

220 Interiors Limited

Unaudited Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 January 2022

220 Interiors Limited
(Registration number: 08365082)
Balance Sheet as at 31 January 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	<u>4</u>	2,941	3,335
Current assets			
Debtors	<u>5</u>	25,585	25,340
Cash at bank and in hand		4,868	5,764
		30,453	31,104
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>6</u>	(15,587)	(8,749)
Net current assets		14,866	22,355
Total assets less current liabilities		17,807	25,690
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	<u>6</u>	(17,067)	(25,000)
Provisions for liabilities		(559)	(634)
Net assets		181	56
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	<u>9</u>	1	1
Profit and loss account		180	55
Shareholders' funds		181	56

For the financial year ending 31 January 2022 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 his 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.

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.

220 Interiors Limited
(Registration number: 08365082)
Balance Sheet as at 31 January 2022

Approved and authorised by the director on 28 October 2022

Mr S H Bickerton
Director

220 Interiors Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2022

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:

Church View
Castleton Rise
Castleton
Cardiff
CF3 2WA
United Kingdom

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the director on 28 October 2022.

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 smaller entities - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006 (as applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime).

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

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.

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.

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Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2022

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.

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

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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	Depreciation method and rate
Fixtures & fittings	20% Straight line

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.

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.

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Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2022

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.

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.

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.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Financial Instruments

Classification

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.

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

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Impairment

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.

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Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2022

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including the director) during the year, was 2 (2021 - 2).

4 Tangible assets

	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 February 2021	3,805	3,805
Additions	337	337
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 January 2022	4,142	4,142
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Depreciation		
At 1 February 2021	470	470
Charge for the year	731	731
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 January 2022	1,201	1,201
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Carrying amount		
At 31 January 2022	2,941	2,941
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 January 2021	3,335	3,335
	<hr/>	<hr/>

5 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	12,242	-
Other debtors	13,343	25,340
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	25,585	25,340
	<hr/>	<hr/>

220 Interiors Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2022

6 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	<u>7</u>	4,808	-
Taxation and social security		4,205	7,199
Accruals and deferred income		6,565	1,550
Other creditors		<u>9</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>15,587</u>	<u>8,749</u>

7 Loans and borrowings

	2022 £	2021 £
Non-current loans and borrowings		
Bank borrowings	<u>17,067</u>	<u>25,000</u>

	2022 £	2021 £
Current loans and borrowings		
Bank borrowings	<u>4,808</u>	<u>-</u>

8 Obligations under leases and hire purchase contracts

Operating leases

The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Not later than one year	4,523	4,523
Later than one year and not later than five years	<u>1,131</u>	<u>5,654</u>
	<u>5,654</u>	<u>10,177</u>

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Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2022

9 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2022		2021	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary of £1 each	1	1	1	1

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.