

Registered Number 04426032

TIMBER FLOOR STUDIO LIMITED

Abbreviated Accounts

31 May 2015

Abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 31 May 2015

	Notes	2015 £	2014 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	2	57,806	24,102
		<u>57,806</u>	<u>24,102</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		37,248	20,118
Debtors		25,221	10,293
Cash at bank and in hand		29,343	50,593
		<u>91,812</u>	<u>81,004</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		<u>(76,700)</u>	<u>(57,785)</u>
Net current assets (liabilities)		<u>15,112</u>	<u>23,219</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>72,918</u>	<u>47,321</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		<u>(19,217)</u>	<u>(1,644)</u>
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(11,097)</u>	<u>(4,820)</u>
Total net assets (liabilities)		<u>42,604</u>	<u>40,857</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	3	100	100
Profit and loss account		42,504	40,757
Shareholders' funds		<u>42,604</u>	<u>40,857</u>

- For the year ending 31 May 2015 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.
- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Approved by the Board on 26 February 2016

And signed on their behalf by:

Mr A E Adams, Director

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the period ended 31 May 2015**1 Accounting Policies****Basis of measurement and preparation of accounts**

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities effective April 2008.

Turnover policy

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

Tangible assets depreciation policy

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant & Machinery - 15% on a reducing balance basis

Fixtures & Fittings - 15% on a reducing balance basis

Motor Vehicles - 25% on a reducing balance basis

Other accounting policies**Stocks**

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

Hire purchase agreements

Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised and disclosed under tangible fixed assets at their fair value. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability and the interest is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis.

Operating lease agreements

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax, with the following exceptions: Provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at

the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

2 Tangible fixed assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 June 2014	63,584
Additions	48,466
Disposals	(11,451)
Revaluations	-
Transfers	-
At 31 May 2015	<u>100,599</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 June 2014	39,482
Charge for the year	9,749
On disposals	(6,438)
At 31 May 2015	<u>42,793</u>
Net book values	
At 31 May 2015	<u><u>57,806</u></u>
At 31 May 2014	<u><u>24,102</u></u>

3 Called Up Share Capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2015	2014
	£	£
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

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