REGISTERED NUMBER: 00752287

STRATEGIC REPORT, REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

FOR

JOHN WINSTANLEY & COMPANY LIMITED

CONTENTS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 January 2022

JOHN WINSTANLEY & COMPANY LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION
for the year ended 31 January 2022

DIRECTORS:	K Winstanley Mrs M C Winstanley D Winstanley
SECRETARY:	K Winstanley
REGISTERED OFFICE:	725-729 Ormskirk Road Pemberton Wigan Lancashire WN5 8AT
REGISTERED NUMBER:	00752287
SENIOR STATUTORY AUDITOR:	Anthony Totham
AUDITORS:	Hayes & Co Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor St Andrews House 11 Dalton Ct,Commercial Rd Blackburn Interchange Darwen Lancashire BB3 0DG

STRATEGIC REPORT
for the year ended 31 January 2022

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 January 2022.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS
The Company is involved in the retail of nursery goods,both from its retail outlet stores and from an on line operation operating out of industrial units.

During the year the retail sales increased as the shops were able to reopen, this together with strong online sales meant that sales have increased by 10.7%. Gross profit has also increased by 31% due to both the increased sales and an improved gross margin of 28.8%. Administrative expenses showed a 7% increase, mainly an increase in wages, advertising and postage.

The company continues to invest in staff to manage the business and to ensure that high levels of service are maintained. Other overheads have been closely managed and monitored by the management team.The company has continued to invest into the new software for the back office systems covering the web site, stock systems and accounts which will allow the business to continue to provide a high level of service to customers.

The Company is continually reviewing its business position to ensure that long term it remains strong, healthy and robust.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES
The board has a policy of identification and review of key business risks and ensures that these risks are managed appropriately.

These include business strategy and the need for the board to understand and manage strategic risk in order to deliver the long term growth in the company. This includes considering wider economic and industry specific trends that could effect the company.

It also includes liquidity and credit risk, ensuring that the company has adequate finance in place to support its business operations.The board reviews this in light of the prevailing economic climate.

It is also exposed to the risk of holding slow moving stock, the company carefully reviews their stock holding and purchasing policy to minimise the economic risk of this.

The company is dependant upon the continued availability and integrity of its IT systems, they recognise the need for continued enhancement of systems to prevent obsolescence. The company has business continuity plans and back up facilities in place to ensure that any business interruptions are minimised and that data is protected from unauthorised access.

The company continues to manage the risks caused by the global Covid-19 pandemic. New working patterns for employees continue to be used to reduce the risk to employees whilst maintaining the high levels of service that our customers expect. We introduced personal shopping appointments for customers at our showrooms,as well as virtual tours of our showrooms.Since the initial lockdown there has been an increase in on line sales and procedures are in place to ensure that orders are despatched in the safest way possible.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

............K Winstanley............
K Winstanley - Director

Date: ....25|10|22........

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
for the year ended 31 January 2022

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 January 2022.

DIVIDENDS
Interim dividends per share on the Ordinary 'A' 50p shares were paid as follows:

30	- 15 February 2021
30	- 17 March 2021
30	- 16 April 2021
158	- 17 May 2021
30	- 11 June 2021
30	- 14 July 2021
30	- 12 August 2021
30	- 9 September 2021
30	- 18 October 2021
30	- 19 November 2021
30	- 8 December 2021
30	- 10 January 2022
488	

The directors recommend that no final dividend be paid on these shares.

No interim dividend was paid on the Ordinary 'B' 50p shares. The directors recommend that no final dividend be paid on these shares.

The total distribution of dividends for the year ended 31 January 2022 will be £244,000.

DIRECTORS
The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 February 2021 to the date of this report.

K Winstanley
Mrs M C Winstanley
D Winstanley

DISCLOSURE IN THE STRATEGIC REPORT
Within Review of business and principle risks and uncertainties the company has given indication of future developments of the company.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES
The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Report of the Directors 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). 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 company and of the profit or loss of the company 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;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
for the year ended 31 January 2022

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES - continued
The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the 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 company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS
So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

K Winstanley

....
K Winstanley - Director

Date: 25\10\22

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF JOHN WINSTANLEY & COMPANY LIMITED

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of John Winstanley & Company Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 January 2022 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, Cash Flow Statement and Notes to the Cash Flow Statement, 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 company's affairs as at 31 January 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- 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 Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the 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
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.

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 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.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information
The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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 Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Report of the Directors.

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, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the 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
As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on pages three and four, 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 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 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 company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' 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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

At the planning stage of the audit we gain an understanding of the laws and regulations which apply to the company and how management seek to comply with them. This helps us to make appropriate risk assessments.

During the audit we focus on relevant risk areas and review compliance with laws and regulations through making relevant enquiries and corroboration.

We assess the risk of material misstatement in the financial statements through

I. Review of controls set in place by management
II. Enquiry of management as to whether they consider fraud or other irregularities may have occurred or where such opportunity might exist
III. Challenge of management assumptions with regard to accounting estimates
IV. Identification and testing of journal entries, particularly those which may appear to be unusual by size or nature.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements, or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

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

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF JOHN WINSTANLEY & COMPANY LIMITED

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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

Anthony Totham (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Hayes & Co
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
St Andrews House
11 Dalton Ct,Commercial Rd
Blackburn Interchange
Darwen
Lancashire
BB3 0DG

Date: 25/10/12

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the year ended 31 January 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
TURNOVER		16,135,304	14,563,887
Cost of sales		11,484,258	11,013,995
GROSS PROFIT		4,651,046	3,549,892
Administrative expenses		3,369,728	2,971,515
		1,281,318	578,377
Other operating income		57,820	210,944
OPERATING PROFIT	4	1,339,138	789,321
Interest receivable and similar income		3,007	1,449
		1,342,145	790,770
Interest payable and similar expenses	6	33	4,478
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		1,342,112	786,292
Tax on profit	7	275,745	131,468
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		1,066,367	654,824
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		1,066,367	654,824

The notes form part of these financial statements

JOHN WINSTANLEY & COMPANY LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 00752287)

BALANCE SHEET
31 January 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2022 £	2021 £	2021 £
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	9		664,411		1,654,841
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	10	2,407,814		1,995,933	
Debtors	11	438,593		277,455	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,911,779		654,540	
		4,758,186		2,927,928	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	12	1,916,459		1,893,730	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			2,841,727		1,034,198
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			3,506,138		2,689,039
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	15		36,763		42,031
NET ASSETS			3,469,375		2,647,008
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	16		500		500
Capital redemption reserve	17		(100,000)		(100,000)
Retained earnings	17		3,568,875		2,746,508
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			3,469,375		2,647,008

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on ....25/05/22................ and were signed on its behalf by:

K Winstanley
K Winstanley - Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended 31 January 2022

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Capital redemption reserve £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 February 2020	500	2,243,684	(100,000)	2,144,184
Changes in equity				
Dividends	-	(152,000)	-	(152,000)
Total comprehensive income	-	654,824	-	654,824
Balance at 31 January 2021	500	2,746,508	(100,000)	2,647,008
Changes in equity				
Dividends	-	(244,000)	-	(244,000)
Total comprehensive income	-	1,066,367	-	1,066,367
Balance at 31 January 2022	500	3,568,875	(100,000)	3,469,375

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 January 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	1	935,693	817,751
Interest paid		(33)	(4,478)
Tax paid		(144,927)	(12,138)
Net cash from operating activities		790,733	801,135
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		-	(3,981)
Sale of tangible fixed assets		814,499	-
Interest received		3,007	1,449
Net cash from investing activities		817,506	(2,532)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Loan repayments in year		-	(425,806)
Amount withdrawn by directors		(107,000)	-
Equity dividends paid		(244,000)	(152,000)
Net cash from financing activities		(351,000)	(577,806)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		1,257,239	220,797
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2	654,540	433,743
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	2	1,911,779	654,540

The notes form part of these financial statements

NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 January 2022

1. RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

	2022	2021
	£	£
Profit before taxation	1,342,112	786,292
Depreciation charges	47,276	79,070
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	128,654	-
Finance costs	33	4,478
Finance income	(3,007)	(1,449)
	1,515,068	868,391
Increase in stocks	(411,881)	(261,362)
Increase in trade and other debtors	(20,988)	(153,374)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other creditors	(146,506)	364,096
Cash generated from operations	935,693	817,751

2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The amounts disclosed on the Cash Flow Statement in respect of cash and cash equivalents are in respect of these Balance Sheet amounts:

Year ended 31 January 2022

	31.1.22	1.2.21
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	1,911,779	654,540

Year ended 31 January 2021

	31.1.21	1.2.20
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	654,540	433,743

3. ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN NET FUNDS

	At 1.2.21	Cash flow	At 31.1.22
	£	£	£
Net cash			
Cash at bank and in hand	654,540	1,257,239	1,911,779
	654,540	1,257,239	1,911,779
Total	654,540	1,257,239	1,911,779

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 January 2022

1. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE AND STATUTORY INFORMATION

John Winstanley & Company Limited is a private company limited by shares,incorporated in England and Wales. The company number is 00752287 and the registered office is 725-729 Ormskirk Road, Pemberton, Wigan, Lancashire WN5 8AT.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements
The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost 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.

Significant judgements and estimates
In the application of the company's accounting polices, 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 that the directors have 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 on going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period to which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Turnover
The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents consideration receivable in exchange for goods provided during the period. It is recognised upon despatch, net of value added tax and trade discounts.

Tangible fixed assets
Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Fixtures and fittings	- 10% on reducing balance
Motor vehicles	- 25% on reducing balance
Computer equipment	- 33% on reducing balance

Fixed assets are initially recorded at cost and are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Land and Buildings is comprised of freehold property. Land is not depreciated, depreciation on the freehold buildings and improvements is calculated using a straight line basis over the estimated useful life of 45 years.

Stocks
Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

continued...

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current taxation

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as report in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expenses 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 the 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.

Taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

Going concern

The director's have reasonable expectations that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

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 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.

continued...

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Financial instruments
The company has elected to apply the provisions of section 11 ' Basic Financial Instruments' and section 12 'Other Financial Instruments' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial Instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position 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 trade receivable, cash and bank balances and loans to fellow group companies are initially recorded 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 value rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets

The company has no financial instruments that are classified as other financial assets.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through the income statement, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result if one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial assets, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an assets is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in the income statement

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the income statement.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities
Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, loans from fellow group companies 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 receipts 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.

continued...

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods and 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.

Other financial liabilities

The company has no financial instruments that are classified as other financial liabilities.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

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.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

	2022	2021
	£	£
Wages and salaries	1,018,137	909,739
Social security costs	41,287	32,771
Other pension costs	96,967	322,508
	1,156,391	1,265,018

The average number of employees during the year was as follows:

	2022	2021
Sales and administration	60	57

	2022	2021
	£	£
Directors' remuneration	88,440	88,440
Directors' pension contributions to money purchase schemes	80,000	307,000

4. OPERATING PROFIT

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Hire of plant and machinery	2,178	-
Depreciation - owned assets	47,277	79,070
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	128,654	-

continued...

5. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

	2022	2021
	£	£
Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's financial statements	5,165	5,025

6. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loan interest	-	4,478
PAYE interest	33	-
	33	4,478

7. TAXATION

Analysis of the tax charge
The tax charge on the profit for the year was as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax	281,013	136,969
Deferred tax	(5,268)	(5,501)
Tax on profit	275,745	131,468

Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss
The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Profit before tax	1,342,112	786,292
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%)	255,001	149,395
Effects of:		
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	7,375	12,306
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	(5,807)	(13,765)
Deferred tax	(5,268)	(5,501)
R&D Enhanced deduction	-	(10,967)
Asset disposal	24,444	-
Total tax charge	275,745	131,468

continued...

8. DIVIDENDS

	2022	2021
	£	£
Ordinary 'A' shares of 50p each		
Interim	244,000	152,000

9. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Freehold property	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Computer equipment	Totals
	£	£	£	£	£
COST					
At 1 February 2021	1,611,729	410,970	98,614	198,735	2,320,048
Disposals	(1,112,830)	-	-	-	(1,112,830)
At 31 January 2022	498,899	410,970	98,614	198,735	1,207,218
DEPRECIATION					
At 1 February 2021	225,110	225,140	88,989	125,968	665,207
Charge for year	11,087	18,583	2,407	15,200	47,277
Eliminated on disposal	(169,677)	-	-	-	(169,677)
At 31 January 2022	66,520	243,723	91,396	141,168	542,807
NET BOOK VALUE					
At 31 January 2022	432,379	167,247	7,218	57,567	664,411
At 31 January 2021	1,386,619	185,830	9,625	72,767	1,654,841

10. STOCKS

	2022	2021
	£	£
Stocks	2,407,814	1,995,933

11. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade debtors	204,663	200,848
Winstanleys Limited	65,422	65,422
Other debtors	204	204
Directors' current accounts	107,000	-
Tax	33,150	-
Prepayments	28,154	10,981
	438,593	277,455

continued...

12. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	1,277,471	1,440,536
Tax	319,970	150,735
Social security and other taxes	17,383	14,073
VAT	26,668	32,580
Other creditors	3,384	2,771
Accrued expenses	271,583	253,035
	1,916,459	1,893,730

13. LEASING AGREEMENTS

Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases fall due as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Within one year	5,326	35,200
Between one and five years	-	5,326
	5,326	40,526

14. SECURED DEBTS

The following secured debts are included within creditors:

	2022	2021
	£	£

The bank loans are secured over the company's freehold properties.

15. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	2022	2021
	£	£
Deferred tax	36,763	42,031

	Deferred tax
	£
Balance at 1 February 2021	42,031
Credit to Statement of Comprehensive Income during year	(5,268)
Balance at 31 January 2022	36,763

continued...

16. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	2022 £	2021 £
500	Ordinary 'A'	50p	250	250
500	Ordinary 'B'	50p	250	250
			500	500

17. RESERVES

	Retained earnings £	Capital redemption reserve £	Totals £
At 1 February 2021	2,746,508	(100,000)	2,646,508
Profit for the year	1,066,367		1,066,367
Dividends	(244,000)		(244,000)
At 31 January 2022	3,568,875	(100,000)	3,468,875

18. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Winstanleys Limited, a company under the control of K Winstanley

	2022 £	2021 £
Amount due from related party	65,422	65,422

19. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The controlling party is K & M C Winstanley .