13	(2,601,966)	(1,300,983)
Administrative expenses		(12,345,154)	(5,127,879)
Exceptional items	5	(622,387)	(1,771,618)
Operating profit	6 6	7,722,086	1,792,310
Interest receivable and similar income	10	8,951	69
Interest payable and expenses	11	(498,331)	(330,414)
Profit before taxation		7,232,706	1,461,965
Tax on profit	12	(1,635,695)	(611,090)
Profit for the financial year		5,597,011	850,875
Profit for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the parent Company		5,597,011	850,875
		5,597,011	850,875

There was no other comprehensive income for 2022 (2021: £Nil).

# **ENDCLIFFE HOLDINGS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 11591645**

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note		2022 £		2021 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	13		15,102,099		17,704,065
Tangible assets	14		1,584,730		1,515,528
			16,686,829		19,219,593
Current assets					
Stocks	16	6,815,840		7,080,190	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	17	10,642,548		9,793,813	
Bank and cash balances		3,629,050		2,606,932	
		21,087,438		19,480,935	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	18	(9,796,285)		(13,052,782)	
Net current assets			11,291,153		6,428,153
Total assets less current liabilities			27,977,982		25,647,746
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	19		(11,000,000)		(11,740,468)
Provisions for liabilities		•			
Deferred taxation	21	(93,980)		(27,776)	
			(93,980)		(27,776)
Net assets			16,884,002		13,879,502

# **ENDCLIFFE HOLDINGS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 11591645**

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

Capital and reserves	Note	2022 £	2021 £
•	00	40	
Called up share capital	. 22	10	10
Share premium account	23	11,447,497	11,447,497
Profit and loss account	23	5,436,495	2,431,995
		16,884,002	13,879,502
		<del></del>	

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 28/4/2023

les Buston

### **L** Buxton

Director

# ENDCLIFFE HOLDINGS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 11591645

# COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note		2022 £		2021 £
Fixed assets					
Investments	15		33,554,573		33,554,573
			33,554,573		33,554,573
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	18	(11,044,584)		(15,388,554)	
Net current liabilities			(11,044,584)		(15,388,554)
Total assets less current liabilities			22,509,989		18,166,019
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	19		(11,000,000)		(11,740,468)
Net assets			11,509,989		6,425,551
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	22		10		10
Share premium account	23		11,447,497		11,447,497
Profit and loss account brought forward		(5,021,956)		(2,933,879)	
Profit/(loss) for the year/period		7,676,949		(2,088,077)	
Redemption of shares		(2,592,511)		-	
Profit and loss account carried forward			62,482		(5,021,956)
			11,509,989		6,425,551

The Company made a loss of £7,676,949 for the year ended 31 December 2022 (Six months ended 31 December 2021: £2,088,077).

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 28/4/2023

L Buxton Us Bupton.
Director

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Called up share capital £	Share premium account £	Profit and loss account	Total equity
At 1 January 2022	10	11,447,497	2,431,995	13,879,502
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year	-	-	5,597,011	5,597,011
Contributions by and distributions to owners Redemption of shares	-	•	(2,592,511)	(2,592,511)
At 31 December 2022	10	11,447,497	5,436,495	16,884,002

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 July 2021	10	11,447,497	1,581,120	13,028,627
Comprehensive income for the period				
Profit for the period	-	-	850,875	850,875
At 31 December 2021	10	11,447,497	2,431,995	13,879,502

# COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Called up share capital			Total equity
£	£	£	£
10	11,447,497	(5,021,956)	6,425,551
-	-	7,676,949	7,676,949
-	-	(2,592,511)	(2,592,511)
10	11,447,497	62,482	11,509,989
	share capital £ 10	Called up premium share capital account £ £ £ 10 11,447,497	Called up share capital account loss account   £ £ £ 10 11,447,497 (5,021,956)  7,676,949  (2,592,511)

# COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 July 2021	10	11,447,497	(2,933,879)	8,513,628
Comprehensive income for the period		,		
Loss for the period	-		(2,088,077)	(2,088,077)
At 31 December 2021	10	11,447,497	(5,021,956)	6,425,551

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Cash flows from operating activities	Year ended 31 December 2022 £	Six months ended 31 December 2021 £
, -		
Profit for the financial year  Adjustments for:	5,597,011	850,875
Amortisation of intangible assets	2,601,966	1,300,983
Depreciation of tangible assets	455,758	274,472
Profit on disposal of tangible assets	(41,159)	(31,125)
Interest paid	498,331	330,414
Interest received	(8,951)	(69)
Modification of loan notes	509,532	809,924
Taxation charge	1,635,695	611,090
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	264,350	(1,102,110)
Increase in debtors	(791,232)	(422,043)
Decrease in creditors	(2,063,173)	(175,532)
Corporation tax paid	(2,570,318)	(626,744)
Net cash generated from operating activities	6,087,810	1,820,135
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(528,881)	(146,745)
Sale of tangible fixed assets	45,480	31,125
Interest received	8,951	69
Net cash from investing activities	(474,450)	(115,551)

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	2022 £	2021 £
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of loans	(2,000,000)	(13,515,480)
Drawdown of loans	6,000,000	10,000,000
Repayment of other loans	(5,500,000)	(5,670,261)
Interest paid	(498,331)	(330,414)
Buyback of own shares	(2,592,911)	-
Net cash used in financing activities	(4,591,242)	(9,516,155)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,022,118	(7,811,571)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2,606,932	10,418,503
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	3,629,050	2,606,932
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	3,629,050	2,606,932

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### 1. General information

Endcliffe Holdings Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales. Its registered head office is located at Eland Road, Denaby Main, Doncaster, South Yorkshire, United Kingdom, DN12 4HA.

Its principal activity of the Company is the design, manufacture and distribution of architectural aluminium systems, including powder coating and anodising to customer requirements.

#### 2. Accounting policies

#### 2.1 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 Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires Group management to exercise judgement in applying the Group's accounting policies (see note 3).

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption allowed under section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and has not presented its own Statement of Comprehensive Income in these financial statements.

The Company's financial statements are presented in Sterling and all values are rounded to the nearest pound  $(\mathfrak{L})$  except when otherwise stated.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements present the results of the Company and its own subsidiaries (the "Group") as if they form a single entity. Intercompany transactions and balances between Group companies are therefore eliminated in full.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the results of business combinations using the purchase method. In the Statement of Financial Position, the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are initially recognised at their fair values at the acquisition date. The results of acquired operations are included in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income from the date on which control is obtained. They are deconsolidated from the date control ceases.

#### 2.3 Going concern

Having reviewed cash flow forecasts to June 2024, the directors do not believe that there are material uncertainties which cast significant doubt on the ability of the company to continue as a going concern. For that reason, the directors consider the adoption of the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements is appropriate.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.4 Foreign currency translation

#### Functional and presentation currency

The Group's functional and presentational currency is GBP (£).

#### Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

#### 2.5 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue 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 revenue is recognised:

#### Sale of goods

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

- the Group has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Group retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Group 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.

#### 2.6 Interest income

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

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.7 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.

#### 2.8 Pensions

#### Defined contribution pension plan

The Group operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Group 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 Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Group in independently administered funds.

#### 2.9 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 reporting date in the countries where the Company and the Group operate and generate income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the reporting 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;
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met; and
- Where they relate to timing differences in respect of interests in subsidiaries, associates, branches and joint ventures and the Group can control the reversal of the timing differences and such reversal is not considered probable in the foreseeable future.

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 reporting date.

# 2.10 Exceptional items

Exceptional items are transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the Group but are presented separately due to their size or incidence.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.11 Intangible assets

#### Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of the Group's share of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income over its useful economic life.

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Goodwill - 10 years

#### 2.12 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.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Improvements to leasehold

- Over the life of the lease

property

Plant and machinery

Motor vehicles

Fixtures and fittings

Computer equipment

Plant and machinery - Tooling

- Over 15 years

Over 7 years

Over 4 years

Over 5 years

Over 4 years

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.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.13 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

#### 2.14 Stock

Stock is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost of stock is based on a standard cost. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting date, stock is assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

#### 2.15 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.

#### 2.16 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.

In the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management.

#### 2.17 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.

#### 2.18 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Group 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 Group becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the reporting 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 Statement of Financial Position.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.19 Financial instruments

The Group 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.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

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 the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Group would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position 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.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### 3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

### Impairment of debtors

The Group makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, management consider factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile and the historical experience of the debtor.

#### Useful economic life of tangible fixed assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful lives and residual values. The useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates based on future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets.

#### Impairment of stock

The Group makes an estimate of the recoverable value of stock. When calculating the stock provision, management considers the nature and condition of the inventory as well as applying assumptions around anticipated saleability of finished goods and any future use of raw materials.

#### Impairment of investments

The Group considers the impairment of investments held based on the expected future income of the investments. Where the future income is expected to be below the carrying value of the investment an impairment charge is recognised.

#### 4. Turnover

		Six months
	Year ended	ended
	31 December	31 December
	2022	2021
	£	£
United Kingdom	53,385,100	23,976,370
Rest of Europe	438,879	232,854
	53,823,979	24,209,224

#### 5. Exceptional items

*	Six months ended 31 December 2021
£	£
(509,532	(809,924)
(112,850	<b>6)</b> (961,694)
(622,388	(1,771,618)
	31 December 2022 £ (509,532 (112,850

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### 6. **Operating profit**

The operating profit is stated after charging / (crediting):

		Six month
	Year ended	ended
	31 December	31 December
	2022	2021
	£	£
Hire of plant and machinery	236,100	120,885
Property rental	944,365	346,145
Research and development expenditure	108,578	55,703
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	(41,195)	(31,125)
Exchange differences	(83,146)	(59,328)
Amortisation of intangible assets, including goodwill	2,601,966	1,300,983
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	455,758	274,472

#### 7. **Auditor's remuneration**

	31 December 2022	ended 31 December
	£	£
Fees payable to the Group's auditor and its associates for the audit of theGroup's annual financial statements	60,000	53,000

Year ended

Six month

# Fees payable to the Group's auditor and its associates in respect of:

Audit-related assurance services	5,000	3,000
Taxation compliance services	12,700	7,400
Tax advisory services	12,500	5,000
	30,200	15,400

### Limited limitation agreement with the auditor

The Company has entered into a liability limitation agreement with Grant Thornton UK LLP, the statutory auditors, in respect of the statutory audit for the year ended 31 December 2022. The proportionate liability agreement follows the standard terms in Appendix B to the Financial Reporting Council's June 2008 Guidance on Auditors Liability Agreements, and was approved by the shareholders on 20 December 2022.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 8. Employees

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

Group	Group Six month	Company	Company Six month
Year ended 31 December 2022 £	ended 31 December 2021 £	Year ended 31 December 2022 £	ended 31 December 2021 £
6,948,796	2,702,116	•	-
474,625	230,319	-	-
182,026	86,139	-	-
7,605,447	3,018,574	•	-
	Year ended 31 December 2022 £ 6,948,796 474,625 182,026	Six month ended 31 December 2022 £ 6,948,796 474,625 182,026 Six month ended 31 December 2021 £ 2,702,116 230,319 86,139	Six month   Year ended   31 December   2022   £   £   £     £

No employees were remunerated through the parent Company in the current or comparative year.

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

		Six months ended
	31	31
	December	December
	2022	2021
	No.	No.
Administration	107	109
Warehouse and distribution	53	54
	160	163

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### 9. Directors' remuneration

	Year ended 31 December 2022 £	Six months ended 31 December 2021 £
Directors' emoluments	2,651,638	485,941
Group contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	56,199	25,070
	2,707,837	511,011

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 4 directors (2021: 4) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The highest paid director received remuneration of £674,337 (2021: £121,612).

The value of the Company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £14,881 (2021: £6,444).

### 10. Interest receivable

Year ended 31 December 2022 £	Six months ended 31 December 2021 £
Other interest receivable 8,951	69

### 11. Interest payable and similar expenses

	Six months
Year ended	ended
31 December	31 December
2022	2021
£	£
498,331	330,414

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 12. Taxation

	V11	Six months
	Year ended	ended 31 December
	2022	2021
	£	£
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	1,723,543	745,365
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(154,052)	(135,660)
Total current tax	1,569,491	609,705
Deferred tax	<del></del>	
Origination and reversal of timing differences	45,744	5,004
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	6,144	(3,619)
Effect of changes in tax rates	14,316	-
Total deferred tax	66,204	1,385
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	1,635,695	611,090

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### 12. Taxation (continued)

### Factors affecting tax charge for the year/period

The tax assessed for the year/period is higher than (2021: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021: 19%). The differences are explained below:

	Year ended 31 December 2022 £	Six months ended -31 December 2021 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	7,232,706	1,461,965
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021: 19%)  Effects of:	1,374,214	277,773
Fixed asset permanent differences	(19,450)	10,280
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	414,925	459,981
Capital allowances for year/period in excess of depreciation	-	(135,814)
Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates	14,316	1,202
Amounts otherwise transferred	-	1,133
Adjustments to tax charge - deferred tax	6,144	(3,465)
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(154,052)	-
Other permanent differences	(402)	-
Total tax charge for the year/period	1,635,695	611,090

# Factors that may affect future tax charges

In the Spring Budget 2021, the UK Government announced that from 1 April 2023 the corporation tax rate would increase to 25%. This new law was substantially enacted on 24 May 2021. Deferred taxes at the balance sheet date have been measured using these enacted tax rates and reflected in these financial statements. In the Autumn Statement in November 2022, the government confirmed the increase in corporation tax rate to 25% from April 2023.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

# 13. Intangible assets

Group

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 January 2022	26,019,663
At 31 December 2022	26,019,663
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2022	8,315,598
Charge for the year	2,601,966
At 31 December 2022	10,917,564
Net book value	
At 31 December 2022	15,102,099
At 31 December 2021	17,704,065

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

# 14. Tangible fixed assets

Group

	Leasehold improvements . £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost						
At 1 January 2022	770,435	5,610,647	627,295	1,594,071	1,828,374	10,430,822
Additions	24,355	444,109	-	45,182	15,235	528,881
Disposals	(60,268)	-	(252,026)	-	(703)	(312,997)
At 31 December 2022	734,522	6,054,756	375,269	1,639,253	1,842,906	10,646,706
Depreciation						
At 1 January 2022	660,639	4,463,724	578,195	1,488,951	1,723,785	8,915,294
Charge for the year	26,194	273,030	38,888	69,144	48,502	455,758
Disposals	(59,238)	-	(249,756)	-	(82)	(309,076)
At 31 December 2022	627,595	4,736,754	367,327	1,558,095	1,772,205	9,061,976
Net book value						
At 31 December 2022	106,927	1,318,002	7,942	81,158	70,701	1,584,730
At 31 December 2021	109,796	1,146,923	49,100	105,120	104,589	1,515,528

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### 15. Fixed asset investments

#### Company

Investments in subsidiary companies

**Cost or valuation** 

At 1 January 2022

33,554,573

At 31 December 2022

33,554,573

Net book value

At 31 December 2022

33,554,573

At 31 December 2021

33,554,573

### Direct subsidiary undertaking

The following was a direct subsidiary undertaking of the Company:

Name

Class of shares

Holding

Clytha Holdings Limited

Ordinary

100%

#### Indirect subsidiary undertaking

The following was an indirect subsidiary undertaking of the Company:

Name

Class of

shares

Holding

Senior Architectural Systems Limited

Ordinary

100%

The registered office of the above subsidiaries are the same as that on the Company information page.

Both subsidiaries have been included within the consolidated financial statements.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### 16. Stock

	Group 2022 £	Group 2021 £	Company 2022 £	Company 2021 £
Raw materials and consumables	1,929,411	2,199,075	-	-
Finished goods and goods for resale	4,886,429	4,881,115	-	-
	6,815,840	7,080,190	-	-

The provision against stock at the year end was £484,378 (2021: £541,852).

An impairment loss of £131,919 (2021: £122,250) was recognised in cost of sales against stock during the year due to slow-moving and obsolete stock.

### 17. Debtors

	Group 2022 £	Group 2021 £	Company 2022 £	Company 2021 £
Trade debtors	9,770,832	9,183,259	-	-
Other debtors	814,213	610,554	-	-
Tax recoverable	57,503	-	-	-
	10,642,548	9,793,813	-	-

At the year end there was a provision against trade debtors of £421,344 (2021: £866,754).

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### 18. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	Group 2022	Group 2021 £	Company 2022	Company 2021 £
Pank loans	2 000 000	2 000 000	2,000,000	-
Bank loans	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Other loans	•	250,000	-	250,000
Trade creditors	4,437,712	7,603,301	•	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	-	9,044,584	13,138,554
Corporation tax	-	943,324	-	-
Other taxation and social security	1,166,923	740,436	-	-
Other creditors	58,609	131,419	-	-
Accruals and deferred income	2,133,041	1,384,302	-	-
	9,796,285	13,052,782	11,044,584	15,388,554

Amounts owed to Group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Dividends received from Clytha Holding Limited in the year amounted to £8.75m resulting in a sizeable reduction in amounts owed to group companies.

### 19. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	Group 2022 £	Group 2021 £	Company 2022	Company 2021 f
Bank loans Other loans	11,000,000	7,000,000 4,740,468	11,000,000	7,000,000 4,740,468
	11,000,000	11,740,468	11,000,000	11,740,468

Bank loans are fully repayable by 30 June 2026.

Facility A amounts to £7m with an interest rate payable of 3% + Base Rate per annum. Capital repayments of £500k and any accrued interest are made at the end of each calendar quarter.

Facility B is an additional loan taken in the year for £6m with an interest rate payable of 2.75% + base Rate per annum. Accrued interest is paid at the end of each calendar quarter and the principal sum is payable by 30 June 2026.

All remaining loan notes were redeemed at face value (£5.5m) in the year.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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The repayment of loans is as follows:

	Group 2022 £	Group 2021 £	Company 2022 £	Company 2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year				
Bank loans	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Other loans	-	250,000	-	250,000
Amounts falling due 2-5 years				
Bank loans	11,000,000	7,000,000	11,000,000	7,000,000
Amounts falling due after more than 5 years				
Other loans	-	4,740,468	-	4,740,468
	13,000,000	13,990,468	13,000,000	13,990,468

# 21. Deferred taxation

#### Group

	2022 £	2021 £
At beginning of year	(27,776)	(26,391)
Charged to profit and loss	(66,204)	(1,385)
At end of year	(93,980)	(27,776)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	Group 2022 £	Group 2021 £	Company 2022 £	Company 2021 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(95,314)	(35,664)	-	-
Other timing differences	1,334	7,888	<b>-</b>	. <b>-</b>
	(93,980)	(27,776)	-	-

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 22. Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid	2022 £	2021 £
249,000 (2021: 249,000) A Ordinary shares of £0.00001 each 586,900 (2021: 586,900) B Ordinary shares of £0.00001 each 126,100 (2021: 126,100) C Ordinary shares of £0.00001 each Nil (2021: 38,000) D Ordinary shares of £0.00001 each Nil (2021: 975) E Ordinary shares of £0.00001 each Nil (2021: Nil) F Ordinary shares of £0.00001 each	2.49 5.87 1.26 - -	2.49 5.87 1.26 0.38 0.01
	9.62	10.01

All shares are non-redeemable and have voting rights (rights to attend and participate in general meetings and vote on any resolutions), dividend rights (rights to participate in a distribution) and capital rights (rights to participate in a distribution, including on winding up).

During the course of 2022 D, E and F ordinary shares were redeemed, through a share buy-back and cancelled.

#### 23. Reserves

#### Share premium account

Includes any premiums received on issue of share capital. Any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares are deducted from share premium.

### Profit and loss account

Includes all current & prior periods retained profits & losses.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 24. Analysis of net debt

	At 1 January 2022 £	Cash flows	Non-cash changes £	At 31 December 2022 £
Cash at bank and in hand	2,606,932	1,022,118	-	3,629,050
Debt due within 1 year	(2,250,000)	250,000	-	(2,000,000)
Debt due after 1 year	(11,740,468)	1,250,000	(509,532)	(11,000,000)
	(11,383,536)	2,522,118	(509,532)	(9,370,950)

#### 25. Pension commitments

The Group operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Group in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Group to the fund and amounted to £182,026 (2021: £86,139). Contributions totaling £11,971 (2021: £11,809) were payable to the fund at the reporting date and are included in creditors.

### 26. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2022 the Group and the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	Group 2022	Group 2021
	£	£
Land and buildings		
Not later than 1 year	1,119,833	652,984
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	4,041,603	2,545,357
Later than 5 years	1,695,785	1,865,751
	6,857,221	5,064,092
	Group 2022 £	Group _2021 _£
Other	L	L
Not later than 1 year	260,498	277,772
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	395,819	514,687
	656,317	792,459
		-

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

# 27. Related party transactions

During the year, the Company has transacted with subsidiaries which are wholly controlled by Endcliffe Holdings Limited and which form part of the consolidated Group.

An exemption from disclosing related party transactions with wholly owned Group entities has been claimed under FRS 102.331A.

The directors consider that key management personnel and the directors are the same, as such no disclosure regarding key management personnel remuneration has been made.

Amounts due to members of key management personnel are £Nil (2021: £5,661,054).

#### 28. Controlling party

Endcliffe Holdings Limited has no ultimate controlling party and no individual shareholder holds more than 50% of the share capital.