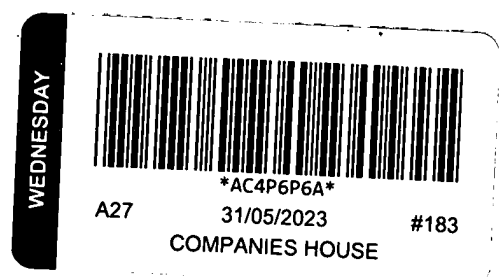


Company registration number: 10310943

AA Noble House Limited

Unaudited filleted financial statements

31 July 2021



AA Noble House Limited

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AA Noble House Limited

Directors and other information

Director	Daminda Bandara Wijesinghe
Company number	10310943
Registered office	5 Kenway Road London SW5 0RP
Accountants	Amey Kamp LLP Chartered Accountants 310 Harrow Road Wembley Middlesex HA9 6LL
Bankers	National Westminster Bank Plc Metro Bank Plc

AA Noble House Limited

**Statement of financial position
31 July 2021**

	Note	2021 £	£	2020 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	5	-		32,197	
Tangible assets	6	13,899		16,352	
			13,899		48,549
Current assets					
Stocks		390		300	
Debtors	7	6,950		20,250	
Cash at bank and in hand		13,366		32,036	
		20,706		52,586	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(107,046)		(97,743)	
Net current liabilities			(86,340)		(45,157)
Total assets less current liabilities			(72,441)		3,392
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(39,818)		(52,364)
Net liabilities			(112,259)		(48,972)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			(112,359)		(49,072)
Shareholders deficit			(112,259)		(48,972)

For the year ending 31 July 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- 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;
- The director acknowledges their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

The notes on pages 4 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

AA Noble House Limited

Statement of financial position (continued)
31 July 2021

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 3 May 2023, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Daminda Bandara Wijesinghe

Daminda Bandara Wijesinghe
Director

Company registration number: 10310943

The notes on pages 4 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

AA Noble House Limited

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 July 2021

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is 5 Kenway Road, London, SW5 0RP.

2. Statement of compliance

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.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Going concern

The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis, the validity of which is based on the continuing support of the company's creditors. In the absence of such support, the going concern basis would be invalid and provisions would have to be made for any losses that may arise on the realisation of the company's assets.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

AA Noble House Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 July 2021

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business.

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill	- Goodwill is capitalised and is being amortised over its useful life of 5 years.
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If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and machinery	- 15%	reducing balance
Fittings fixtures and equipment	- 15%	reducing balance

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

AA Noble House Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Year ended 31 July 2021

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity.

AA Noble House Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Year ended 31 July 2021

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.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 6 (2020: 8).

AA Noble House Limited -

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Year ended 31 July 2021**

5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill	Total
	£	£
Cost		
At 1 August 2020 and 31 July 2021	<u>160,977</u>	<u>160,977</u>
Amortisation		
At 1 August 2020	128,780	128,780
Charge for the year	<u>32,197</u>	<u>32,197</u>
At 31 July 2021	<u>160,977</u>	<u>160,977</u>
Carrying amount		
At 31 July 2021	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 July 2020	<u>32,197</u>	<u>32,197</u>

6. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 August 2020 and 31 July 2021	<u>24,771</u>	<u>2,215</u>	<u>26,986</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 August 2020	10,108	526	10,634
Charge for the year	<u>2,200</u>	<u>253</u>	<u>2,453</u>
At 31 July 2021	<u>12,308</u>	<u>779</u>	<u>13,087</u>
Carrying amount			
At 31 July 2021	<u>12,463</u>	<u>1,436</u>	<u>13,899</u>
At 31 July 2020	<u>14,663</u>	<u>1,689</u>	<u>16,352</u>

7. Debtors

	2021	2020
	£	£
Other debtors	<u>6,950</u>	<u>20,250</u>

AA Noble House Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Year ended 31 July 2021

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	77,518	69,510
Corporation tax	10,726	14,027
Social security and other taxes	3,439	643
Other creditors	15,363	13,563
	<u>107,046</u>	<u>97,743</u>

9. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	<u>39,818</u>	<u>52,364</u>

10. Operating leases

The company as lessee

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	4,502	-
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	10,027	-
	<u>14,529</u>	<u>-</u>

AA Noble House Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Year ended 31 July 2021

11. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the director entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	2021			
	Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the director	Amounts repaid	Balance o/standing
	£	£	£	£
Daminda Bandara Wijesinghe	(1,132)	(6,045)	6,880	(297)
	<u>(1,132)</u>	<u>(6,045)</u>	<u>6,880</u>	<u>(297)</u>
	2020			
	Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the director	Amounts repaid	Balance o/standing
	£	£	£	£
Daminda Bandara Wijesinghe	(21,000)	(23,475)	43,343	(1,132)
	<u>(21,000)</u>	<u>(23,475)</u>	<u>43,343</u>	<u>(1,132)</u>

The loan from the director is interest free and repayable on demand.

12. Related party transactions

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Transaction value		Balance owed by/(owed to)	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	£	£	£	£
Cave of Lanka Limited	500	-	500	-
	<u>500</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>-</u>

Included in other debtors is an amount of £500 (2020: £Nil) owed by Cave of Lanka Limited. Both companies have a common director and shareholder.

13. Controlling party

By virtue of the shareholding, the company is controlled by the director.