

Company registration number: 09586672

Tavistock Bathrooms & Tiles Limited

Unaudited filleted financial statements

30 June 2022

TAVISTOCK BATHROOMS & TILES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

30 JUNE 2022

	Note	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5	65,708		61,536	
		<u>65,708</u>	65,708	<u>61,536</u>	61,536
Current assets					
Stocks		25,625		33,627	
Debtors	6	52,694		53,873	
Cash at bank and in hand		94,699		136,888	
		<u>173,018</u>		<u>224,388</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(108,669)		(129,763)	
Net current assets			64,349		94,625
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>130,057</u>		<u>156,161</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(43,337)		(54,535)
Provisions for liabilities			(9,222)		(12,137)
Net assets			<u>77,498</u>		<u>89,489</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account	9		77,398		89,389
Shareholders funds			<u>77,498</u>		<u>89,489</u>

For the year ending 30 June 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors responsibilities:

- The members have 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 have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of 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 statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 March 2023 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mrs A Warnett

Director

Company registration number: 09586672

TAVISTOCK BATHROOMS & TILES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Unit 8, Plymouth Road Industrial Estate, Tavistock, PL19 9QN.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is that of the sale of bathroom equipment.

2. Statement of compliance

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

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

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

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome.

Turnover

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.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, 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.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Tangible assets

tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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:

Leasehold Land and buildings	-	12.5 % straight line
Plant and machinery	-	20 % reducing balance
Website development	-	33 % straight line
Motor vehicles	-	25 % reducing balance
Computer equipment	-	25 % reducing balance

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

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. 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 are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand, demand deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. In the statement of financial position, bank overdrafts are shown within borrowing or current liabilities.

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 stocks to their present location and condition.

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 performance model. 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.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

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

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 in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 5 (2021: 4).

5. Tangible assets

	Long leasehold property	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost						
At 1 July 2021	18,718	13,712	881	55,409	6,173	94,893
Additions	-	1,192	-	23,250	1,522	25,964
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(595)	(595)
At 30 June 2022	18,718	14,904	881	78,659	7,100	120,262
Depreciation						
At 1 July 2021	13,924	8,117	881	7,386	3,049	33,357
Charge for the year	2,339	1,360	-	16,850	1,073	21,622
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(425)	(425)
At 30 June 2022	16,263	9,477	881	24,236	3,697	54,554
Carrying amount						
At 30 June 2022	2,455	5,427	-	54,423	3,403	65,708
At 30 June 2021	4,794	5,595	-	48,023	3,124	61,536

6. Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade debtors	45,965	47,490
Other debtors	6,729	6,383
	<u>52,694</u>	<u>53,873</u>

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	7,000	7,000
Trade creditors	46,849	61,561
Accruals and deferred income	3,425	2,925
Social security and other taxes	13,532	15,879
Other creditors	37,863	42,398
	<u>108,669</u>	<u>129,763</u>

The bounce back loan benefits from a government guarantee.

Other creditors include £4,124 (2021: £4,124) of hire purchase liabilities which are secured to the assets to which it relates.

8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	20,342	27,417
Other creditors	22,995	27,118
	<u>43,337</u>	<u>54,535</u>

The bounce back loan benefits from a government guarantee.

Other creditors include £22,995 (2021: £27,118) of hire purchase liabilities which are secured to the assets to which it relates.

9. Reserves

Profit and loss; This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses.

10. Operating leases

The company as lessee

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	£	£
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	67,500	94,500
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