

Company registration number 12477776 (England and Wales)

NEW START 2020 LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

NEW START 2020 LIMITED

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NEW START 2020 LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

		2022	2021
	Notes	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	1,139,301	1,077,922
Current assets			
Stocks		134,832	83,635
Debtors	5	153,216	111,256
Cash at bank and in hand		188,916	81,178
		<u>476,964</u>	<u>276,069</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(695,268)</u>	<u>(233,624)</u>
Net current (liabilities)/assets		<u>(218,304)</u>	<u>42,445</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>920,997</u>	<u>1,120,367</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7	<u>(2,029,434)</u>	<u>(1,539,409)</u>
Net liabilities		<u><u>(1,108,437)</u></u>	<u><u>(419,042)</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	8	4	4
Profit and loss reserves		<u>(1,108,441)</u>	<u>(419,046)</u>
Total equity		<u><u>(1,108,437)</u></u>	<u><u>(419,042)</u></u>

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

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 16 December 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr A R Brown
Director

Company Registration No. 12477776

NEW START 2020 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

New Start 2020 Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unicorn House, Station Close, Potters Bar, Hertfordshire, United Kingdom, EN61 1LT.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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

1.2 Going concern

The directors are required to assess whether the group and parent company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the company remains a going concern. The following paragraphs summarise the basis on which the directors have reached their conclusion:

The company meets its day to day working capital requirements through its cash reserves. The directors have reviewed the forecast of group's cash flows for the current year and the following year and performed sensitivities on the underlying assumptions.

The ultimate holding company has indicated that it will support the group and has introduced a revolving facility in this regard of which £490k had been drawn during the year.

A worldwide pandemic has been declared of the virus COVID-19. The pandemic has resulted in many restrictions being imposed across the country and world on both movement of people and goods. Although it is difficult to evaluate all of the potential implications on the company's trade, and not all future events or conditions can be predicted the company continues to trade strongly.

Based on this review and additional support provided, the directors have formed the judgement that at the time of approval of these financial statements the company has sufficient resources to continue operating for the foreseeable future.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover 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.

NEW START 2020 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold land and buildings	47 years straight line
Fixtures and fittings	3 years 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 credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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

NEW START 2020 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 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.

1.8 Financial instruments

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

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.9 Equity instruments

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

NEW START 2020 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.11 Retirement benefits

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

1.12 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 leases asset are consumed.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.13 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.14 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

NEW START 2020 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

3 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	57	25

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 April 2021	1,069,405	38,527	1,107,932
Additions	80,549	37,413	117,962
Disposals	-	(1,545)	(1,545)
At 31 March 2022	1,149,954	74,395	1,224,349
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2021	22,914	7,096	30,010
Depreciation charged in the year	32,272	22,974	55,246
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(208)	(208)
At 31 March 2022	55,186	29,862	85,048
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2022	1,094,768	44,533	1,139,301
At 31 March 2021	1,046,491	31,431	1,077,922

5 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	37,474	5,147
Other debtors	115,742	106,109
	153,216	111,256

NEW START 2020 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	213,127	168,483
Amounts owed to group undertakings	32,687	2,309
Taxation and social security	33,698	4,177
Other creditors	415,756	58,655
	<u>695,268</u>	<u>233,624</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Other creditors	2,029,434	1,539,409
	<u>2,029,434</u>	<u>1,539,409</u>

8 Called up share capital

	2022 Number	2021 Number	2022 £	2021 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and not fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	4	4	4	4
	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>

9 Audit report information

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

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Mr Mark Jackson FCA DChA and the auditor was Azets Audit Services.

10 Operating lease commitments

Lessor

At the reporting end date the company had contracted with tenants for the following minimum lease payments:

	2022 £	2021 £
	160,596	-
	<u>160,596</u>	<u>-</u>

NEW START 2020 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

11 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

	2022 £	2021 £
Aggregate compensation	50,809	15,628

Transactions with related parties

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

As at the year end £2,029,434 was outstanding to Portnard Limited (2021 - £1,539,409). There is also accrued interest of £103,023 due on this loan included within accruals.

In accordance with the exemptions available under FRS 102 Section 33 'Related party disclosures', there is no disclosure in these financial statements of transactions between entities that are part of the Group.

12 Parent company

The parent company of New Start 2020 Limited is Furniture Holdings Limited and its registered office is Unicorn House, Station Close, Potters Bar, Hertfordshire, EN61 TLT.

The ultimate parent company is Portnard Limited, a company incorporated in Jersey.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.