Wander Studio Ltd FILLETED ACCOUNTS COVER

Wander Studio Ltd

Company No. 09964752

Information for Filing with The Registrar

31 January 2019

Wander Studio Ltd BALANCE SHEET REGISTRAR

at	31	Ja	nuary	2019
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at 31 January 2019			
Company No. 09964752	Notes	2019	2018
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	2	6,599	7,970
		6,599	7,970
Current assets			
Debtors	3	3,093	7,300
Cash at bank and in hand		2,662	29,097
		5,755	36,397
Creditors: Amount falling due within one year	4	(3,500)	(6,478)
Net current assets		2,255	29,919
Total assets less current liabilities		8,854	37,889
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred taxation	5	(1,257)	(443)
Net assets		7,597	37,446
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		50	100
Capital redemption reserve	6	50	-
Profit and loss account	6	7,497	37,346
Total equity		7,597	37,446

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime of the Companies Act 2006.

For the year ended 31 January 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit 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 Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

As permitted by section 444 (5A)of the Companies Act 2006 the directors have not delivered to the Registrar a copy of the company's profit and loss account.

Approved by the board on 07 May 2019

And signed on its behalf by:

G. Horne

Director

Wander Studio Ltd NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS REGISTRAR for the year ended 31 January 2019

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard) and the Companies Act 2006. There were no material departures from that standard.

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain fixed assets and in accordance with the accounting policies set out below.

The accounts are presented in Sterling, which is the functional currency of the company.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Specifically, revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when goods are delivered and legal title is passed.

passed. Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets held for the company's own use are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

At each balance sheet date, the company reviews the carrying amount of its tangible fixed assets to determine whether there is any indication that any items have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss.

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off the cost or valuation less the estimated residual value of each asset over its estimated useful life:

Plant and machinery 33% Reducing balance Furniture, fittings and equipment 33% Reducing balance

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the profit and loss account because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible timing differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Trade and other creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in currencies, other than the functional currency of the Company, are recorded at the rate of exchange on the date the transaction occurred. Monetary items denominated in other currencies are translated at the rate prevailing at the end of the reporting period. all differences are taken to the profit and loss account. Non-monetary items that are measured at historic cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Leased assets

Where the company enters into a lease which entails taking substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset, the lease is treated as a finance lease.

Leases which do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the Company are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognised as assets of the Company at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet date as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance expenses are recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalised in accordance with the Company's policy on borrowing costs (see the accounting policy above).

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated in the same way as owned assets.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognised as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis.

2 Tangible fixed assets

		Plant and machinery	-	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost or revaluation			
	At 1 February 2018	9,354	4,063	13,417
	Additions	130	1,801	1,931
	At 31 January 2019	9,484	5,864	15,348
	Depreciation			
	At 1 February 2018	3,673	1,774	5,447
	Charge for the year	1,935	1,367	3,302
	At 31 January 2019	5,608	3,141	8,749
	Net book values			
	At 31 January 2019	3,876	2,723	6,599
	At 31 January 2018	5,681	2,289	7,970
3	Debtors			
		2019		2018
		£		£
	Trade debtors	-		4,694
	VAT recoverable	1,282		-
	Loans to directors	1,620		-
	Other debtors	-		2,530
	Prepayments and accrued income	191		76

7,300

3,093

4 Creditors:

amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	878	-
Other loans	500	500
Trade creditors	150	168
Other taxes and social security	1,223	6,484
Other creditors	-	(1,425)
Accruals and deferred income	749_	751
	3,500	6,478

5 Provisions for liabilities

Deferred taxation

	Accelerated	
	Capital	
	Allowances,	
	Losses and	
	Other Timing	
	Differences	Total
	£	£
At 1 February 2018	443	443
Charge to the profit and loss account for the period	814	814
At 31 January 2019	1,257	1,257
	2019	2018
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	1,257	443
	1,257	443

6 Reserves

	Capital	
	redemption	Total other
	reserve	reserves
	£	£
Transfers	50	50
At 31 January 2019	50	50

Capital redemption reserve - records the nominal value of shares repurchased by the company. Profit and loss account - includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

7 Additional information

Its registered number is: 09964752 9 The Drive Woodhouse Eaves Loughborough LE12 8RE 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.