Whickham Salerooms Limited Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements For the year ended 31 March 2022



DEBERE LIMITED

Chartered Accountants
Swallow House
Parsons Road
Washington
Tyne and Wear
NE37 1EZ

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2022

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Officers and Professional Advisers

The board of directors Mr A D Dumighan

Mr J M Dumighan Mr P R Dumighan

Business address Back Row

Whickham

Newcastle upon Tyne Tyne and Wear

NE16 4AB

Registered office Back Row

Whickham

Newcastle upon Tyne Tyne and Wear

NE16 4AB

Accountants Debere Limited

Chartered Accountants

Swallow House Parsons Road Washington Tyne and Wear NE37 1EZ

Bankers Handelsbanken

8 Keel Row The Watermark Gateshead Tyne and Wear NE11 9SZ

Chartered Accountants Report to the Board of Directors on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Financial Statements of Whickham Salerooms Limited

Year ended 31 March 2022

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Whickham Salerooms Limited for the year ended 31 March 2022, which comprise the statement of financial position and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at www.icaew.com/en/membership/regulations-standards-and-guidance.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Whickham Salerooms Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 6 May 2021. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Whickham Salerooms Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to you, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF as detailed at www.icaew.com/compilation. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Whickham Salerooms Limited and its Board of Directors, as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Whickham Salerooms Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Whickham Salerooms Limited. You consider that Whickham Salerooms Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Whickham Salerooms Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutogy financial statements.

DEBERE LIMITED
Chartered Accountants

Illene Limber

Swallow House Parsons Road Washington Tyne and Wear NE37 1EZ

16 September 2022

Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets	5	323,333	363,333
Intangible assets Tangible assets	6	41,604	50,517
Investments	7	793,084	765,894
		1,158,021	1,179,744
Current assets			
Stocks		63,125	64,552
Debtors	8	49,637	8,186
Cash at bank and in hand		902,442	643,551
		1,015,204	716,289
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	448,995	431,086
Net current assets		566,209	285,203
Total assets less current liabilities		1,724,230	1,464,947
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	296,068	257,343
Provisions		10,401	9,598
Net assets	·	1,417,761	1,198,006
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		105	105
Profit and loss account		1,417,656	1,197,901
Shareholders funds		1,417,761	1,198,006
		•	

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'.

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

For the year ending 31 March 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.

The statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 5 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

31 March 2022

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 16 September 2022 and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr A D Dumighan

Director

Company registration number: 07184780

The notes on pages 5 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 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 Back Row, Whickham, Newcastle upon Tyne, Tyne and Wear, NE16 4AB.

2. Statement of compliance

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.

General Information

Whickham Salerooms Limited continues to retail carpets, rugs and furniture.

The company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in England.

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.

Going concern

The company meets its day-to-day working capital requirements through its cash reserves. The company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the company should be able to operate within the level of its current facilities. 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.

Debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised at the settlement amount due after any trade discount offered. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any trade discounts due.

Cash at bank in hand

Cash at bank and cash in hand includes cash and short term highly liquid investments with a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or opening of the deposit or similar account.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2022

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Creditors

Creditors are recognised where the company has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors are normally recognised at their settlement after allowing for any trade discounts due.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Revenue recognition

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 profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, 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 March 2022

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the incorporation of the domestic trade of Whickham Salerooms partnership business into Whickham Salerooms Limited has been capitalised, classified as an asset on the Statement of Financial Position and amortised over its estimated useful life which is estimated to be 20 years. The length of time is presumed to be the maximum useful life of goodwill because it is difficult to make projections beyond this period. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment as and when necessary if if circumstances emerge that indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill - 5% straight line

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

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and 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 equity, 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 equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity 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:

Long leasehold property Fixtures and fittings Motor vehicles

10% straight line

15% reducing balance 25% reducing balance

- 33% reducing balance

Investments

Equipment

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2022

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Investments (continued)

Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of fixed assets

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.

For the purposes of impairment testing, 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.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

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 stock to its present location and condition.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2022

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Government grants (continued)

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 as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity 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.

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 as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 12 (2021: 13).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2022

5.	Intangible assets					
						Goodwill £
	Cost At 1 April 2021 and 31 Ma	rch 2022				800,000
	Amortisation At 1 April 2021 Charge for the year					436,667 40,000
	At 31 March 2022					476,667
	Carrying amount At 31 March 2022					323,333
	At 31 March 2021					363,333
6.	Tangible assets					
		Long				
		leasehold Fi		Motor		
		property £	fittings £	vehicles £	Equipment £	Total £
	Cost	~	~	~	~	_
	At 1 April 2021	124,967	26,415	61,612	_	212,994
	Additions	-	4,575	_	1,232	5,807
	Disposals		(60)			(60)
	At 31 March 2022	124,967	30,930	61,612	1,232	218,741
	Depreciation					
	At 1 April 2021	121,846	18,564	22,067	_	162,477
	Charge for the year	3,121	1,401	9,886	304	14,712
	Disposals	_	(52)	-		(52)
	At 31 March 2022	124,967	19,913	31,953	304	177,137
	Carrying amount					
	At 31 March 2022	· —	11,017	29,659	928	41,604
	At 31 March 2021	3,121	7,851	39,545		50,517
			.,00			

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2022

7.	Investments		
			Other investments other than loans
	Cost At 1 April 2021 Additions Disposals Revaluations		765,894 112,835 (100,590) 14,945
	At 31 March 2022		793,084
	Impairment At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022		_
	Carrying amount At 31 March 2022		793,084
	At 31 March 2021		765,894
8.	Debtors		
	Other debtors	2022 £ 49,637	2021 £ 8,186
	Short term debtors are measured at the transaction price.		
9.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	Trade creditors Corporation tax Social security and other taxes Other creditors	2022 £ 200,632 89,032 33,537 125,794	88,626 24,300 168,693
		448,995	431,086
	Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price.		
10.	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2022	2021
	Other creditors	£ 296,068	£ 257,343
	Long term creditors are measured at the transaction price.		

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2022

11. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

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

		2022	
	Balance	Advances/	
	brought	(credits) to	Balance
	forward	the directors	outstanding
	£	£	£
Mr A D Dumighan	(37,941)	(7,114)	(45,055)
Mr J M Dumighan	(126,687)	11,914	(114,773)
Mr P R Dumighan	(150,804)	36,841	(113,963)
	(315,432)	41,641	(273,791)
		2021	
		2021	
	Balance	Advances/	
			Balance
	Balance brought forward	Advances/	Balance outstanding
	brought	Advances/ (credits) to	
Mr A D Dumighan	brought forward £	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	outstanding
Mr A D Dumighan Mr J M Dumighan	brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors £	outstanding £
	brought forward £ (27,219)	Advances/ (credits) to the directors £ (10,722)	outstanding £ (37,941)

12. Related party transactions

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

Balance owed by/(owed		
to)		
2022	2021	
£	£	
(2,011)	(1,207)	
	£ (2, <u>011)</u>	

The amounts outstanding are unsecured, non-interest bearing and will be settled in cash. No guarantees have been given.