CHATSWORTH TOPCO LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors T Ashlin

R Berry (Appointed 17 December 2019)

A Delaney
F Knipe

S. Fairlie (resigned 1 August 2021)
V Rae-Reeves (resigned 25 September 2019)

Company number 11552365

Registered office Part of Crimea Office

Former Estate Office At The Great Tew Estate

Great Tew Chipping Norton Oxfordshire United Kingdom OX7 4AH

Auditor Grant Thornton UK LLP

The Colmore Building 20 Colmore Circus Birmingham United Kingdom

B4 6AT

Bankers Barclays Bank PLC

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United Kingdom

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Solicitors Clyde & Co LLP

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STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 August 2020.

Strategy and principal activities

Chatsworth Schools' strategy is to build a portfolio of outstanding independent schools and nurseries. The leadership team works closely with the schools and nurseries to enable each to be independent whilst upholding the group's values and ethos and to improve the learning and outcomes for all its children. The principal activity of the group during the year was the provision of pre-primary, primary and secondary education, and provision of services to those schools.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks can be broadly split into operational, financial and strategic categories.

Operational risks relate to the schools being compliant in all areas. The risk is mitigated by having dedicated central staff with great experience across all Health and Safety and HR as well as policies and procedures required by regulating bodies. The ability to attract new and retain existing pupils as a risk is mitigated by ensuring that the school continues to present an attractive proposition in the community it serves.

Financial risks include managing the collection of fees from parents. This risk has been highlighted in the year due to the impact of CV-19. This risk is mitigated by pro-actively communicating and working with parents to ensure that fees are collected in a timely manner.

Strategic risks relate to the group being able to identify, fund and complete new acquisitions. This risk is mitigated by proactively sourcing and reviewing potential acquisitions and having a seasoned team and industry advisors to complete deals.

Developments

During the year the group acquired Highfield Prep in November 2019. Tiny Toes Nurseries was acquired in October 2020 and Riverston Group was acquired in March 2021.

Financial performance

The financial results for the year are shown in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income on page 7 of these financial statements.

The key financial and other performance indicators during the period were as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Turnover	10,367,310	
Gross profit/(loss)	1 ' '	877,161
Profit /(loss) for the financial year	(7,801,312)	
Tangible fixed assets	8,010,198	5,471,583
Shareholder funds including preference shares	914,949	959,984

Turnover represents tuition fees plus income charged for non-tuition services.

On behalf of the board

F Knipe

Director

25 August 2021

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2020.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the group during the year was the provision of pre-primary, primary and secondary education, and provision of services to those schools.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 7.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a further dividend.

Directors

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

T Ashlin

R Berry (Appointed 17 December 2019)

A Delaney

S Fairlie (Resigned 1 August 2021)

F Knipe

V Rae-Reeves (Resigned 25 September 2019)

Directors' insurance

Directors' indemnity insurance, indemnifying each director against liability to third parties, has been in place throughout the year ended 31 August 2020 and up to the date of approval of this report.

Disabled persons

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the aptitudes of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled, every effort is made to ensure that their employment within the group continues and that the appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the group that the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible, be identical to that of other employees.

Employee involvement

The group's policy is to consult and discuss with employees, through unions, staff councils and at meetings, matters likely to affect employees' interests.

Information about matters of concern to employees is given through information bulletins and reports which seek to achieve a common awareness on the part of all employees of the financial and economic factors affecting the group's performance.

There is no employee share scheme at present, but the directors are considering the introduction of such a scheme as a means of further encouraging the involvement of employees in the company's performance.

Future developments

After the year end the group acquired Tiny Toes Nurseries in October 2020 and Riverston Group in March 2021.

The group continues to invest in the schools in both the physical buildings, as well as in IT infrastructure and capability.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Grant Thornton UK LLP be reappointed as auditor of the company and the group will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law) and in accordance with FRS102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the group and company, and of the profit or loss of the group for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- · select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group and company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the group's and company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the group and company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the group and company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditor of the company is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor of the company is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

F Knipe
Director

Date: 25 August 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF CHATSWORTH TOPCO LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Chatsworth Topco Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 August 2020, which comprise the Group Statement of Comprehensive Income, Group Statement of Financial Position, Company Statement of Financial Position, Group Statement of Changes in Equity, Group Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and the parent company's affairs as at 31 August 2020 and of the group's loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the group and the parent company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We are responsible for concluding on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the group's and the parent company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the auditor's opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the group or the parent company to cease to continue as a going concern.

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks associated with the group's and the parent company's business model including effects arising from macro-economic uncertainties such as Covid-19, we assessed and challenged the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors and the related disclosures and analysed how those risks might affect the group's and the parent company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the group's and the parent company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

The responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the 'Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements' section of this report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF CHATSWORTH TOPCO LIMITED

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report and Financial Statements, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- · the parent company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- · we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the group's and the parent company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the group or the parent company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF CHATSWORTH TOPCO LIMITED

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

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William Devitt (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants Brimingham

Date: 26 August 2021

GROUP STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

	Notes	Year ended 31 August 2020 £	Period ended 31 August 2019 £
Revenue Cost of sales	3	10,367,310 (8,945,407)	6,358,112 (5,480,951)
Gross profit		1,421,903	877,161
Administrative expenses Other operating income Exceptional items	4	(5,687,732) 454,680 (304,828)	(5,409,454) 22,225 1,336,013
Operating loss	5	(4,115,977)	(3,174,055)
Investment income Finance costs	9 10	(3,758,131)	(1,773,669)
Loss before taxation		(7,874,108)	(4,947,723)
Tax on loss	11	72,796	12,960
Loss for the financial year	23	(7,801,312)	(4,934,763)

Total comprehensive income for the year is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

GROUP STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 AUGUST 2020

		2	020	2019	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Non-current assets					
Goodwill	12		14,755,966		16,535,676
Negative goodwill	12		(253,738)		(284,209
Net goodwill			14,502,228		16,251,467
Other intangible assets	12		13		10
Total intangible assets			14,502,241		16,251,477
Property, plant and equipment	13		8,010,198		5,471,583
			22,512,439		21,723,060
Current assets					
Trade and other receivables	17	2,539,300		2,293,733	
Cash and cash equivalents		617,045		1,508,551	
		3,156,345		3,802,284	
Current liabilities	18	(6,643,564)		(5,594,065)	
Net current liabilities			(3,487,219)		(1,791,781)
Total assets less current liabilities			19,025,220		19,931,279
Non-current liabilities	19		(30,846,323)		(23,906,070)
Net liabilities			(11,821,103)		(3,974,791)
Equity					
Called up share capital	22		925		960
Share premium account	23		914,024		959,024
Capital redemption reserve	23		35		-
Retained earnings	23		(12,736,087)		(4,934,775)
Total equity			(11,821,103)		(3,974,791)

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on .25 August 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

F Knipe **Director**

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COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 AUGUST 2020

		20	2020		019
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Non-current assets					
Investments	14		1		1
Current assets					
Trade and other receivables	17	20,368,293		18,184,318	
Current liabilities	18	(45,001)		(1)	
Net current assets			20,323,292		18,184,317
Total assets less current liabilities			20,323,293		18,184,318
Non-current liabilities	19		(19,374,585)		(17,144,167
Net assets			948,708		1,040,151
Equity					
Called up share capital	22		925		960
Share premium account	23		914,024		959,024
Capital redemption reserve	23		35		-
Retained earnings	23		33,724		80,167
Total equity			948,708		1,040,151

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own income statement and related notes. The company's loss for the year was £46,443 (2019 - £80,167 profit).

These financial statements have been prepared 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 .25 August 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

F Knipe

Director

The notes on pages 13 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

Company Registration No. 11552365

GROUP STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

		Share capital	Share premium account	Capital redemption reserve	Retained earnings	Total
	Notes	£	£	£	£	£
Period ended 31 August 2019: Loss and total comprehensive						
income for the period		-	-	-	(4,934,763)	(4,934,763)
Issue of share capital	22	960	959,024	-	-	959,984
Transfers		-	-	• -	(12)	(12)
Balance at 31 August 2019		960	959,024	-	(4,934,775)	(3,974,791)
Year ended 31 August 2020: Loss and total comprehensive						
income for the year		-	-	-	(7,801,312)	(7,801,312)
Issue of share capital	22	10	-	-	-	10
Redemption of shares	22	(45)	-	35	-	(10)
Other movements		-	(45,000)	•	-	(45,000)
Balance at 31 August 2020		925	914,024	35	(12,736,087)	(11,821,103)

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

		Share capital	Share premium account	Capital redemption reserve	Retained earnings	Total
	Notes	£	£	£	£	£
Period ended 31 August 2019: Profit and total comprehensive						
income for the period		-	-	-	80,167	80,167
Issue of share capital	22	960	959,024	-	-	959,984
Balance at 31 August 2019		960	959,024		80,167	1,040,151
Year ended 31 August 2020:					<u></u>	
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		_	_	_	(46,443)	(46,443)
Issue of share capital	22	10	_	-	(40,440)	10
Redemption of shares	22	(45)	_	35	_	(10)
Other movements		-	(45,000)		-	(45,000)
Balance at 31 August 2020		925	914,024	35	33,724	948,708

GROUP STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

		20	20	2	019
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations Income taxes refunded/(paid)	28		(896,653) 1,500		531,344 - -
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities			(895,153)		531,344
Investing activities Purchase of intangible assets Purchase of property, plant and equipment Purchase of investments Loans made Interest received		(5) (3,110,917) (165,364) - -		(10) (5,638,405) (17,172,352) (28,840) 1	
Net cash used in investing activities			(3,276,286)		(22,839,606)
Financing activities Proceeds from issue of shares Redemption of shares Interest paid Other financial costs Issue of preference shares Repayment of preference shares Other long term financing reserves		(44,999) (204,283) (375,044) - - 3,905,157		960,205 - (1,732,159) - 23,811,752 16 450,986	
Net cash generated from financing , activities			3,280,831		23,490,800
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents			(890,608)	·	1,182,538
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of y	ear		1,507,653		325,115
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			617,045		1,507,653
Relating to: Cash at bank and in hand Bank overdrafts included in creditors payable within one year			617,045		1,508,551 (898)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Chatsworth Topco Limited ("the company") is a private limited company domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Part Of Crimea Office, Former Estate Office At The Great Tew Estate, Great Tew, Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire, United Kingdom, OX7 4AH.

The group consists of Chatsworth Topco Limited and all of its subsidiaries.

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.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements for parent company information presented within the consolidated financial statements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position': Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares:
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues': Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income:
- Section 26 'Share based Payment': Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.2 Basis of consolidation

In the parent company financial statements, the cost of a business combination is the fair value at the acquisition date of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed, plus costs directly attributable to the business combination. The excess of the cost of a business combination over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is recognised as goodwill. The cost of the combination includes the estimated amount of contingent consideration that is probable and can be measured reliably, and is adjusted for changes in contingent consideration after the acquisition date. Provisional fair values recognised for business combinations in previous periods are adjusted retrospectively for final fair values determined in the 12 months following the acquisition date. Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are accounted for at cost less impairment.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the value of assets (other than goodwill) and liabilities recognised in a business combination accounted for using the purchase method and the amounts that can be deducted or assessed for tax, considering the manner in which the carrying amount of the asset or liability is expected to be recovered or settled. The deferred tax recognised is adjusted against goodwill or negative goodwill.

The consolidated group financial statements consist of the financial statements of the parent company Chatsworth Topco Limited together with all entities controlled by the parent company (its subsidiaries) and the group's share of its interests in joint ventures and associates.

All financial statements are made up to 31 August 2020. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by other members of the group.

All intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

1.3 Going concern

When preparing these Financial Statements, the Directors have assessed the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. The Directors have undertaken an extensive assessment of the impact of Covid-19 on the business and have taken measures as necessary including the preparation of a long term cash flow forecast. As a result, the Directors consider that the measures introduced, together with the financial support provided by the UK government, will ensure that the Group is in a good position to withstand the economic pressures brought about by the Covid-19 pandemic, and has the ability to continue as a going concern for a period of 12 months from the date of approving these financial statements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Revenue

Revenue 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.

1.5 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between the cost of acquisition of a business over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an positive or negative asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 10 years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

1.6 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.

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:

Business intellectual property

10% straight line

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment 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:

Freehold buildings 5% straight line Leasehold buildings 5% straight line Leasehold work in progress 5% straight line Office equipment 20% straight line Fixtures and fittings 6.67% straight line IT Equipment and software 25% straight line Motor vehicles 10% straight line Library books 10% straight line **Furniture** 10% straight line

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 recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

1.8 Non-current investments

In the parent company financial statements, investments 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 group. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.9 Impairment of non-current assets

At each reporting period end date, the group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.10 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.

1.11 Financial instruments

The group 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 group's statement of financial position when the group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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 trade and other receivables 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 group after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, 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 payables 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.12 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the group 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 group.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.13 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 statement of comprehensive income 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 group'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 statement of comprehensive income, 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 if, and only if, there is 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.

1.14 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 non-current 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.

1.15 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due. The group also contribute to the Teachers' Pension Scheme which is a defined benefit scheme treated as a defined contribution scheme under the multi-employer exemption in FRS 102. Therefore, the company recognises a cost equal to its contributions payable for the period.

1.16 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 leased asset are consumed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.17 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. During the year the group has received government assistance by way of Job Retention Scheme payments and other reliefs.

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.

1.18 Exceptional items

Exceptional items are transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the group, but are presented separately due to their size or incidence.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next financial year are detailed below.

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Useful economic life of tangible assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimates of useful economic lives and residual values of assets. The useful economic lives are reviewed annually and amended where necessary.

Impairment of intangible assets and goodwill

The Group considers whether intangible assets and/or goodwill are impaired. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount.

Impairment of debtors

The group makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the ageing profile of debtors, relationship with the debtors and historical experience.

3 Revenue

•	2020	2019
	£	£
Revenue analysed by class of business		
Provision of educational services	10,367,310	6,358,112

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

3	Revenue		(Continued)
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Other significant revenue		
	Interest income	-	1
	Grants received	416,154	-
	Other income	38,526 ————	22,225 ======
4	Exceptional item		
•		2020	2019
		£	£
	Expenditure		
	Exceptional intercompany write off	-	72,204
	Exceptional other costs, including pre-acquisition bad debt write offs	121,061	(370,684)
	Exceptional loss/(profit) on the disposal of fixed assets	98,719	(1,037,533)
	Exceptional restructuring costs	85,048	-
		304,828	(1,336,013)
5	Operating loss		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Operating loss for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	~	~
	Government grants	(416,154)	
	Depreciation of owned property, plant and equipment	454,376	199,628
	Amortisation of intangible assets	1,749,241	1,099,969
	Operating lease charges	974,123	379,010
6	Auditor's remuneration		
		2020	2019
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:	£	£
	For audit services		
	Audit of the financial statements of the group and company	6,000	6,000
	Audit of the financial statements of the company's subsidiaries	49,000	29,000
		55,000	35,000
	·		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

7 Employees

8

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

tne year was.	Group 2020 Number	2019 Number	Company 2020 Number	2019 Number
Management	3	3	-	-
Staff	250 ————	168		
Total	<u>253</u>	<u> 171</u>	-	
Their aggregate remuneration comprised:			_	
	Group 2020	2019	Company 2020	2019
	£	£	£	£
Wages and salaries	6,591,592	4,119,859	-	-
Social security costs	648,604	414,400	=	_
Pension costs	558,461 ————	284,029		-
	7,798,657	4,818,288	-	-
				
Directors' remuneration			2020	2019
			£	£
Remuneration for qualifying services			586,908	382,930
Company pension contributions to defined co	ontribution schemes		3,558	1,464
			590,466	384,394

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 4 (2019 - 3).

Remuneration disclosed above includes the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:

	2020 £	2019 £
Remuneration for qualifying services Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	224,400 1.315	153,172 732
Company pension contributions to define a contribution schemes	——————————————————————————————————————	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

9	Investment income		
		2020	2019
	lutanat in a ma	£	£
	Interest income Interest on bank deposits	_	1
	interest on bank deposits		
10	Finance costs		
	, mande desid	2020	2019
		£	£
	Other interest on financial liabilities	3,708,573	1,732,159
	Other interest	49,558	41,510
	Total finance costs	3,758,131	1,773,669
11	Taxation		
• • •	Taxation	2020	2019
		£	£
	Current tax		
	UK corporation tax on loss for the current period	(72,796)	(12,960)
	The actual credit for the year can be reconciled to the expected credit for the loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:	e year based on	the profit or
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Loss before taxation	(7 074 100)	(4.047.702)
	Loss before taxation	(7,874,108) ======	(4,947,723) ======
	Expected toy gradit based on the standard rate of corneration toy in the LIV		
	Expected tax credit based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%)	(1,496,081)	(940,067)
	Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	242,682	-
	Unutilised tax losses carried forward	523,169	927,107
	Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(6,721)	-
	Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	90,822	-
	Amortisation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	53,149	-
	Other permanent differences	592,980	-
	Under/(over) provided in prior years	(72,796)	-
	Taxation credit	(72,796)	(12,960)
	, and a second s		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

12 Intangible fixed assets

Group	Goodwill	Negative goodwill	Business intellectual property	Total
•	£	£	£	£
Cost			_	
At 1 September 2019	18,528,606	(304,510)	10	18,224,106
Additions	-	-	5	5
At 31 August 2020	18,528,606	(304,510)	15	18,224,111
Amortisation and impairment				
At 1 September 2019	1,992,930	(20,301)	-	1,972,629
Amortisation charged for the year	1,779,710	(30,471)	2	1,749,241
At 31 August 2020	3,772,640	(50,772)	2	3,721,870
Carrying amount				
At 31 August 2020	14,755,966	(253,738)	13	14,502,241
At 31 August 2019	16,535,676	(284,209)	10	16,251,477

The company had no intangible fixed assets at 31 August 2020 or 31 August 2019.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

13 Property, plant and equipment

Group	Freehold buildings	Leasehold buildings	Leasehold work in progress	Office equipment	Fixtures and fittings	IT Equipment and software	Motor L vehicles	ibrary books	Furniture	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost										
At 1 September 2019	4,473,859	56,463	535,557	711,252	172,546	68,181	11,432	14,325	7,329	6,050,944
Additions	1,859,654	724,775	5,351	9,899	126,395	212,134	36,239	1,658	17,376	2,993,481
Disposals	-	-	-	(14,190)	-	(500)	-	-	-	(14,690)
Transfers	-	534,623	(534,623)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 August 2020	6,333,513	1,315,861	6,285	706,961	298,941	279,815	47,671	15,983	24,705	9,029,735
Depreciation and impairment										
At 1 September 2019	134,269	1,882	-	429,802	5,608	6,170	572	837	221	579,361
Depreciation charged in the	•	•				,				,
year	293,433	37,474	-	68,456	15,367	34,549	2,532	1,577	988	454,376
Eliminated in respect of										
disposals	-	-	-	(14,190)	-	(10)	-	-	-	(14,200)
At 31 August 2020	427,702	39,356	-	484,068	20,975	40,709	3,104	2,414	1,209	1,019,537
Carrying amount				·———						
At 31 August 2020	5,905,811	1,276,505	6,285	222,893	277,966	239,106	44,567	13,569	23,496	8,010,198
At 31 August 2019	4,339,590	54,581	535,557	281,450	166,938	62,011	10,860	13,488	7,108	5,471,583

The company had no property, plant and equipment at 31 August 2020 or 31 August 2019.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

14	Fixed asset investments		Group		Company	
			2020	2019	2020	2019
		Notes	£	£	£	£
	Investments in subsidiaries	15	-	-	1	1
						
	Movements in non-current inve	stments			·	Shares in group indertakings £
	Cost					
	At 1 September 2019 and 31 Aug	ust 2020				1
	Carrying amount	·				
	At 31 August 2020					1 ———
	At 31 August 2019			a.		1

15 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 August 2020 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held
Chatsworth Midco Limited	See below	Education services	Ordinary shares	100.00
Chatsworth Bidco Limited	See below	Education services	Ordinary shares	100.00
Chatsworth Schools (Pattison College) Limited	See below	Education services	Ordinary shares	100.00
Chatsworth Schools (Village Prep) Limited	See below	Education services	Ordinary shares	100.00
The Marylebone Village Nursery Limited	See below	Education services	Ordinary shares	100.00
Chatsworth Schools (HSW) Limited	See below	Education services	Ordinary shares	100.00
Chartsworth Opco 1 Limited	See below	Education services	Ordinary shares	100.00
Benedict House School Limited	See below	Education services	Ordinary shares	100.00
Bassetsbury Manor School Limited	See below	Education services	Ordinary shares	100.00
Griffin House School Limited	See below	Education services	Ordinary shares	100.00
Swinbrook House Nursery Schools Limited	See below	Education services	Ordinary shares	100.00
Beau Peeps Nurseries Limited	See below	Education services	Ordinary shares	100.00
Chatsworth Schools (Highfield Preparatory) Ltd	See below	Education services	Ordinary shares	100.00
Chatsworth Newco 4 Limited	See below	Dormant	Ordinary shares	100.00

Shares in Chatsworth Midco Limited are held directly, all other investments are held indirectly.

Registered office addresses (all UK unless otherwise indicated):

All: Part Of Crimea Office Former Estate Office At The Great Tew Estate, Great Tew, Chipping Norton, England, OX7 4AH

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

16	Financial instruments	Group		Company	
		2020	2019	2020	2019
		£	£	£	£
	Carrying amount of financial assets				
	Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	2,248,674	2,115,043	n/a	n/a
		=			
	Carrying amount of financial liabilities				
	Measured at amortised cost	33,051,991	25,624,763	n/a	n/a

As permitted by the reduced disclosure framework within FRS 102, the company has taken advantage of the exemption from disclosing the carrying amount of certain classes of financial instruments, denoted by 'n/a' above.

Amounts falling due within one year:	Group 2020 £	2019 £	Company 2020 £	2019 £
Trade receivables	1,922,799	1,864,299	•	-
Other receivables	325,875	221,904	-	-
Prepayments and accrued income	290,626	178,690	-	
	2,539,300	2,264,893		-
Amounts falling due after more than one year: Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	<u>-</u>	20,368,293	18,184,318
Other receivables	-	28,840		-
	-	28,840	20,368,293 ———	18,184,318
Total debtors	2,539,300	2,293,733	20,368,293	18,184,318

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

18	Current liabilities					
			Group		Company	
			2020	2019	2020	2019
		Notes	£	£	£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	20	-	898	-	-
	Trade payables		432,629	325,746	-	-
	Amounts owed to group undertakings		-	-	45,000	-
	Corporation tax payable		53,100	124,396	-	-
	Other taxation and social security		1,009,366	160,248	-	-
	Deferred income		3,375,430	3,590,728	-	-
	Other payables		845,352	1,097,679	1	1
	Accruals and deferred income		927,687	294,370		•
			6,643,564	5,594,065	45,001	1
19	Non-current liabilities					
			Group		Company	
			2020	2019	2020	2019
		Notes	£	£	£	£
	Other borrowings	20	16	16	16	16
	Other payables		30,846,307	23,906,054	19,374,569	17,144,151
			30,846,323	23,906,070	19,374,585	17,144,167

A legal charge was created on 25 October 2019 by Investec Bank PLC by means of a fixed and floating charge over the property and undertakings of the company.

20 Borrowings

	Group		Company	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	£	£	£	£
Bank overdrafts	-	898	-	-
Preference shares	16	16	16	16
Synova Capital Fund III LP loan note	26,839,724	23,811,768	19,374,569	17,144,151
Vendor Loan Note	102,151	94,286	-	-
Investec Bank PLC loan	3,935,754	-	-	-
	30,877,645	23,906,968	19,374,585	17,144,167
•				
Payable within one year	31,306	898		-
Payable after one year	30,846,339	23,906,070	19,374,585	17,144,167
				

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

21	Retirement benefit schemes	2020	2019
	Defined contribution schemes	£	£
	Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	558,461	284,029

At the year end, there was £250,592 (2019 - £85,980) payable which is included within creditors.

22 Share capital

onaro capitar				
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary A of 0.1p each	800,000	800,000	800	800
Ordinary B of 0.1p each	125,000	160,000	125	160
	925,000	960,000	925	960
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Preference share capital Issued and fully paid	Number	Number	£	£
Preference of 0.0001p each	15,822,836	15,822,836	16	16
Preference shares classified as liabilities			16	16

On 8 November 2019, the group completed a purchase of own shares for 45,000 Ordinary B shares.

On 17 December 2019, the group issued 10,000 Ordinary B shares at nominal value.

23 Reserves

Share premium

The share premium account represents amounts paid over and above the nominal value of the shares that have been issued.

Retained Earnings

The profit and loss account represents all accumulated net gains and losses.

Capital redemption reserve

The capital redemption reserve represents the nominal value of shares which have been purchased by the group.

Ordinary shares

Share capital represents the nominal value of share that have been issued.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

24 Acquisition of a business

On 1 November 2019 the group acquired all the business and assets of Highfield Preparatory.

Net assets acquired	Book Value £	Adjustments £	Fair Value £
Intangible assets	5	-	5
Property, plant and equipment	1,858,875	-	1,858,875
Total identifiable net assets	1,858,880		1,858,880
Goodwill			1
Coodwiii			<u> </u>
Total consideration			1,858,881
The consideration was actinfied by			c
The consideration was satisfied by:			£
Cash			1,858,881
			====
Contribution by the acquired business for the reporting	period included	in the group	statement of
comprehensive income since acquisition:			£
			Ł
Revenue			995,719
Loss after tax			(439,254)

25 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the group had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	£	£	£	£
Within one year	701,898	920,138	-	-
Between two and five years	2,554,848	2,644,638	-	-
In over five years	13,114,120	13,660,438	-	-
	16,370,866	17,225,214	-	-
				

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

26 Capital commitments

Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:

	Group	Company			
	2020	2020 201	2019	2020	2019
	£	£	£	£	
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	375,060				

27 Controlling party

The parent company of Chatsworth Topco Limited is Synova Capital GP 5 Limited and the ultimate parent is Synova Capital Fund III LP. The registered office address of the ultimate parent is 55 Wells Street, London, W1T 3PT.

28 Cash (absorbed by)/generated from group operations

	2020 £	2019 £
Loss for the year after tax	(7,801,312)	(4,934,763)
Adjustments for:		
Taxation credited	(72,796)	(12,960)
Finance costs	3,758,131	1,732,160
Investment income	=	(1)
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	1,749,241	1,099,969
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment	454,376	199,628
Other exceptional costs	(108,415)	(965,329)
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	1,282,095	(1,850,491)
Increase in trade and other payables	57,325	2,661,785
(Decrease)/increase in deferred income	(215,298)	2,601,346
Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations	(896,653)	531,344

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

29	Analysis of changes in net debt - group			
		1 September 2019	Cash flows	31 August 2020
		£	£	£
	Cash at bank and in hand	1,508,551	(891,506)	617,045
	Bank overdrafts	(898)	898	-
		1,507,653	(890,608)	617,045
	Borrowings excluding overdrafts	(23,906,070)	(6,971,575)	(30,877,645)
		(22,398,417)	(7,862,183)	(30,260,600)