

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 06025583

**Auction House UK Limited**  
**Unaudited financial statements**  
**31 December 2020**



# Auction House UK Limited

## Statement of financial position

31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	5	3,903	7,458
Tangible assets	6	<u>62,492</u>	<u>32,266</u>
		66,395	39,724
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		599	599
Debtors	7	410,352	443,925
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>446,591</u>	<u>366,838</u>
		857,542	811,362
<b>Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year</b>	8	<u>(197,827)</u>	<u>(181,409)</u>
<b>Net current assets</b>		659,715	629,953
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		726,110	669,677
<b>Provisions</b>			
Taxation including deferred tax		<u>(11,873)</u>	<u>(1,430)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>714,237</u>	<u>668,247</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		52,500	52,500
Share premium account		10,000	10,000
Profit and loss account		<u>651,737</u>	<u>605,747</u>
<b>Shareholders funds</b>		<u>714,237</u>	<u>668,247</u>

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 2020 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.

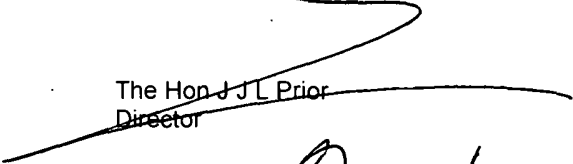
# Auction House UK Limited

## Statement of financial position *(continued)*


31 December 2020

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These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28/12/21 and are signed on behalf of the board by:

  
The Hon J J L Prior  
Director

  
R W Lake  
Director

  
B P Baxter  
Director

Company registration number: 06025583

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

# Auction House UK Limited

## Notes to the financial statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

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### 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.

# Auction House UK Limited

## Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

### Year ended 31 December 2020

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#### 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  
IT equipment - 33% straight line  
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.

# Auction House UK Limited

## Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

### Year ended 31 December 2020

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#### 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.

##### **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.

##### **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.

# Auction House UK Limited

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### Year ended 31 December 2020

#### 4. Employee numbers

The average number of employees during the year was 8 (2019: 5).

#### 5. Intangible assets

	Development costs £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	22,582
<b>Amortisation</b>	
At 1 January 2020	15,124
Charge for the year	3,555
<b>At 31 December 2020</b>	18,679
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 December 2020	3,903
At 31 December 2019	7,458

#### 6. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery £	IT equipment £	Software and website £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 January 2020	8,424	25,250	66,325	99,999
Additions	853	3,759	40,100	44,712
<b>At 31 December 2020</b>	9,277	29,009	106,425	144,711
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At 1 January 2020	7,825	18,404	41,504	67,733
Charge for the year	355	3,850	10,281	14,486
<b>At 31 December 2020</b>	8,180	22,254	51,785	82,219
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
At 31 December 2020	1,097	6,755	54,640	62,492
At 31 December 2019	599	6,846	24,821	32,266

#### 7. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	154,105	186,049
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	206,278	215,748
Other debtors	49,969	42,128
	410,352	443,925

# Auction House UK Limited

## Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2020

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### 8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	44,503	13,570
Social security and other taxes	102,567	126,904
Other creditors excluding accruals	2,040	1,290
Other creditors	48,717	39,645
	<u>197,827</u>	<u>181,409</u>

### 9. Operating leases

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

	2020	2019
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	<u>-</u>	<u>7,333</u>

### 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.