Registered number: 06832125

CHELSEA FINE ARTS LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022

ChadSan Limited

Castle House Castle Street Guildford Surrey GU1 3UW

Chelsea Fine Arts Limited Unaudited Financial Statements For The Year Ended 28 February 2022

Contents

	Page
Balance Sheet	1—2
Notes to the Financial Statements	3—7

Chelsea Fine Arts Limited Balance Sheet As at 28 February 2022

Registered number: 06832125

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible Assets	5		1,175,310		1,174,011
			4 47E 240		1 174 011
CURRENT ASSETS			1,175,310		1,174,011
Stocks	6	5,504		2,821	
Debtors	7	68,632		62,021	
Cash at bank and in hand		251,344		123,615	
		325,480		188,457	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	8	(522,311)	-	(390,126)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			(196,831)		(201,669)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			978,479		972,342
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year	9		(499,883)		(595,963)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES					
Deferred Taxation			(1,022)		
NET ASSETS			477,574		376,379
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	10		100		100
Profit and Loss Account			477,474		376,279
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			477,574		376,379

Chelsea Fine Arts Limited Balance Sheet (continued) As at 28 February 2022

For the year ending 28 February 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

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

The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account.

On behalf of the board

Miss Stephanie Villalba

Director 11th May 2022

The notes on pages 3 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

1. Accounting Policies

1.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the FRS 102 Section 1A Small Entities - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

1.2. Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has transferred to the buyer. This is usually at the point that the customer has signed for the delivery of the goods.

Rendering of services

Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs. Turnover is only recognised to the extent of recoverable expenses when the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably.

1.3. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of the fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures & Fittings 20%, 25% & 50% on cost Computer Equipment 25% & 50% on cost

Leasehold Property is initially recognised at cost.

Leasehold property is subsequently carried at the revalued amounts. Leasehold property is revalued whenever their carrying amounts are likely to differ materially from their current market value amounts.

When an asset is revalued, increases in carrying amounts arising from revaluation are recognised in the asset revaluation reserve, unless they offset previous decreases in the carrying amounts of the same asset, in which case, they are recognised in profit or loss. Decreases in carrying amounts that offset previous increases of the same asset are recognised against the asset revaluation reserve. All other decreases in carrying amounts are recognised as a loss in the statement of comprehensive income.

1.4. Stocks and Work in Progress

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads. Work-in-progress is reflected in the accounts on a contract by contract basis by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses.

1.5. Taxation

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

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and 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 end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible timing differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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 assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflect the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they related to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

1.6. Pensions

The company operates a defined pension contribution scheme. Contributions are charged to the profit and loss account as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

1.7. Government Grant

Government grants are recognised in the profit and loss account in an appropriate manner that matches them with the expenditure towards which they are intended to contribute.

Grants for immediate financial support or to cover costs already incurred are recognised immediately in the profit and loss account. Grants towards general activities of the entity over a specific period are recognised in the profit and loss account over that period.

Grants towards fixed assets are recognised over the expected useful lives of the related assets and are treated as deferred income and released to the profit and loss account over the useful life of the asset concerned.

All grants in the profit and loss account are recognised when all conditions for receipt have been complied with.

2. Average Number of Employees

Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was as follows: 6 (2021: 4)

5. Tangible Assets

	Land & Property				
	Leasehold	Plant & Machinery	Fixtures & Fittings	Computer Equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
As at 1 March 2021	1,071,011	96,919	26,993	23,663	1,218,586
Additions		2,000	2,222		4,222
As at 28 February 2022	1,071,011	98,919	29,215	23,663	1,222,808
Depreciation					
As at 1 March 2021	-	-	21,958	22,617	44,575
Provided during the period		-	2,277	646	2,923
As at 28 February 2022			24,235	23,263	47,498
Net Book Value					
As at 28 February 2022	1,071,011	98,919	4,980	400	1,175,310
As at 1 March 2021	1,071,011	96,919	5,035	1,046	1,174,011
6. Stocks					
				2022	2021
				£	£
Stock - materials and work in progress				5,504	2,821
			=	5,504	2,821
7. Debtors					
				2022	2021
				£	£
Due within one year					
Other debtors			_	68,632	26,999
				68,632	26,999
Due after more than one year					
Other debtors			_		35,022
			_		35,022
				68,632	62,021
			=		

8. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year		
	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	18,145	1,873
Bank loans and overdrafts	42,387	61,487
Other creditors	387,184	279,356
Taxation and social security	74,595	47,410
	522,311	390,126
9. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year		
	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans	499,883	595,963
	499,883	595,963

11. Other Commitments

Allotted, Called up and fully paid

Share Capital

10.

The total of future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as following:

	Land and buildings	
	2022	2021
	£	£
Within 1 year	24,158	80,159
Between 1 and 5 years		24,158
	24,158	104,317

2022

100

2021

100

12. Related Party Transactions

During the year dividends of £65,500 (2021 - £22,372) were paid to the director.

13. Controlling Party

The company has no ultimate controlling party. The shareholding is owned 50% by Miss S Villalba and 50% by Mr D McEvoy.

14. Security

Loans of £499,370 (2021 - £607,450) are secured by way of fixed and floating charges over the assets of the company and a mortgage on the leasehold property.

15. General Information

Chelsea Fine Arts Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 06832125. The registered office is Unit 10 Chelsea Wharf, 15 Lots Road, London, SW10 0QJ.

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.