Company registration number 08802051 (England and Wales)	
WHITWORTH HALL DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED  UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022  PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

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# **BALANCE SHEET**

# **AS AT 31 JULY 2022**

	2022		2022		2022 2021		1
	Notes	£	£	£	£		
Fixed assets							
Tangible assets	3		1,525,385		1,534,050		
Investment properties	4		350,000		350,000		
			1,875,385		1,884,050		
Current assets							
Stocks		-		6,634			
Debtors	5	40,906		15,486			
Cash at bank and in hand		12,585		48,690			
		53,491		70,810			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one							
year	6	(2,414,835)		(2,328,748)			
Net current liabilities			(2,361,344)		(2,257,938)		
Net liabilities			(485,959)		(373,888)		
Capital and reserves							
Called up share capital	7		1		1		
Profit and loss reserves			(485,960)		(373,889)		
Total equity			(485,959)		(373,888)		
Total equity			(485,959)		(373,88		

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

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

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 26 April 2023

D Fisher Director

Company Registration No. 08802051

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

## 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Whitworth Hall Developments Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 1st Floor, Two, Jesmond Three Sixty, Newcastle Upon Tyne, Tyne And Wear, England, NE2 1DB. The principal place of business is Stanner's Lane, Spennymoor, County Durham, DL16 7QX.

## 1.1 Accounting convention

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.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

## **Group accounts exemption**

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is a subsidiary qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

## 1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

## 1.3 Reporting period

Due to a change in ownership, last period the company changed its year end to 31 July. Therefore the comparative amounts presented in the financial statements, including related notes, are not entirely comparable.

## 1.4 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebate.

The turnover of the hotel is derived primarily from the hire of rooms, weddings and functions, and food and beverage sales. Turnover is recognised when services have been rendered.

## 1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

## 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold land and buildings Nil

Property improvements

Plant and equipment

Fixtures and fittings

Computers

2-5% Straight Line

10% Reducing balance

10% Reducing balance

20% Reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

## 1.6 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

#### 1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

## 1.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

Cost is accounted for using a first-in, first-out basis.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

## 1.9 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' 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 debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

#### Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

#### Classification of 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 deducting all of its liabilities.

## Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

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

# Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

## 1.10 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

## Accounting policies

(Continued)

## 1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received, if considered material to the financial statements.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

## 1.12 Leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

#### 1.13 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

## 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	1	10

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

3	Tangible fixed assets						
		Freehold land and buildings	Property improvements	Plant and equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Computers	Total
		£	£	£	£	£	£
	Cost						
	At 1 August 2021	1,234,479	218,736	56,115	234,117	19,128	1,762,575
	Additions		11,428	3,115	3,681		18,224
	At 31 July 2022	1,234,479	230,164	59,230	237,798	19,128	1,780,799
	Depreciation and impairmen	t					
	At 1 August 2021	-	66,582	23,547	126,127	12,269	228,525
	Depreciation charged in the year		11,224	3,494	10,799	1,372	26,889
	At 31 July 2022		77,806	27,041	136,926	13,641	255,414
	Carrying amount						
	At 31 July 2022	1,234,479	152,358	32,189	100,872	5,487	1,525,385
	At 31 July 2021	1,234,479	152,154	32,568	107,990	6,859	1,534,050
4	Investment property						2022
							2022 £
	Fair value At 1 August 2021 and 31 July	2022					350,000
	ric r / laguet 202 r and 0 r daily						
	The director considers the fair	value of investr	ment property he	ld in the accou	unts remains ap	propriate.	
5	Debtors					2022	2024
	Amounts falling due within o	one year:				2022 £	2021 £
	Trade debtors					-	1,224
	Other debtors					40,906	14,262
						40,906	15,486
						40,906	15,486

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year				
	•			2022	2021
				£	£
	Trade creditors			47,312	35,934
	Amounts owed to group undertakings			2,012,000	2,012,000
	Amounts owed to related parties			320,636	210,814
	Taxation and social security			-	922
	Other creditors			-	8,232
	Accruals and deferred income			34,887	60,846
				2,414,835	2,328,748
7	Called up share capital				
		2022	2021	2022	2021
	Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
	Issued and fully paid				
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1	1	1

# 8 Parent company

The parent company of Whitworth Hall Developments Ltd is Modnarway Ltd, a company incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office of Modnarway Ltd is 1st Floor, Two, Jesmond Three Sixty, Newcastle Upon Tyne, NE2 1DB.

The ultimate controlling party is D Fisher by virtue of his interest in the issued share capital of the parent company, Modnarway Limited.

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.