DELLA VALLE ARCHITECTS LTD UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS 29 FEBRUARY 2016

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CHALMERS HB LIMITED

Chartered Accountants 20 Chamberlain Street Wells Somerset BA5 2PF

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2016

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ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

29 FEBRUARY 2016

te	£	c	
		£	£
		6,611	8,252
	73,424		47,087
	176,851		160,224
	250,275		207,311
	114,733		96,943
		135,542	110,368
		142,153	118,620
		1,296	-
		140,857	118,620
••	2	73,424 176,851 250,275	73,424 176,851 250,275 114,733 135,542 142,153 1,296

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET (continued)

29 FEBRUARY 2016

		201	16	2015
	Note	£	£	£
CAPITAL AND RESERVES Called up equity share capital Profit and loss account	3		100 140,757	100 118,520
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			140,857	118,620

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.

Directors' 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 directors acknowledge their 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.

Mr F G Della Valle

Dr N S Della Valle

Company Registration Number: 07148044

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:

Fixtures & Fittings

20% reducing balance

Equipment

20% reducing balance

Pension costs

Contributions in respect of the company's defined contribution pension scheme are charged to the profit and loss account for the year in which they are payable to the scheme.

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.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2016

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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
COCT		£
COST At 1 March 2015		10 501
Additions		18,581 873
Disposals		
Disposais		(2,000)
At 29 February 2016		17,454
DEPRECIATION		
At 1 March 2015		10,329
Charge for year		1,653
On disposals		(1,139)
At 29 February 2016		10,843
At 27 Peditary 2010		10,043
NET DOOK WALLED		
NET BOOK VALUE		
At 29 February 2016	7	6,611
At 28 February 2015		8,252
		

DELLA VALLE ARCHITECTS LTD NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2016

3. SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2016		2015	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100