Company Registration No. 05557687 (England and Wales)

THE AINSWORTH COLLECTION LIMITED

(FORMERLY NO. 6 (PADSTOW) LIMITED)

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



THE AINSWORTH COLLECTION LIMITED (FORMERLY NO. 6 (PADSTOW) LIMITED) CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 8

THE AINSWORTH COLLECTION LIMITED (FORMERLY NO. 6 (PADSTOW) LIMITED) BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2021

			21	20	20
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		378,316		344,470
Investment properties	5		597,081		597,081
			975,397		941,551
Current assets					
Stocks		30,506		23,074	
Debtors	6	1,201,834		1,319,225	
Cash at bank and in hand		312,625		89,686	
		1,544,965		1,431,985	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(764,712)		(683,395)	
Net current assets			780,253		748,590
Total assets less current liabilities			1,755,650		1,690,141
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(1,062,513)		(1,124,379)
than one year	v		(1,002,513)		(1,12-1,577)
Provisions for liabilities			(60,272)		(46,249)
Net assets			632,865		519,513
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			632,765		519,413
Total equity			632,865		519,513

THE AINSWORTH COLLECTION LIMITED (FORMERLY NO. 6 (PADSTOW) LIMITED) BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2021

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 2021 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 28 May 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

P Ainsworth **Director**

Company Registration No. 05557687

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

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.

With effect from 28 March 2021, the name of the company was changed from No.6 (Padstow) Limited to The Ainsworth Collection Limited.

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 \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 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 and the shop and when the service has been performed.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

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.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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

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.

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 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).

1.6 Stocks

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

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

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.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

1.12 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.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.13 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.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

2 Employees

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

		2021 Number	2020 Number
	Total	33	32
3	Taxation		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Current tax		
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	56,982	55,750
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	14,023	200
	-		
	Total tax charge	71,005	55,950

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

4	Tangible fixed assets				
		Property improvements	Fixtures and fittings	Computers	Total
		£	£	£	£
	Cost				
	At 1 February 2020	309,674	428,260	35,360	773,294
	Additions	117,007	11,318	-	128,325
	At 31 January 2021	426,681	439,578	35,360	901,619
	Depreciation and impairment				
	At 1 February 2020	79,827	321,668	27,329	428,824
	Depreciation charged in the year	35,927	53,637	4,915	94,479
	At 31 January 2021	115,754	375,305	32,244	523,303
	Carrying amount				
	At 31 January 2021	310,927	64,273	3,116	378,316
	At 31 January 2020	229,847	106,592	8,031	344,470
5	Investment property				
					2021 £
	Fair value				*
	At 1 February 2020 and 31 January 2021				597,081

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

6 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2021 £	2020 £
Trade debtors Other debtors	9,650 1,192,184	23,363 1,295,862
	1,201,834	1,319,225

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Bank loans	188,051	154,284
	Trade ereditors	53,602	50,091
	Corporation tax	56,982	55,750
	Other taxation and social security	63,415	29,241
	Other creditors	402,662	394,029
		764,712	683,395
8	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts	1,062,513	1,124,379

9 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:

2021	2020
£	£
176,300	61,200

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.