Company registration number 05557687 (England and Wales)

THE AINSWORTH COLLECTION LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 9

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2023

		20	23	202	22
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		470,519		401,055
Investment properties	5		1,226,733		597,081
Investments	6		1		1
			1,697,253		998,137
Current assets					
Stocks		59,111		37,118	
Debtors	7	156,892		1,471,594	
Cash at bank and in hand		321,878		10,276	
		537,881		1,518,988	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	8	(1,673,039)		(879,022)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(1,135,158)		639,966
Total assets less current liabilities			562,095		1,638,103
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(213,720)		(862,350)
Provisions for liabilities			(106,449)		(85,266)
Net assets			241,926		690,487
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			241,826		690,387
Total equity			241,926		690,487

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2023

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

For the financial year ended 31 January 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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.

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 by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21 July 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

P Ainsworth

Director

Company Registration No. 05557687

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

The Ainsworth Collection Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Sudbrook Hall, Nesfield, Barlow, Dronfield, S18 7TP.

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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \mathfrak{L} .

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.

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 the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

1.2 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. Turnover is recognised at the time at which goods are sold to the customer in the restaurant.

1.3 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.

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:

Property improvements 5% on cost

Fixtures and fittings 25% on cost and 15% on cost

Computers 33% on cost

Motor vehicles 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 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.

1.5 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.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.6 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).

1.7 Stocks

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

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

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 including transaction costs. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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.

1.10 Equity instruments

Share capital issued by the company is recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on share capital are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.11 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.12 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.

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.

1.13 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.14 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

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.

1.15 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.

2 Employees

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

		2023 Number	2022 Number
	Total	45	43
		_	_
3	Taxation		
		2023	2022
		£	£
	Current tax		
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(2,261)	(3,295)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

Taxation		(Continued)
	2023 €	2022 £
Deferred tax	*	3 ₩
Origination and reversal of timing differences	21,183	24,994
Total tax charge	18,922	21,699

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Property improvements	Fixtures and fittings	Computers	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 February 2022	426,681	498,691	45,071	48,925	1,019,368
Additions	107,315	25,732	14,100	18,496	165,643
At 31 January 2023	533,996	524,423	59,171	67,421	1,185,011
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 February 2022	154,120	421,952	36,164	6,077	618,313
Depreciation charged in the year	38,884	41,488	5,407	10,400	96,179
At 31 January 2023	193,004	463,440	41,571	16,477	714,492
Carrying amount					
At 31 January 2023	340,992	60,983	17,600	50,944	470,519
At 31 January 2022	272,561	76,739	8,907	42,848	401,055

5 Investment property

	2023 £
Fair value At 1 February 2022	597,081
At 31 January 2023	1,226,733

The valuation of the properties have been assessed by the directors who consider that this remains the best estimate of fair value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

6	Fixed asset investments		
-		2023	2022
		£	£
	Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	1	1
7	Debtors		
		2023	2022
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	65,506	26,863
	Corporation tax recoverable	5,419	3,157
	Other debtors	85,967	1,441,574
		156,892	1,471,594
8	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2023 £	2022 £
	Bank loans	143,608	169,107
	Trade creditors	110,399	109,112
	Taxation and social security	95,213	45,550
	Other creditors	1,323,819	555,253
		1,673,039	879,022
9	Bank loans totalling £143,608 (2022: £169,107) are secured by fixed and floating ch property.	arges over the o	ompanies
y	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2023	2022
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	213,720	862,350

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

10 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2023 2022 £ £
342,361 467,629

11 Parent company

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Whitworth Manor Holdings Limited and its registered address is Sudbrook Hall, Nesfield, Dronfield, Derbyshire, United Kingdom, \$18 7TB.

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.