

Timber Floor Studio Limited
Unaudited financial statements

31 May 2021

Company Registration Number 04426032

Timber Floor Studio Limited

Financial statements

year ended 31 May 2021

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Timber Floor Studio Limited

Balance sheet

31 May 2021

			2020	
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	4	139,843		55,293
Current assets				
Stocks		101,366	60,208	
Debtors	5	4,550	15,297	
Cash at bank and in hand		349,715	127,442	
		-----	-----	
		455,631	202,947	
Prepayments and accrued income		8,109	6,665	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(198,396)	(125,436)	
		-----	-----	
Net current assets			265,344	84,176
			-----	-----
Total assets less current liabilities			405,187	139,469
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7	(111,295)		(3,677)
Provisions		(26,570)		(10,563)
Accruals and deferred income		(6,005)		(2,930)
		-----		-----
Net assets		261,317		122,299
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Timber Floor Studio Limited

Balance sheet *(continued)*

31 May 2021

	Note	£	£	2020	£
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			261,217		122,199
			-----		-----
Shareholders funds			261,317		122,299
			-----		-----

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the profit and loss account and directors' report have not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 May 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476 ;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 February 2022 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr A E Adams

Director

Company registration number: 04426032

Timber Floor Studio Limited

Notes to the financial statements

year ended 31 May 2021

1. Statement of compliance

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

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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

2.2 Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership 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.

2.3 Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that 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 that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

2.4 Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

2.5 Depreciation

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

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

2.6 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.

2.7 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.

2.8 Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the balance sheet 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 are 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.

2.9 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

2.10 Defined contribution plans

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. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

3. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 13 (2020: 11).

4. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Total
Cost				
At 1 June 2020	8,015	56,602	106,367	170,984
Additions	3,750	3,932	109,705	117,387
Disposals	—	—	(30,005)	(30,005)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 31 May 2021	11,765	60,534	186,067	258,366
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Depreciation				
At 1 June 2020	3,663	40,246	71,782	115,691
Charge for the year	794	2,701	19,721	23,216
Disposals	—	—	(20,384)	(20,384)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 31 May 2021	4,457	42,947	71,119	118,523
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Carrying amount				
At 31 May 2021	7,308	17,587	114,948	139,843
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At 31 May 2020	4,352	16,356	34,585	55,293
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5. Debtors

		2020
	£	£
Other debtors	4,550	15,297
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6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

		2020
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	3,599	497
Trade creditors	70,191	62,283
Corporation tax	27,438	19,076
Social security and other taxes	3,558	3,296
Other creditors	93,610	40,284
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	198,396	125,436
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7. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

		2020
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	46,667	—
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	64,628	3,677
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	111,295	3,677
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8. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England. The address of the registered office is Unit 11 Sandy Lane Industrial Estate, Sandy Lane, Worksop, Notts.

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.