Company Registration No. 00021054 (England and Wales)	
CARDIFF & GLAMORGANSHIRE PROPERTIES LTD	
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022	
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

CONTENTS

	Page
Accountants' report	1
Balance sheet	2 - 3
	2 0
Notes to the financial statements	4 - 10

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF CARDIFF & GLAMORGANSHIRE PROPERTIES LTD FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Cardiff & Glamorganshire Properties Ltd for the year ended 31 March 2022 set out on pages 2 to 10 from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at https://www.icaew.com/regulation

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Cardiff & Glamorganshire Properties Ltd, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Cardiff & Glamorganshire Properties Ltd and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Cardiff & Glamorganshire Properties Ltd, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Cardiff & Glamorganshire Properties Ltd and its Board of Directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Cardiff & Glamorganshire Properties Ltd has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Cardiff & Glamorganshire Properties Ltd. You consider that Cardiff & Glamorganshire Properties Ltd is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Cardiff & Glamorganshire Properties Ltd. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Williams Ross Limited

20 September 2022

Chartered Accountants

4 Ynys Bridge Court Gwaelod y Garth Cardiff CF15 9SS

BALANCE SHEET 31 MARCH 2022

		202	22	202	21
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investment properties	5		1,525,000		1,295,000
Current assets					
Debtors	6	1		12,443	
Cash at bank and in hand		75,335		41,845	
	_	75,336		54,288	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(32,443)		(29,049)	
Net current assets			42,893		25,239
Total assets less current liabilities			1,567,893		1,320,239
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(51,007)		(55,109
Provisions for liabilities			(118,858)		(71,358
Net assets			1,398,028		1,193,772
One it all and an arrange					
Capital and reserves Called up share capital	9		6,110		6,110
Undistributable reserve	9 10		635,767		453,267
Profit and loss reserves	11		756,151		734,395
Total equity			1,398,028		1,193,772

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 March 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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

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

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

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

31 MARCH 2022

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20 September 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr G I Moses
Director

Company Registration No. 00021054

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Cardiff & Glamorganshire Properties Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 4 Ynys Bridge Court, Gwaelod y Garth, Cardiff, CF15 9SS.

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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, [modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value]. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

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.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of rents receivable for the company's domestic and commercial investment properties in the normal course of business and is shown net of Value Added Tax and other sales related taxes.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Fixtures, fittings & equipment

20% 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.

1.4 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.

1.5 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 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.

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.

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

1.9 Taxation

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax 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.

1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.11 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

3 Employees

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

		2022 Number	· ·
	Total	3	3
4	Tangible fixed assets		
	·		Plant and machinery etc
	Cost		£
	At 1 April 2021		12,230
	Disposals		(12,230)
	At 31 March 2022		
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 April 2021		12,230
	Eliminated in respect of disposals		(12,230)
	At 31 March 2022		
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2022		-
	At 31 March 2021		
5	Investment property		
			2022 £
	Fair value		~
	At 1 April 2021		1,295,000
	Revaluations		230,000
	At 31 March 2022		1,525,000

The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out at 31 March 2022 by Chris Clarke Surveyors Limited who are not connected with the company. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

6	Debtors	2022	2021
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	2021 £
	Trade debtors	1	10,727
	Other debtors	-	1,716
		1	12,443
_			
7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2022	2021
		£	£
	Bank loans	5,122	5,358
	Trade creditors	2,711	1,828
	Corporation tax	8,958	8,901
	Other taxation and social security	3,246	1,704
	Other creditors	12,406	11,258
		32,443	29,049
8	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2022 £	2021
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	46,507	50,609
	Other creditors	4,500	4,500
		51,007	55,109

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

9	Called up share capital	2022 £	2021 £
	Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid		-
	6,110 Ordinary of £1 each	6,110	6,110
		6,110	6,110
10	Revaluation reserve		
		2022 £	2021 £
	At the beginning of the year	453,267	453,267
	Other movements	182,500	-
	At the end of the year	635,767	453,267
11	Profit and loss reserves		2224
		2022 £	2021 £
	At the beginning of the year	734,395	712,188
	Profit for the year	220,300	37,945
	Dividends declared and paid in the year Transfer to reserves	(16,044) (182,500)	(15,738)
	At the end of the year	756,151	734,395

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

12 Directors' transactions

Directors Fees of £1,400 were paid to each of the three Directors during the year. (2021 - £1,250)

Dividends totalling £2,971 (2021 - £2,914) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the Company's Directors

Until 31 March 2020 G I Moses who is a Consultant to Williams Ross Limited carried out property management, administrative, bookkeeping and accountancy work on behalf of the company in that capacity. With effect from 1 April 2020 Mr Moses has carried out such work in his role as Company Secretary at a salary of £3,900 per annum with other staff of Williams Ross carrying out their work for the company as before.

The work undertaken by Williams Ross Limited for the company on the new basis during the year is:-

- (a). Property Management, administrative, bookkeeping and accountancy £3,878 (2021 £3,883)
- (b). Reimbursement of postage and stationery etc £182 (2021 £36)

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.