Auction House UK Limited Unaudited financial statements 31 December 2019

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COMPANIES HOUSE

Statement of financial position

31 December 2019

		2019		2018	
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	5		7,458		10,239
Tangible assets	6		32,266		4,583
			39,724		14,822
Current assets	,			,	
Stocks		599		599	
Debtors	7	443,925		387,447	
Cash at bank and in hand	-	366,838		211,788	
		811,362		599,834	
Creditors: Amounts falling due within			•		
one year	8	(181,409)		(174,458)	
Net current assets		-	629,953		425,376
Total assets less current liabilities			669,677		440,198
Provisions					
Taxation including deferred tax			(1,430)		(779)
Net assets			668,247		439,419
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			52,500		52,500
Share premium account			10,000		10,000
Profit and loss account			605,747		376,919
Shareholders funds			668,247		439,419

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 December 2019 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 3 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position (continued)

31 December 2019

Ř W Lake

Director

The Hon Jalle Prior

Director_

B P Bax

Company registration number: 06025583

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

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended 31 December 2019

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Hill House, The Street, Wissett, Halesworth, Suffolk, IP19 0JH.

The trading address is The Barn, Newmarket Road, Cringleford, Norwich, Norfolk, NR4 6UE.

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.

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 payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Any intangible assets carried at revalued amounts, are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation, as determined by reference to an active market, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are only recognised separately from goodwill when they arise from contractual or other legal rights, are separable, the expected future economic benefits are probable and the cost or value can be measured reliably.

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:

Website address

25% 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:

Plant and machinery

33% straight line 33% straight line

IT equipment Software and website

33% straight line

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of fixed assets (continued)

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.

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.

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 employees during the year was 5 (2018: 4).

5. Intangible assets

	Development costs £
Cost At 1 January 2019 Additions	20,007 2,575
At 31 December 2019	22,582
Amortisation At 1 January 2019 Charge for the year	9,768 5,356
At 31 December 2019	15,124
Carrying amount At 31 December 2019	7,458
At 31 December 2018	10,239

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

6.	Tangible assets						
	·	Plant and machinery	IT equipment	Software and website £	Total £		
	Cost At 1 January 2019 Additions	7,969 455	19,383 5,867	39,925 26,400	67,277 32,722		
	At 31 December 2019	8,424	25,250	66,325	99,999		
	Depreciation At 1 January 2019 Charge for the year	7,657 168	15,703 2,701	39,334 2,170	62,694 5,039		
	At 31 December 2019	7,825	18,404	41,504	67,733		
	Carrying amount At 31 December 2019	599	6,846	24,821	32,266		
	At 31 December 2018	312	3,680	591	4,583		
7.	Debtors						
				2019 £	2018 £		
	Trade debtors	1 4-15	a substata Alaia	186,049	169,201		
	Amounts owed by group undertakings and company has a participating interest Other debtors	undertakings i	n which the	215,748 42,128	201,257 16,989		
				443,925	387,447		
8.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within or	ne year					
				2019	2018		
	Trade creditors Social security and other taxes Other creditors excluding accruals Other creditors			£ 13,570 126,904 1,290 39,645	£ 10,893 126,811 12,684 24,070		
				181,409	174,458		
9.	Operating leases						
	The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:						
				2019 £	2018 £		
	Not later than 1 year Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	s		7,333	8,800 7,333		
				7,333	16,133		

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

10. Parent company

The parent company of Auction House UK Limited is Tops Holdings Limited and its registered office is Hill House, Wissett, Halesworth, Suffolk, England, IP19 0JH.

The parent company of Tops Holdings Limited is Hill House Investments Limited and its registered office is Hill House, Wissett, Halesworth, Suffolk, England, IP19 0JH.