

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 05640534

SALLY MITCHELL FINE ARTS LIMITED

FILLETED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 March 2022

SALLY MITCHELL FINE ARTS LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Contents	Page
Officers and professional advisers	1
Statement of financial position	2
Notes to the financial statements	4

SALLY MITCHELL FINE ARTS LIMITED

OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

The board of directors	Mr J P S Mitchell
	Mrs S Mitchell
Company secretary	Mrs S Mitchell
Registered office	The Newcastle Arms
	Market Place
	Tuxford
	Newark
	Nottinghamshire
Accountants	NG22 0LA
	Streets LLP
	Chartered Accountants
	Tower House
	Lucy Tower Street
	Lincoln
	Lincolnshire
	LN1 1XW

SALLY MITCHELL FINE ARTS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

31 March 2022

		2022	2021
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	324,453	347,703
Current assets			
Stocks		554,168	552,513
Debtors	6	3,608	7,856
Cash at bank and in hand		45,597	45,803
		-----	-----
		603,373	606,172
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	38,889	52,496
		-----	-----
Net current assets		564,484	553,676
		-----	-----
Total assets less current liabilities		888,937	901,379
Provisions		2,704	3,164
		-----	-----
Net assets		886,233	898,215
		-----	-----

SALLY MITCHELL FINE ARTS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION *(continued)*

31 March 2022

	2022	2021
Note	£	£
Capital and reserves		
Called up share capital	322,100	322,100
Profit and loss account	564,133	576,115
	-----	-----
Shareholders funds	886,233	898,215
	-----	-----

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 .

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 February 2023 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr J P S Mitchell

Director

Mrs S Mitchell

Director

Company registration number: 05640534

SALLY MITCHELL FINE ARTS LIMITED

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 The Newcastle Arms, Market Place, Tuxford, Newark, Nottinghamshire, NG22 0LA.

2. Statement of compliance

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

Going concern

The UK economy continues to be affected by the Coronavirus pandemic. The potential effects to the company and its future prospects cannot be fully quantified but the directors remain committed to the protection of the business. This is being regularly reviewed by the directors. In addition the directors are mindful of the significant ongoing support being offered by the Government. Accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

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. The actual outcome may diverge from these estimates if other assumptions are made, or other conditions arise.

Significant judgements There are no judgements (apart from those involving estimations) that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies which have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome. The key assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

(i) **Depreciation charges** The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. These are reviewed periodically by the Directors to ensure that they reflect both external and internal factors.

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.

Income tax

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.

Operating leases

Lease income is recognised in profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term. The aggregate cost of lease incentives are recognised as a reduction to income over the lease term on a straight-line basis. Costs, including depreciation, incurred in earning the lease income are recognised as an expense. Any initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging the operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the lease and recognised as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.

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:

Freehold property	-	4% straight line
Plant and machinery	-	25% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	-	25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25% reducing balance

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 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 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. 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 recognized only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognized at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognized 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 amortized cost. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are recognized at fair value, with any subsequent changes to fair value recognized in profit or loss.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 4 (2021: 4).

5. Tangible assets

	Freehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost						
At 1 Apr 2021	482,114	22,861	133,355	36,849	9,793	684,972
Additions	—	—	1,573	—	1,166	2,739
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 31 Mar 2022	482,114	22,861	134,928	36,849	10,959	687,711
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Depreciation						
At 1 Apr 2021	159,665	21,417	124,237	25,272	6,678	337,269
Charge for the year	19,284	361	2,520	2,894	930	25,989
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 31 Mar 2022	178,949	21,778	126,757	28,166	7,608	363,258
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Carrying amount						
At 31 Mar 2022	303,165	1,083	8,171	8,683	3,351	324,453
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 31 Mar 2021	322,449	1,444	9,118	11,577	3,115	347,703
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

6. Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade debtors	1,785	2,272
Other debtors	1,823	5,584
	-----	-----
	3,608	7,856
	-----	-----

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	10,420	5,818
Corporation tax	2,924	13,070
Social security and other taxes	2,234	859
Other creditors	23,311	32,749
	-----	-----
	38,889	52,496
	-----	-----

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.