Registered number: 01016036

SHROPSHIRE CHAMBER LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

SHROPSHIRE CHAMBER LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	C Jones P Littleton S Macvicker M Owen (resigned 12 December 2025) R Ross M Small (resigned 12 December 2025) K Smallman (resigned 12 December 2025) K Winter C Pallett (resigned 7 December 2024) A Begley (appointed 12 December 2025) A Dawes (appointed 12 December 2025) M Laws (appointed 12 December 2025, resigned 14 July 2026) F Wingrove (appointed 12 December 2025)
Registered number	01016036
Registered office	Trevithick House Stafford Park Shropshire TF3 3BA

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026.

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:

C Jones
P Littleton
S Macvicker
M Owen (resigned 12 December 2025)
R Ross
M Small (resigned 12 December 2025)
K Smallman (resigned 12 December 2025)
K Winter
C Pallett (resigned 7 December 2024)
A Begley (appointed 12 December 2025)
A Dawes (appointed 12 December 2025)
M Laws (appointed 12 December 2025, resigned 14 July 2026)
F Wingrove (appointed 12 December 2025)

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

Auditors

The auditors, WR Partners, 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.

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



R Ross
Director

Date: 7 September 2026

INDEPENDENT CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS' REVIEW REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF SHROPSHIRE CHAMBER LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

We have reviewed the financial statements of Shropshire Chamber Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Balance sheet and the notes to the financial statements. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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.

Accountants' Responsibility

Our objective is to express a conclusion based on our review of the financial statements. We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements (ISRE) 2400 (Revised), 'Engagements to review historical financial statements' and ICAEW Technical Release TECH 09/13AAF 'Assurance review engagements on historical financial statements'. ISRE 2400 (Revised) requires us to conclude whether anything has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the financial statements, taken as a whole, are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice. ISRE 2400 (Revised) also requires us to comply with the ICAEW Code of Ethics.

Scope of the Assurance Review

A review of the financial statements in accordance with ISRE 2400 (Revised) is a limited assurance engagement. We have performed procedures, primarily consisting of making enquiries of management and others within the entity, as appropriate, applying analytical procedures and evaluating the evidence obtained. The procedures performed in a review are substantially less than those performed in an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK). Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on these financial statements.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the financial statements have not been prepared:

- so as to give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2026, and of its loss for the year then ended;
- in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice and
- in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

INDEPENDENT CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS' REVIEW REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF SHROPSHIRE CHAMBER LIMITED (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's directors, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 14/04/2026. Our review work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's directors those matters that we have agreed to state to them in a reviewer'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 directors, as a body, for our review work, for this report or the conclusions we have formed.

WR Partners

WR Partners

Chartered Accountants

Belmont House
Shrewsbury Business Park
Shrewsbury
Shropshire
SY2 6LG

Date: 14/09/2026

WR Partners

Shropshire Chamber Limited / Shropshire Chamber of Commerce & Enterprise Ltd
Consolidated Accounts

	Year Ended 31st March 2026				
Statement of Comprehensive Income	Shropshire Chamber Ltd	Shropshire Chamber of Commerce & Enterprise Ltd	Inter-Company Trading	Management Charge	Consolidated SCL / SCCEL
Turnover	429,425	1,375,021	-369,750	-120,000	1,314,696
Cost of Sales	-489,750	-874,824	369,750	120,000	-874,824
Gross Profit / Loss	-60,325	500,197	0	0	439,872
Administrative Expenses	-37,889	-575,355			-613,244
Other Operating Income					
Fair Value Movements	42,518				42,518
Operating Profit / Loss	-55,696	-75,158	0	0	-130,854
Income from Fixed Asset Investments	18,250				18,250
Profit on Disposal of Investments	30,280				30,280
Interest Receiveable and Similar Income		1,889			1,889
Profit / Loss Before Tax	-7,166	-73,269	0	0	-80,435
Tax on Loss	3,557	5,247			8,804
Loss for the Financial Year	-3,609	-68,022	0	0	-71,631

	Year Ended 31st March 2026			
Balance Sheet	Shropshire Chamber Ltd	Shropshire Chamber of Commerce & Enterprise Ltd	Inter-Company Trading	Consolidated SCL / SCCEL
Fixed Assets				
Tangible Assets	897,017	24,660		921,677
Investments	1,125,219			1,125,219
Investment Property	463,000			463,000
	2,485,236	24,660	0	2,509,896
Current Assets				
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	112,639	148,467	-109,041	152,065
Cash at Bank and In Hand	185	63,554		63,739
	112,824	212,021	-109,041	215,804
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	-11,350	-415,714	109,041	-318,023
Net Current Assets	101,474	-203,693	0	-102,219
Deferred Tax	-120,480	-6,165		-126,645
Net Assets	2,466,230	-185,198	0	2,281,032
Capital and Reserves				
Revaluation Reserve	361,440			361,440
Profit and Loss Accounts	2,104,790	-185,198		1,919,592
	2,466,230	-185,198	0	2,281,032

SHROPSHIRE CHAMBER LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 01016036

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2026

	Note		2026 £		As Restated 2025 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		**897,017**		*915,481*
Investments	5		**1,125,219**		*1,010,242*
Investment property	6		**463,000**		*500,000*
			2,485,236		*2,425,723*
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	**112,639**		*173,531*	
Cash at bank and in hand		**185**		-	
		112,824		*173,531*	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	**(11,350)**		*(8,935)*	
Net current assets			**101,474**		*164,596*
Total assets less current liabilities			**2,586,710**		*2,590,319*
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax		**(120,480)**		*(120,480)*	
			(120,480)		*(120,480)*
Net assets			**2,466,230**		*2,469,839*
Capital and reserves					
Revaluation reserve	12		**361,440**		*361,440*
Profit and loss account	12		**2,104,790**		*2,108,399*
			2,466,230		*2,469,839*

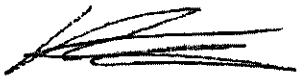
BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2026

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:



R Ross
Director

Date: 7 September 2026

The notes on pages 8 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

1. General information

Shropshire Chamber Limited is a private company, limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in the UK and has its registered office and principal place of business at Trevithick House, Stafford Park 4, Telford, Shropshire, TF3 3BA.

The principal activity of the company is being a parent undertaking of a professional membership organisation.

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 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 following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The Company has net current assets of £101,474 (2025: £164,596). After making enquiries, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

2.3 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:

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. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 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 balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet 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; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

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 balance sheet date.

2.5 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 following methods.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property	- 4% Straight line
Long-term leasehold property	- Over the lease term

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. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Revaluation of tangible fixed assets

Individual freehold and leasehold properties are carried at current year value at fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are undertaken with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the balance sheet date.

Fair values are determined from market based evidence normally undertaken by professionally qualified valuers.

Revaluation gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income unless losses exceed the previously recognised gains or reflect a clear consumption of economic benefits, in which case the excess losses are recognised in profit or loss.

2.7 Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by external valuers and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

2.8 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

Investments in unlisted Company shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

Investments in listed company shares are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss for the period.

2.9 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.

2.10 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.

2.11 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. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are recognised when an event has taken place that gives rise to a legal or constructive obligation, a transfer of economic benefits is probable and a reliable estimate can be made.

Provisions are measured as the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation, taking into account the related risks and uncertainties.

Increases in provisions are generally charged as an expense to profit or loss.

2.13 Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 "Basic Financial Instruments" 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 trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price (adjusted for transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial assets that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss) and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, 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.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other debtors due with the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

Basic 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 the deduction of all its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other creditors, bank loans and other loans are initially measured at their transaction price (adjusting for transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss). When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest, discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Financial instruments (continued)

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

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

3. Employees

The Company has no employees other than the directors, who did not receive any remuneration *(2025 - £NIL)*.

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 0 *(2025 - 0)*.

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property £	Long-term leasehold property £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2025	**448,676**	**500,000**	**948,676**
At 31 March 2026	**448,676**	**500,000**	**948,676**
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2025	**33,195**	**-**	**33,195**
Charge for the year on owned assets	**17,947**	**517**	**18,464**
At 31 March 2026	**51,142**	**517**	**51,659**
Net book value			
At 31 March 2026	**397,534**	**499,483**	**897,017**
At 31 March 2025	*415,481*	*500,000*	*915,481*

5. Fixed asset investments

	Listed investments £	Other fixed asset investments £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2025	**711,954**	**298,288**	**1,010,242**
Additions	**333,928**	**63,766**	**397,694**
Disposals	**(15,301)**	**(346,934)**	**(362,235)**
Revaluations	**79,518**	**-**	**79,518**
At 31 March 2026	**1,110,099**	**15,120**	**1,125,219**

6. Investment property

	Freehold investment property £
Cost	
At 1 April 2025	**500,000**
Revaluation	**(37,000)**
At 31 March 2026	**463,000**

Investment properties are stated at fair value at the balance sheet date. The valuation of the investment properties was performed by the directors, based on their knowledge of the properties and prevailing market conditions.

7. Debtors

	2026 £	*2025 £*
Amounts owed by group undertakings	**109,041**	*173,007*
Other debtors	**3,598**	*524*
	112,639	*173,531*

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2026 £	*2025 £*
Cash at bank and in hand	**185**	*-*
	185	*-*

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2026 £	*2025 £*
Corporation tax	**-**	*3,557*
Accruals and deferred income	**11,350**	*5,378*
	11,350	*8,935*

10. Deferred taxation

	2026 £
At beginning of year	**(120,480)**
At end of year	**(120,480)**

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2026 £	*As restated 2025 £*
On revaluation of property	**(120,480)**	*(150,808)*
Prior year adjustment	**-**	*30,328*
	(120,480)	*(120,480)*

11. Prior year adjustment

During the year, an error was identified in the calculation of deferred taxation relating to the revaluation of leasehold property. As a result, the deferred tax liability recognised in prior periods was duplicated by £30,328.

In accordance with Section 10 of FRS 102, the comparative figures have been restated to correct this error. The correction has resulted in a decrease in deferred tax liabilities of £30,328, a decrease in the revaluation reserve of £90,985 and a corresponding increase in the profit and loss reserve of £121,313.

12. Reserves

Revaluation reserve

The revaluation reserve relates to the surplus arising on prior revaluations of leasehold property and the corresponding deferred tax charge on this asset.

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account shows the movement in accumulated reserves of the Company including unrealised fair value gains on listed investments.

13. Related party transactions

There were no material related party transactions not conducted at arms-length and under market conditions.

14. Post balance sheet events

The company disposed of its freehold property situated at Henry Close, Shrewsbury. The sale completed in April 2026. As the transaction occurred after the reporting date, no adjustment has been made to the amounts recognised in these financial statements. The directors consider the disposal to be a non-adjusting event after the reporting period.

15. Controlling party

Due to the legal share of the Company, there is no controlling party.

16. Company Status

The company is a private company limited by guarantee and consequently does not have share capital. Each of the members is liable to contribute an amount not exceeding £1 towards the assets of the company in the event of liquidation.