
CHELWOOD SOLAR LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

CHELWOOD SOLAR LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Directors | D A L Bunker D Weston |
| Registered number | 09198205 |
| Registered office | W106 Vox Studios 1-45 Durham Street Vauxhall London SE11 5JH |
| Independent auditors | The Alanbrookes Group Ltd 24 Glove Factory Studios 1 Brook Lane Holt Wiltshire BA14 6RL |

CHELWOOD SOLAR LIMITED

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CHELWOOD SOLAR LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 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 of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments 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 Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to 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 hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

D A L Bunker
D Weston

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Auditors

The auditors, The Alanbrookes Group Ltd, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

CHELWOOD SOLAR LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

This report was approved by the board on 14 September 2022 and signed on its behalf.

D Weston
Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CHELWOOD SOLAR LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Chelwood Solar Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 March 2022, which comprise the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes, 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 Company's affairs as at 31 March 2022 and of its 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 Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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

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 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.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CHELWOOD SOLAR LIMITED
(CONTINUED)**

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our Auditors' 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 course of 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 this gives rise to 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.

Opinion 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 Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' Report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CHELWOOD SOLAR LIMITED
(CONTINUED)**

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 1, 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 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 Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' 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 Auditors' 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. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Based on our understanding of the Company and industry, we evaluated that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to UK tax legislation, Health and Safety Executive legislation, Employment Law, Data Protection legislation and implementation of government Covid-19 support schemes, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including override of controls). Audit procedures performed included:

- Evaluating management's controls designed to prevent and detect irregularities;
- Substantive testing of specific transactions and balances.

Although we have nothing adverse to report in terms of the results of the procedures listed above, there are inherent limitations in such procedures. We are less likely to become aware of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditors' Report.

CHELWOOD SOLAR LIMITED

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CHELWOOD SOLAR LIMITED
(CONTINUED)**

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 Auditors' 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 Fisher BA FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of

The Alanbrookes Group Ltd

24 Glove Factory Studios
1 Brook Lane
Holt
Wiltshire
BA14 6RL

14 September 2022

CHELWOOD SOLAR LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

| | Note | 2022 £ | 2021 £ |
|---|------|----------------|----------------|
| Turnover | | 648,499 | 670,130 |
| Cost of sales | | (7,189) | (5,850) |
| Gross profit | | 641,310 | 664,280 |
| Administrative expenses | | (390,793) | (374,947) |
| Operating profit | | 250,517 | 289,333 |
| Interest receivable and similar income | | 277 | 667 |
| Interest payable and expenses | | (122,376) | (127,963) |
| Profit before tax | | 128,418 | 162,037 |
| Profit after tax | | 128,418 | 162,037 |
| Retained earnings at the beginning of the year | | 444,202 | 282,165 |
| | | 444,202 | 282,165 |
| Profit for the year | | 128,418 | 162,037 |
| Retained earnings at the end of the year | | 572,620 | 444,202 |

The notes on pages 10 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

CHELWOOD SOLAR LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 09198205

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

| | Note | 2022 £ | 2021 £ |
|---|------|--------------------|------------------|
| Fixed assets | | | |
| Tangible assets | 4 | 3,825,786 | 4,068,139 |
| | | <u>3,825,786</u> | <u>4,068,139</u> |
| Current assets | | | |
| Debtors: amounts falling due within one year | 5 | 307,905 | 340,759 |
| Cash at bank and in hand | 6 | 311,026 | 327,013 |
| | | <u>618,931</u> | <u>667,772</u> |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 7 | (1,087,624) | (1,353,465) |
| Net current liabilities | | (468,693) | (685,693) |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | 3,357,093 | 3,382,446 |
| Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year | 8 | (2,784,373) | (2,938,144) |
| Net assets | | 572,720 | 444,302 |
| Capital and reserves | | | |
| Called up share capital | | 100 | 100 |
| Profit and loss account | | 572,620 | 444,202 |
| | | <u>572,720</u> | <u>444,302</u> |

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 14 September 2022.

D Weston
Director

The notes on pages 10 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

CHELWOOD SOLAR LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

| | Called up share capital | Profit and loss account | Total equity |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| At 1 April 2020 | 100 | 282,165 | 282,265 |
| Comprehensive income for the year | | | |
| Profit for the year | - | 162,037 | 162,037 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | - | 162,037 | 162,037 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| At 1 April 2021 | 100 | 444,202 | 444,302 |
| Comprehensive income for the year | | | |
| Profit for the year | - | 128,418 | 128,418 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | - | 128,418 | 128,418 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| At 31 March 2022 | 100 | 572,620 | 572,720 |
| | <hr/> <hr/> | <hr/> <hr/> | <hr/> <hr/> |

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in the UK.

The address of its registered office is:

W106 Vox Studios
1-45 Durham Street
Vauxhall
London
SE11 5JH

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 management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company 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 Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company 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 Company 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.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.3 Interest income

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

2.4 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.

2.5 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2.6 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

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.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Solar installations | - 25 years straight line, with 10 years for certain components |
| Gate and groundworks | - 26.36 years straight line |

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.

2.7 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.

2.8 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.

2.9 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.

2.10 Financial instruments

The Company 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

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Financial instruments (continued)

case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Investments in non-derivative instruments that are equity to the issuer are measured:

- at fair value with changes recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably;
- at cost less impairment for all other investments.

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 Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

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 Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet 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.

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or income as appropriate. The company does not currently apply hedge accounting for interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives.

3. Auditors' remuneration

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements | 2,300 | 2,250 |

CHELWOOD SOLAR LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

4. Tangible fixed assets

| | Plant and machinery £ |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Cost or valuation | |
| At 1 April 2021 | 5,241,927 |
| At 31 March 2022 | 5,241,927 |
| Depreciation | |
| At 1 April 2021 | 1,173,788 |
| Charge for the year on owned assets | 242,353 |
| At 31 March 2022 | 1,416,141 |
| Net book value | |
| At 31 March 2022 | 3,825,786 |
| <i>At 31 March 2021</i> | 4,068,139 |

5. Debtors

| | 2022 £ | <i>2021 £</i> |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Trade debtors | 42,309 | 64,603 |
| Other debtors | 253 | 7,990 |
| Prepayments and accrued income | 265,343 | 268,166 |
| | 307,905 | <i>340,759</i> |

Prepayments includes £154,785 in respect of prepaid finance and refinance fees (2021 - £168,040).

CHELWOOD SOLAR LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

6. Cash and cash equivalents

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Cash at bank and in hand | 311,026 | 327,013 |
| | <u>311,026</u> | <u>327,013</u> |

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Bank loans | 153,771 | 147,985 |
| Trade creditors | 11,280 | 1,323 |
| Amounts owed to group undertakings | 907,051 | 1,188,360 |
| Accruals and deferred income | 15,522 | 15,797 |
| | <u>1,087,624</u> | <u>1,353,465</u> |

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Bank loans | 2,784,373 | 2,938,144 |
| | <u>2,784,373</u> | <u>2,938,144</u> |

CHELWOOD SOLAR LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

9. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Amounts falling due within one year | | |
| Bank loans | 153,771 | 147,985 |
| | 153,771 | 147,985 |
| Amounts falling due 1-2 years | | |
| Bank loans | 39,373 | 153,771 |
| | 39,373 | 153,771 |
| Amounts falling due 2-5 years | | |
| Bank loans | 818,374 | 627,212 |
| | 818,374 | 627,212 |
| Amounts falling due after more than 5 years | | |
| Bank loans | 1,926,626 | 2,157,161 |
| | 1,926,626 | 2,157,161 |
| | 2,938,144 | 3,086,129 |

10. Controlling party

The controlling party is Chelwood Community Energy Limited, constituted as a Community Benefit Society under the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies act 2014.

CHELWOOD SOLAR LIMITED

**DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

| | Note | 2022 £ | 2021 £ |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Turnover | | 648,499 | 670,130 |
| Cost Of Sales | | (7,189) | (5,850) |
| Gross profit | | 641,310 | 664,280 |
| Gross profit % | | 98.9 % | 99.1 % |
| Less: overheads | | | |
| Administration expenses | | (292,281) | (275,247) |
| Establishment expenses | | (98,512) | (99,700) |
| Operating profit | | 250,517 | 289,333 |
| Interest receivable | | 277 | 667 |
| Interest payable | | (122,376) | (127,963) |
| Profit for the year | | 128,418 | 162,037 |

CHELWOOD SOLAR LIMITED

**SCHEDULE TO THE DETAILED ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

| | 2022 £ | 2021 £ |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Turnover | | |
| Feed in tariff | 352,664 | 372,932 |
| Energy export income | 294,050 | 293,845 |
| Claims | - | 2,000 |
| REGO | 1,785 | 1,353 |
| | <u>648,499</u> | <u>670,130</u> |
| | 2022 £ | 2021 £ |
| Cost of sales | | |
| Metering costs | 1,793 | 1,786 |
| Light, heat and power | 5,396 | 4,064 |
| | <u>7,189</u> | <u>5,850</u> |
| | 2022 £ | 2021 £ |
| Administration expenses | | |
| Consultancy | 300 | 850 |
| Trade subscriptions | 18 | - |
| Auditors' remuneration | 2,300 | 2,250 |
| Finance and re-finance fees | 16,180 | 16,109 |
| Sundry expenses | 1,111 | 1,016 |
| Management fees | 30,019 | 27,393 |
| Depreciation - plant and machinery | 242,353 | 227,629 |
| | <u>292,281</u> | <u>275,247</u> |
| | 2022 £ | 2021 £ |
| Establishment | | |
| Rent | 29,961 | 28,574 |
| Rates | 11,602 | 11,602 |
| Insurance | 6,516 | 6,496 |
| Repairs and maintenance | 50,433 | 53,028 |
| | <u>98,512</u> | <u>99,700</u> |

CHELWOOD SOLAR LIMITED

**SCHEDULE TO THE DETAILED ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Interest receivable | | |
| Bank interest receivable | 277 | 667 |
| | <u>277</u> | <u>667</u> |
| | <u><u>277</u></u> | <u><u>667</u></u> |
| | | |
| | 2022 | 2021 |
| | £ | £ |
| Interest payable | | |
| Bank loan interest payable | 122,376 | 127,963 |
| | <u>122,376</u> | <u>127,963</u> |
| | <u><u>122,376</u></u> | <u><u>127,963</u></u> |