

Company Registration No. 02235366 (England and Wales)

AYRTON BESPOKE LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

AYRTON BESPOKE LIMITED

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AYRTON BESPOKE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		132,451		145,509
Current assets					
Debtors	5	1,896,723		1,752,068	
Investments	6	317,054		308,801	
Cash at bank and in hand		122,794		203,810	
		<u>2,336,571</u>		<u>2,264,679</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(2,207,749)</u>		<u>(2,288,489)</u>	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			128,822		(23,810)
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>261,273</u>		<u>121,699</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(63,641)		(20,325)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(20,779)</u>		<u>(22,307)</u>
Net assets			<u>176,853</u>		<u>79,067</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		2,160		2,160
Profit and loss reserves			174,693		76,907
Total equity			<u>176,853</u>		<u>79,067</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 March 2019 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.

AYRTON BESPOKE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 21 December 2019

Mr R J Ditcham

Director

Company Registration No. 02235366

AYRTON BESPOKE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Ayrton Bespoke Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Showroom, 406 Merton Road, London, SW18 5AD.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

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 current asset investments and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts.

Advanced payments received during the year for services to be carried out in later financial years are not reflected in profit and loss account. The amounts have been deferred to the financial year in which the services have been carried out and reported as deferred income. Deferred income is included in creditors.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of services is recognised by the value of work undertaken in the relevant period.

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:

Land and buildings Leasehold	straight line over lease term of 10 years
Plant and machinery	20% Reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% Reducing balance
Computer equipment	33% Reducing balance
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.

1.4 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). 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.

AYRTON BESPOKE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-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.

1.5 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.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

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.

AYRTON BESPOKE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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.

1.8 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.9 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.

AYRTON BESPOKE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

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

The company has issued share options to some employees. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 and where no options have been granted during the period, no expense is recognised in the financial statements.

1.12 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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.

1.13 Foreign exchange

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

1.14 Investments

Current asset investments are stated at fair value through profit and loss.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 36 (2018 - 22).

AYRTON BESPOKE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 April 2018	3,154	288,925	292,079
Additions	-	28,191	28,191
Disposals	-	(2,588)	(2,588)
At 31 March 2019	3,154	314,528	317,682
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2018	868	145,702	146,570
Depreciation charged in the year	316	38,345	38,661
At 31 March 2019	1,184	184,047	185,231
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2019	1,970	130,481	132,451
At 31 March 2018	2,286	143,223	145,509

4 Financial instruments

	2019 £	2018 £
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Measured at fair value through profit or loss		
- Other financial liabilities	604	604

5 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,560,781	1,307,482
Other debtors	271,067	439,586
	1,831,848	1,747,068
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Other debtors	64,875	5,000
Total debtors	1,896,723	1,752,068

AYRTON BESPOKE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

6 Current asset investments

	2019 £	2018 £
Other investments	317,054	308,801

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans	35,198	-
Trade creditors	205,621	159,814
Taxation and social security	289,448	268,714
Other creditors	1,677,482	1,859,961
	2,207,749	2,288,489

Included within other creditors is an amount of £1,578,931 (2018: £1,714,071) relating to deferred income.

8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	54,242	-
Other creditors	9,399	20,325
	63,641	20,325

9 Called up share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1,680 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,680	1,680
240 Ordinary A shares of £1 each	240	240
240 Ordinary B shares of £1 each	240	240
	2,160	2,160

All shares rank pari passu in all respects.

In the year end 31 March 2017 the company entered into an Enterprise Management Incentive share option plan, under which a maximum of 120 options have been granted to an employee at an exercise price of £14.55. The grant date of the plan was 11 May 2016. The options are not subject to meeting any performance criteria and only exercisable on sale of the business.

AYRTON BESPOKE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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:

2019	2018
£	£
538,592	235,833
<u>538,592</u>	<u>235,833</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.