| Company registration number 01476381 (England and Wales) |
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| TILADALE LIMITED |
| UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS |
| FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023 |
| PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR |
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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2023

| | | 2023 | 3 | 2022 | |
|--|-------|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|
| | Notes | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Fixed assets | | | | | |
| Tangible assets | 3 | | 5,812 | | 2,532 |
| Current assets | | | | | |
| Stocks | | 186,705 | | 168,062 | |
| Debtors | 4 | 60,016 | | 2,019 | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 751 | | 65,032 | |
| | | 247,472 | | 235,113 | |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 5 | (129,872) | | (89,634) | |
| year | ŭ | | | | |
| Net current assets | | | 117,600 | | 145,479 |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | | 123,412 | | 148,011 |
| Creditors: amounts falling due after more | | | | | |
| than one year | 6 | | (45,000) | | (65,000) |
| Provisions for liabilities | | | (1,453) | | (481) |
| Net assets | | | 76,959 | | 82,530 |
| | | | | | |
| Capital and reserves | | | | | |
| Called up share capital | 7 | | 1,000 | | 1,000 |
| Profit and loss reserves | | | 75,959 | | 81,530 |
| Total equity | | | 76,959 | | 82,530 |
| | | | | | |

The director of the company has 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 director acknowledges her 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)

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2023

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 30 October 2023

C L Rhodes

Director

Company Registration No. 01476381

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Tiladale Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 7 Union Arcade, Millgate Centre, Bury, Lancashire, BL9 0QF.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The company finances its operations by means of a bank overdraft facility. The director is not aware of any reason why the overdraft facility will not be maintained at its current level. As a result, the director has continued to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods provided net of vat.

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:

Fixtures and fittings

25% Reducing balance

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 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

1.6 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 JANUARY 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Plant and

1.9 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.10 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.11 Government grants

Grants are credited to deferred revenue. Grants towards capital expenditure are released to the profit and loss account over the expected useful life of the assets. Grants towards revenue expenditure are released to the profit and loss account as the related expenditure is incurred.

During the year, government grants of £505 (2022 - £44,601) received in respect of the Coronavirus pandemic were released to the profit and loss account.

2 Employees

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

| | 2023 Number | 2022 Number |
|-------|----------------|----------------|
| Total | 15 | 18 |

3 Tangible fixed assets

machinery etc £ Cost At 1 February 2022 133,464 Additions 4,366 At 31 January 2023 137,830 Depreciation and impairment 130,932 At 1 February 2022 Depreciation charged in the year 1,086 At 31 January 2023 132,018 Carrying amount At 31 January 2023 5,812 At 31 January 2022 2,532

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

| | | | | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|
| | Amounts falling due within one year: | | | £ | í |
| | Amounts owed by group undertakings | | | 55,599 | |
| | Other debtors | | | 4,417 ——— | 2,019 |
| | | | | 60,016 ——— | 2,019 |
| i | Creditors: amounts falling due within one ye | ar | | | |
| | | | | 2023 | 2022 |
| | | | | £ | |
| | Bank loans and overdrafts | | | 68,055 | 20,000 |
| | Trade creditors | | | 17,024 | 10,19 |
| | Taxation and social security | | | 18,163 | 34,383 |
| | Other creditors | | | 26,630 | 25,056 |
| | | | | 129,872 | 89,634 |
| | | | | | |
| | The company's bank borrowings are secured by | | ge over the asset | s of the company | ·. |
| | The company's bank borrowings are secured by Creditors: amounts falling due after more that | | ge over the asset | s of the company 2023 £ | 202 |
| | , , | | ge over the asset | 2023 | 202: 1 |
| | Creditors: amounts falling due after more the | | ge over the asset | 2023 £ | 2022 1 |
| | Creditors: amounts falling due after more the | | ge over the asset | 2023 £ | 65,000 |
| | Creditors: amounts falling due after more the Bank loans and overdrafts Called up share capital Ordinary share capital | an one year | | 2023 £ 45,000 | 65,000 |
| | Creditors: amounts falling due after more the Bank loans and overdrafts Called up share capital Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid | an one year 2023 Number | 2022 Number | 2023 £ 45,000 = | 2022 65,000 2022 |
| | Creditors: amounts falling due after more the Bank loans and overdrafts Called up share capital Ordinary share capital | an one year | 2022 | 2023 £ 45,000 = | 202; 65,000 202; |
| | Creditors: amounts falling due after more the Bank loans and overdrafts Called up share capital Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid | an one year 2023 Number | 2022 Number | 2023 £ 45,000 = | 202; 65,000 202; |
| | Creditors: amounts falling due after more the Bank loans and overdrafts Called up share capital Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid Ordinary shares of £1 each Operating lease commitments Lessee At the reporting end date the company had outs | 2023 Number 1,000 | 2022 Number 1,000 | 2023 £ 45,000 —————————————————————————————————— | 2022 £ 65,000 2022 £ 1,000 |
| | Creditors: amounts falling due after more the Bank loans and overdrafts Called up share capital Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid Ordinary shares of £1 each Operating lease commitments Lessee | 2023 Number 1,000 | 2022 Number 1,000 | 2023 £ 45,000 2023 £ 1,000 | 2022 65,000 2022 1,000 |
| | Creditors: amounts falling due after more the Bank loans and overdrafts Called up share capital Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid Ordinary shares of £1 each Operating lease commitments Lessee At the reporting end date the company had outs | 2023 Number 1,000 | 2022 Number 1,000 | 2023 £ 45,000 —————————————————————————————————— | 2022 65,000 2022 1 |

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.