Registration number: 07788615

Posh Nosh (Westpoint) Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 28 February 2021

Thompson Jenner LLP Chartered Accountants 28 Alexandra Terrace Exmouth Devon EX8 1BD

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Company Information

Director J M Hall

Registered office Units A-B Oldhams Wharf

Topsham Exeter Devon EX3 0PB

Accountants Thompson Jenner LLP

Chartered Accountants

28 Alexandra Terrace

Exmouth Devon EX8 1BD

Balance Sheet as at 28 February 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	<u>4</u>	22,647	30,302
Current assets			
Stocks	<u>5</u>	1,000	761
Debtors	<u>6</u>	3,130	3,000
Cash at bank and in hand		1,997	5,017
		6,127	8,778
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>7</u>	(67,473)	(92,500)
Net current liabilities		(61,346)	(83,722)
Total assets less current liabilities		(38,699)	(53,420)
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	<u>7</u>	(60,211)	(19,982)
Provisions for liabilities			(409)
Net liabilities		(98,910)	(73,811)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		(99,010)	(73,911)
Total equity	_	(98,910)	(73,811)

For the financial year ending 28 February 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Balance Sheet as at 28 February 2021

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the director on 29 November 2021				
J M Hall Director				

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 28 February 2021

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is: Units A-B Oldhams Wharf Topsham Exeter Devon EX3 0PB

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

The director has considered the impact of COVID-19 and does not consider it to have a material impact on the balances included within the financial statements.

In addition, the director does not consider it to cast any significant doubt upon the company's ability to continue to trade as a going concern.

The director has taken both reactive and proactive measures in order to mitigate any risks associated with COVID-19 including managing cash flow to ensure that debts can be paid when they fall due, managing staffing levels and monitoring key customer and supplier activity.

The director has implemented a robust system of procedures and controls in order to deal with any associated risks.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The director has acknowledged the negative reserves at the balance sheet date and continues to provide support to keep the company trading.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 28 February 2021

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Government grants

The Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme Grant, Retail, Hospitality & Leisure Grant and Business Interruption Payment have been recognised under the accrual model and are credited to other income over the periods in which the compensated costs have been recognised.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and on unused tax losses or tax credits in the company. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class
Plant and equipment
Motor vehicles

Depreciation method and rate 25% straight line 25% straight line

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 28 February 2021

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 28 February 2021

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the Profit and Loss Account and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including the director) during the year, was 2 (2020 - 2).

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 28 February 2021

4 Tangible assets

	Motor vehicles £	Other tangible assets £	Total £
Cost or valuation At 1 March 2020	30,000	8,408	38,408
At 28 February 2021	30,000	8,408	38,408
Depreciation At 1 March 2020 Charge for the year	- 7,500	8,106 155	8,106 7,655
At 28 February 2021	7,500	8,261	15,761
Carrying amount			
At 28 February 2021	22,500	147	22,647
At 29 February 2020	30,000	302	30,302

Included within the net book value of motor vehicles is £22,500 (2020 - £30,000) in respect of assets held under hire purchase agreements.

5	Stocks	:

	2021 £	2020 £
Other stocks		761
6 Debtors	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade debtors	3,130	3,000
Total current trade and other debtors	3,130	3,000

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 28 February 2021

7 Creditors

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	<u>8</u>	9,770	1,895
Trade creditors		10,170	18,618
Taxation and social security		11,083	24,295
Other creditors		34,450	45,692
Accrued expenses		2,000	2,000
	_	67,473	92,500
	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	<u>8</u>	60,211	19,982
		2021 £	2020 £
		~	~
Due after more than five years		4	2.
Due after more than five years After more than five years by instalments		2,651	-

8 Loans and borrowings

	2021 £	2020 £
Current loans and borrowings	~	_
Bank borrowings	7,108	-
Finance lease and hire purchase liabilities	2,662	1,895
	9,770	1,895

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 28 February 2021

	2021 £	2020 £
Non-current loans and borrowings		
Bank borrowings	42,892	-
Finance lease and hire purchase liabilities	17,319	19,982
	60,211	19,982

Assets held under hire purchase agreements are pledged as security for their respective hire purchase liabilities.

Included in the loans and borrowings are the following amounts due after more than five years:

	2021 £	2020 £
After more than five years by instalments	2,651	~

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.