

Company registration number 05205588 (England and Wales)

CATTON & COMPANY LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

CATTON & COMPANY LIMITED

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CATTON & COMPANY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2023

		2023		2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		325		519
Investment property	5		3,375,000		3,150,000
Investments	6		2,790,255		2,965,551
			<u>6,165,580</u>		<u>6,116,070</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	7	478,641		470,742	
Cash at bank and in hand		149,222		66,914	
		<u>627,863</u>		<u>537,656</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(1,434,823)</u>		<u>(954,108)</u>	
Net current liabilities			<u>(806,960)</u>		<u>(416,452)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>5,358,620</u>		<u>5,699,618</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(3,173,382)		(3,586,261)
Provisions for liabilities	10		<u>(364,451)</u>		<u>(370,352)</u>
Net assets			<u>1,820,787</u>		<u>1,743,005</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	11		183,842		183,842
Revaluation reserve			1,125,971		900,971
Profit and loss reserves			<u>510,974</u>		<u>658,192</u>
Total equity			<u>1,820,787</u>		<u>1,743,005</u>

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

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

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

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

CATTON & COMPANY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2023

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 24 October 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr J C Catton
Director

Company Registration No. 05205588

CATTON & COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Catton & Company Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 72 London Road, St Albans, Herts, AL1 1NS.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the letting of property in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and machinery	3 years straight line
Computer equipment	3 years straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

1.6 Fixed asset investments

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

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

CATTON & COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.9 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

CATTON & COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.10 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.11 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.12 Taxation

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

Current tax

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

CATTON & COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Employees

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

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	2	2

CATTON & COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 February 2022 and 31 January 2023	3,218
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 February 2022	2,699
Depreciation charged in the year	194
At 31 January 2023	2,893
Carrying amount	
At 31 January 2023	325
At 31 January 2022	519

5 Investment property

	2023 £
Fair value	
At 1 February 2022	3,150,000
Revaluations	225,000
At 31 January 2023	3,375,000

The investment properties have been valued at fair value by the directors.

6 Fixed asset investments

	2023 £	2022 £
Investments	2,790,255	2,965,551

Fixed asset investments revalued

Other investments other than loans are held at fair value. The valuation has been prepared on the basis of mid-market prices from the appropriate stock exchange or middle quotation from the relevant fund manager, or last traded price where applicable.

Fixed asset investments not carried at market value

Investments in group undertakings are held at cost less impairment.

CATTON & COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

6 Fixed asset investments (Continued)

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings	Other investments other than loans	Total
	£	£	£
Cost or valuation			
At 1 February 2022	2,001	2,963,550	2,965,551
Additions	-	251,519	251,519
Valuation changes	-	(167,203)	(167,203)
Disposals	-	(259,612)	(259,612)
At 31 January 2023	2,001	2,788,254	2,790,255
Carrying amount			
At 31 January 2023	2,001	2,788,254	2,790,255
At 31 January 2022	2,001	2,963,550	2,965,551

7 Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Corporation tax recoverable	-	224
Other debtors	462,478	466,456
Prepayments and accrued income	16,163	4,062
	478,641	470,742

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	529,845
Trade creditors	10,942	1,590
Corporation tax	7,843	-
Other creditors	1,411,038	417,673
Accruals and deferred income	5,000	5,000
	1,434,823	954,108

9 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Other creditors	3,173,382	3,586,261

CATTON & COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

9	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	(Continued)	
	Creditors which fall due after five years are as follows:	2023	2022
		£	£
	Payable other than by instalments	(3,173,382)	(3,586,261)
		<u><u></u></u>	<u><u></u></u>
10	Provisions for liabilities	2023	2022
		£	£
	Deferred tax liabilities	364,451	370,352
		<u><u></u></u>	<u><u></u></u>
11	Called up share capital	2023	2022
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	97,601 A Ordinary Shares of £1 each	97,601	97,601
	86,241 B Ordinary Shares of £1 each	86,241	86,241
		<u><u></u></u>	<u><u></u></u>
		183,842	183,842
		<u><u></u></u>	<u><u></u></u>
12	Related party transactions		
		2023	2022
		£	£
	Amounts owed to related parties		
	Key management personnel	1,376,379	383,014
	Other related parties	3,173,382	3,586,261
		<u><u></u></u>	<u><u></u></u>
		2023	2018
		£	£
	Amounts owed by related parties		
	Entities over which the entity has control, joint control or significant influence	462,478	462,478
		<u><u></u></u>	<u><u></u></u>

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.