

Company registration number 10465637 (England and Wales)

INFINITY HOUSE HOLDINGS LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

INFINITY HOUSE HOLDINGS LTD

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	2 - 3
Notes to the financial statements	4 - 8

INFINITY HOUSE HOLDINGS LTD

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The director presents his annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of a holding company.

Director

The director who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements was as follows:

Mr RI Hibbert

Small companies exemption

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

Mr RI Hibbert

Director

23 June 2023

INFINITY HOUSE HOLDINGS LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

		2022	2021
	Notes	£	£
Fixed assets			
Investment properties	4	1,670,000	1,670,000
Investments	5	2,110,300	2,110,300
		<u>3,780,300</u>	<u>3,780,300</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	6	731	3,221
Cash at bank and in hand		36,128	87,682
		<u>36,859</u>	<u>90,903</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(436,869)	(108,664)
Net current liabilities		<u>(400,010)</u>	<u>(17,761)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>3,380,290</u>	<u>3,762,539</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(451,669)	(1,031,359)
Net assets		<u>2,928,621</u>	<u>2,731,180</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		456,243	456,243
Share premium account		845	845
Revaluation reserve	9	1,047,741	1,047,741
Other reserves		1,003,450	1,003,450
Profit and loss reserves		420,342	222,901
Total equity		<u>2,928,621</u>	<u>2,731,180</u>

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 December 2022 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 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.

INFINITY HOUSE HOLDINGS LTD

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 23 June 2023

Mr RI Hibbert
Director

Company Registration No. 10465637

INFINITY HOUSE HOLDINGS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Infinity House Holdings Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Infinity House, Unit 11, Commerce Way, Leighton Buzzard, LU7 4RW.

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 £.

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. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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 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.

1.4 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.

INFINITY HOUSE HOLDINGS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.5 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.

1.6 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 and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. 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 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.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

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. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.7 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.

INFINITY HOUSE HOLDINGS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 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.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.9 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.

1.10 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

INFINITY HOUSE HOLDINGS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

3 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	1	-

4 Investment property

	2022 £
Fair value	
At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022	1,670,000

Investment property comprises land and buildings at Infinity House, Unit 11, Commerce Way, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, LU7 4RW. The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out at 25th July 2019. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

5 Fixed asset investments

	2022 £	2021 £
Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	2,110,300	2,110,300

6 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	-	1
Other debtors	731	2,932
	731	2,933
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	288
Total debtors	731	3,221

INFINITY HOUSE HOLDINGS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans	71,359	65,946
Trade creditors	-	9,583
Corporation tax	15,623	21,975
Other creditors	349,887	11,160
	<u>436,869</u>	<u>108,664</u>

The bank loan is secured on the investment property owned by the company and by guarantee for £502,500 by Accent Office Interiors Ltd and by guarantee for £1,170,000 by Infinity House Group Limited.

8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	451,669	1,031,359
	<u>451,669</u>	<u>1,031,359</u>

9 Revaluation reserve

	2022	2021
	£	£
At the beginning and end of the year	<u>1,047,741</u>	<u>1,047,741</u>

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.