

REGISTERED NUMBER: 04709001 (England and Wales)

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

FOR

FOAM FURNISHINGS LTD

**CONTENTS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023**

	Page
Statement of Financial Position	1 to 2
Notes to the Financial Statements	3 to 8

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
30 APRIL 2023

	Notes	30.4.23 £	30.4.22 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Intangible assets	4	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	5	<u>75,723</u>	<u>53,649</u>
		<u>75,723</u>	<u>53,649</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stock		3,140	3,140
Debtors	6	10,890	6,711
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>15,149</u>	<u>20,864</u>
		29,179	30,715
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(31,970)</u>	<u>(22,900)</u>
NET CURRENT (LIABILITIES)/ASSETS		<u>(2,791)</u>	<u>7,815</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		72,932	61,464
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(7,719)	(11,311)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES		<u>(6,099)</u>	<u>(1,850)</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>59,114</u>	<u>48,303</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital		100	100
Retained earnings		<u>59,014</u>	<u>48,203</u>
		<u>59,114</u>	<u>48,303</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 30 April 2023.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2023 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION - continued
30 APRIL 2023

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

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the director and authorised for issue on 22 January 2024 and were signed by:

I Ratcliffe - Director

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023**

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

FOAM FURNISHINGS LTD is a private company, limited by shares , registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address are as below:

Registered number: 04709001

Registered office: Stone House
55 Stone Road Business Park
Stone Road
Stoke-On-Trent
Staffordshire
ST4 6SR

The principal activity is that of a upholstery company.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BASIS OF PREPARING THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

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

SIGNIFICANT JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Significant judgements

The judgements (apart from those involving estimations) that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

(i) Estimated useful lives and residual values of fixed assets

Depreciation of tangible fixed assets has been based on estimated useful lives and residual values deemed appropriate by the directors. Estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually and revised as appropriate. Revisions take into account estimated useful lives used by other companies operating in the sector and actual asset lives and residual values, as evidenced by disposals during the current and prior accounting periods.

REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity, and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

GOODWILL

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

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

TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

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

Plant and machinery	- 15% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	- 15% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	- 25% reducing balance
Computer equipment	- 25% reducing balance

STOCKS

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

TAXATION

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued
DEFERRED TAX

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the statement of financial position 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.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

Lease payments apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

PENSION COSTS AND OTHER POST-RETIREMENT BENEFITS

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

IMPAIRMENT OF FIXED ASSETS

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

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

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 3 (2022 - 3) .

4. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

COST

At 1 May 2022
and 30 April 2023

Goodwill
£

30,000

AMORTISATION

At 1 May 2022
and 30 April 2023

30,000

NET BOOK VALUE

At 30 April 2023
At 30 April 2022

-
-

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

COST

At 1 May 2022
Additions

At 30 April 2023

Freehold
property
£

Plant and
machinery
£

Fixtures
and
fittings
£

39,160

11,903

3,012

-

-

-

39,160

11,903

3,012

DEPRECIATION

At 1 May 2022
Charge for year

At 30 April 2023

-

9,002

1,877

-

435

171

-

9,437

2,048

NET BOOK VALUE

At 30 April 2023
At 30 April 2022

39,160

2,466

964

39,160

2,901

1,135

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - continued

	Motor vehicles £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
COST			
At 1 May 2022	32,631	7,016	93,722
Additions	33,725	-	33,725
At 30 April 2023	<u>66,356</u>	<u>7,016</u>	<u>127,447</u>
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 May 2022	22,437	6,757	40,073
Charge for year	10,980	65	11,651
At 30 April 2023	<u>33,417</u>	<u>6,822</u>	<u>51,724</u>
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 30 April 2023	<u>32,939</u>	<u>194</u>	<u>75,723</u>
At 30 April 2022	<u>10,194</u>	<u>259</u>	<u>53,649</u>

6. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	30.4.23 £	30.4.22 £
Trade debtors	<u>10,890</u>	<u>6,711</u>

7. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	30.4.23 £	30.4.22 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	3,592	3,500
Trade creditors	2,635	2,723
Taxation and social security	9,499	10,508
Other creditors	<u>16,244</u>	<u>6,169</u>
	<u>31,970</u>	<u>22,900</u>

8. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	30.4.23 £	30.4.22 £
Bank loans	<u>7,719</u>	<u>11,311</u>

9. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There were no significant events up to the date of the approval of the financial statements by the board.

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.