Company Registration No. 01386303 (England and Wales)
HARNBURY LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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## **BALANCE SHEET**

### AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

	202		2021		20
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	6		-		-
Tangible assets	7		1,423,488		1,744,734
Current assets					
Stocks		154,477		143,518	
Debtors	8	948,951		1,021,451	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,635,752		1,409,392	
		2,739,180		2,574,361	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(5,773,660)		(5,531,324)	
Net current liabilities			(3,034,480)		(2,956,963)
Total assets less current liabilities			(1,610,992)		(1,212,229)
Provisions for liabilities			(22,600)		(34,900)
Net liabilities			(1,633,592)		(1,247,129)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			(1,633,692)		(1,247,229)
Total equity			(1,633,592)		(1,247,129)

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

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 27 September 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

M G Distefano

Director

Company Registration No. 01386303

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Harnbury Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 1st Floor, 8-10 Exchange Street, Manchester, United Kingdom, M2 7HA.

#### 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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Going concern

The pandemic outbreak of COVID-19 in 2020 has had a significant impact on the industry with the majority of the hospitality sector being required to temporarily close and furlough staff. The group closed its restaurants at the required times and utilised the Government's Job Retention Scheme.

The directors have prepared detailed profit and cash flow projections for the group for the period ended 30 September 2022. These forecasts recognise the uncertainties which currently present themselves in the economy. The forecasts have been sensitised and the directors believe these are prepared on a reasonable basis. The bank loan obtained by the group following the pandemic outbreak, which is payable over 4 years, means the group will have sufficient cash reserves to support the company in the short to medium term, taking into account the directors' best estimate of the impact of Covid-19.

The company monitors its cash flow as part of its daily control procedures. The directors consider the cash position and future requirements on a regular basis and ensure that appropriate facilities are available. The company also has the full support of fellow group companies and will not be required to repay group loans until it has the ability to do so.

The directors consider it appropriate that the accounts are prepared on the going concern basis. These accounts do not include any adjustments that may be required should the going concern basis of preparation not be appropriate.

#### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents the invoiced amount of food and drink sold and other services provided less allowances, net of value added tax. Turnover is recognised at the point at which the company has fulfilled its contractual obligations.

#### 1.4 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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:

Trademarks, patents & licences 20% straight line basis

#### 1.5 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:

Leasehold land and buildings Over the term of the lease Plant and equipment 20% straight line basis

#### 1.6 Stocks

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

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

#### 1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks. 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 measured at transaction price including transaction costs.

#### 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans and loans from fellow group companies that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price.

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 at transaction price.

#### 1.9 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.

#### 1.10 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.

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.

#### 1.11 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.

### 1.12 Retirement benefits

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 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 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are 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.

The directors have considered the ongoing impact of COVID-19 on the business (see note 1.2). They believe that the company has sufficient cash and facilities available to it to trade until the industry returns to business as usual.

#### 3 Operating loss

		2021	2020
	Operating loss for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	£	£
	Government grants	(1,041,182)	(813,456)
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	372,102	496,359
4	Auditor's remuneration		
		2021	2020
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:	£	£
	For audit services		
	Audit of the financial statements of the company	10,000	10,000

#### 5 Employees

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

	2021 nber	2020 Number
Total	153	188

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

6	Intangible fixed assets			
				Trademarks, patents and
				licences £
	Cost			
	At 1 October 2020 and 30 September 2021			6,240
	Amortisation and impairment			
	At 1 October 2020 and 30 September 2021			6,240
	Carrying amount			
	At 30 September 2021			
	At 30 September 2020			
7	Tangible fixed assets			
		Land and building <b>s</b> na	Plant and schinery etc	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 October 2020	2,451,811	1,781,520	
	Additions		50,856	50,856
	At 30 September 2021	2,451,811	1,832,376	4,284,187
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 October 2020	1,204,770	1,283,827	2,488,597
	Depreciation charged in the year	139,645	232,457	
	At 30 September 2021	1,344,415	1,516,284	2,860,699
	Carrying amount			
	At 30 September 2021	1,107,396	316,092	1,423,488
	At 30 September 2020	1,247,041	497,693	1,744,734
8	Debtors		2024	2020
	Amounts falling due within one year:		2021 £	2020 £
	Trade debtors		938,918	996,510
	Other debtors		10,033	24,941
			948,951	1,021,451
		:		

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

# Craditore: amounts falling due within one year

•	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade creditors	630,741	655,952
Amounts owed to group undertakings	4,750,663	4,579,608
Taxation and social security	62,866	58,038
Other creditors	329,390	237,726
	5,773,660	5,531,324

#### 10 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filling copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Mr Nicholas Stockton and the auditor was Azets Audit Services.

#### Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company has provided a cross guarantee to one of its fellow subsidiary company's bankers in respect of that company's borrowings. The sum guaranteed as at 25 September 2021 was £632,518 (2020 - £703,228).

Certain group companies are party to a group VAT registration. The group's liability in respect thereof at 25 September 2021 was £565,854 (2020 - £1,043,131).

#### 12 Related party transactions

#### Summary of transactions with parent

Harnbury Holdings Limited

Parent company

At the balance sheet date the amount due to Harnbury Holdings Limited was £1,521,883 (2020 - £2,223,562).

#### Summary of transactions with subsidiaries

Signor Sassi Limited & IBLA International Franchising Limited

Fellow subsidiary companies

At the balance sheet date the amount due to Signor Sassi Limited was £7,174 (2020 - £913 and the amount due to IBLA International Limited was £12,853 (2020 - £12,853).

#### Summary of transactions with other related parties

Templeton Holdings Limited

Ultimate parent company

At the balance sheet date, the amount due to Templeton Holdings Limited was £3,208,753 (2020 - £2,342,280).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

### 13 Parent company

The company's immediate parent is Harnbury Holdings Limited, incorporated in England & Wales.

The ultimate parent is Templeton Holdings Limited, incorporated in England & Wales.

The most senior parent entity producing publicly available financial statements is Templeton Holdings Limited. The ultimate controlling party is Mr R Distefano by virtue of his majority shareholding in Templeton Holdings Limited.

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.