Company Registration No. 11104859 (England and Wales)	
WHITE HAUS HOLDINGS LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

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## **BALANCE SHEET**

## AS AT 31 M ARCH 2021

		2021		2020	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		14,848		-
Investments	4		10,100		10,150
			24,948		10,150
Current assets			,		
Cash at bank and in hand		397		733	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(29,965)		(12,377)	
Net current liabilities			(29,568)		(11,644)
Net liabilities			(4,620)		(1,494)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			(4,621)		(1,495)
Total equity			(4,620)		(1,494)

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 March 2021 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 10 November 2021

Mr A White

Director

Company Registration No. 11104859

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

White Haus Holdings Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Clopton Manor, Clopton Farm, Lower Road, Croydon, Cambs, SG8 0EF.

#### 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  $\pounds$ .

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

#### 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 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

Amortisation 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:

Patents & licences

over 10 years

#### 1.4 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

#### Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or eash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or eash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

#### 1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' 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.

#### 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.

## 1.8 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 MARCH 2021

2	Employees
2	Employees

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

	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:			
		2021 Number	2020 Number	
	Total	-	-	
3	Intangible fixed assets		Other £	
	Cost		*	
	At I April 2020		-	
	Additions		16,498	
	At 31 March 2021		16,498	
	Amortisation and impairment			
	At I April 2020		-	
	Amortisation charged for the year		1,650	
	At 31 March 2021		1,650	
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 March 2021		14,848	
	At 31 March 2020			
4	Fixed asset investments			
4	r ixeu asset investments	2021 £	2020 £	
	Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	10,100	10,150	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

4	Fixed asset investments				(Continued)
	Movements in fixed asset investments			subs	Shares in sidiaries and associates
					£
	Cost or valuation				
	At I April 2020				10,150
	Disposals				(50)
	At 31 March 2021				10,100
	Carrying amount At 31 March 2021				10 100
	At 31 March 2021				10,100
	At 31 March 2020				10,150
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year				
				2021	2020
				£	£
	Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertal	rings in which the			
	company has a participating interest			11,280	11,280
	Other creditors			18,685	1,097
				29,965	12,377
6	Called up share capital				
		2021	2020	2021	2020
	Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
	Issued and fully paid				
	Ordinary share of £1 each	1	l	1	1

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.