Company registration number: 04509322

T.L. Grey (Chemist) Limited **Trading as Storehouse Pharmacy**

Unaudited filleted financial statements

31 January 2022

30/09/2022 COMPANIES HOUSE

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Directors and other information

Directors

Mr T. L. Grey

Mrs G. J. Grey

Secretary

G.J. Grey

Company number

04509322

Registered office

Rainton Gate West Rainton Houghton Le Spring County Durham DH4 6SQ

Business address

Rainton Gate West Rainton Houghton Le Spring County Durham

DH4 6SQ

Accountants

Ramshaw & Co Ltd 2 Ladeside House Edington Mill

Duns

Berwickshire TD11 3LE

Bankers

Barclays Bank PLC

Leicester LE87 2BB

Statement of financial position 31 January 2022

	2022		2021		
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	8	17,739		3,195	
			17,739		3,195
Current assets					
Stocks		19,501		16,771	
Debtors	9	176,358		195,602	
Cash at bank and in hand		215,916		217,761	
		411,775		430,134	
Creditors: amounts falling due	40	(120 424)		(470 705)	
within one year	10	(129,434)		(172,735)	
Net current assets			282,341		257,399
Total assets less current liabilities			300,080		260,594
Creditors: amounts falling due					
after more than one year	11		(53,000)		(53,000)
Provisions for liabilities			(3,892)		-
Net assets			243,188		207,594
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			243,088		207,494
Shareholders funds			243,188		207,594

For the year ending 31 January 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors responsibilities:

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

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

The notes on pages 4 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position (continued) 31 January 2022

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 August 2022, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr T. L. Grey Director

Company registration number: 04509322

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Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 January 2022

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Rainton Gate, West Rainton, Houghton Le Spring, County Durham, DH4 6SQ.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 January 2022

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Short leasehold property - 10% straight line
Plant and machinery - 20% straight line
Fittings fixtures and equipment - 10% straight line
Motor vehicles - 20% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 January 2022

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 January 2022

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets or either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the company wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

5. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 12 (2021: 12).

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 January 2022

6. Directors remuneration

0.	Directors remuneration				
	The directors aggregate remuneration	n in respect of qualifying s	services was:		
				2022	2021
	-			£	£
•	Remuneration	homos in roopost of quali	fuina conticos	24,732	22,911
	Company contributions to pension sol	nemes in respect of quali	lying services	4,320	4,320
				29,052 	27,231 ———
7.	Dividends				
	Equity dividends				
				2022	2021
	Dividends neid during the year (evely)	dina thana far which a		£	£
	Dividends paid during the year (excluding liability existed at the end of the prior			36,000	38,000
					
8.	Tangible assets				
		Short leasehold	Fixtures, fittings and	Motor vehicles	Total
		property	equipment	vernoles	
		£	£	£	£
	Cost				
	At 1 February 2021 Additions	63,566	108,984	. 8,176	180,726
	Disposals	- -	-	18,249 (8,176)	18,249 (8,176)
			100.004		
	At 31 January 2022	63,566	108,984	18,249 ======	190,799
	Depreciation				
	At 1 February 2021	63,566	105,789	8,176	177,531
	Charge for the year	-	2,556	1,149	3,705
	Disposals			(8,176) 	(8,176) ———
	At 31 January 2022	63,566	108,345	1,149	173,060
	Carrying amount		005	47.405	
	At 31 January 2022		639	17,100 	17,739 ———
	At 31 January 2021	-	3,195		3,195

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 January 2022

9.	Debtors		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Trade debtors	155,499	176,963
	Other debtors	20,859	18,639
		176,358	195,602
4.0			
10.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	0000	2024
		2022	2021
	Double and a second assessments	£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	822	37,904
	Trade creditors	94,476	87,420
	Corporation tax	12,009	23,610
	Social security and other taxes	1,718	1,594
	Other creditors	20,409	22,207
		129,434	172,735
			
11.	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Other creditors	53,000	53,000

12. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

Mr T. L. Grey	2022	Balance brought forward £ (11,722)	the directors	£
	2021	Balance	Advances	Balance
		brought forward £	/(credits) to the directors	o/standing £
Mr T. L. Grey		(616) ======	_	

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 January 2022

13. Related party transactions

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Transaction value		Balance owed by/(owed to)	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
•	£	£	£	£
T L and Mrs G Grey	25,200	25,200	(12,664)	(11,722)

The freehold of the premises is owned by the directors. Full open market rental is charged at £25,200 per annum(2021 -£25200).All other items shown in movement at note 13.

14. Controlling party

The controlling interest is held by the directors.