COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 06497493

TUFF DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

29 February 2016

TUFF DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED
ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET
29 February 2016

		2016	2015		
	Note	£	£	£	
FIXED ASSETS	2				
Tangible assets			1,403	2,100	
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors		21,451		14,857	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,339		7	
		22,790		14,864	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		22,451		16,292	
NET CURRENT ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)			339	(1,428)	
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			1,742	672	
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			192	312	
			1,550	360	
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up equity share capital	4			1	1
Profit and loss account			1,549	359	
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			1,550	360	

For the year ended 29 February 2016 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 abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

These abbreviated accounts were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 30 November 2016 .

Mr N L Tuffey Director

Company Registration Number: 06497493

TUFF DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2016

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2015).

Turnover

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

Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Depreciation

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:

Tools and equipment-25% reducing balance basis

Motor vehicles-25% reducing balance basis

Computer equipment-25% reducing balance basis

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 director considers 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.

Financial instruments

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.

2. FIXED ASSETS

	Tangible Assets
	£
COST	
At 1 March 2015	9,015
Additions	1,275
Disposals	(4,750)
At 29 February 2016	5,540
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 March 2015	6,915
Charge for year	470
On disposals	(3,248)
At 29 February 2016	4,137
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 29 February 2016	1,403
At 28 February 2015	2,100

3. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company was under the control of the director, Mr N L Tuffey , throughout the current and previous year. Included within debtors is a loan to the director, Mr N L Tuffey , amounting to £5,948 (2015 - £4,943). The loan is interest free and repayable on demand. No transactions other with related parties were undertaken such as are required to be disclosed under the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2015).

4. SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2016		2015	
	No.	**£**	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	**1**	**1**	1	1