RUMBLE TUMBLE LIMITED UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014

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ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2014

		2014		2013	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	2		15,393		17,987
Current assets					
Stocks		1,150		1,150	
Debtors		300		300	
Cash at bank and in hand		400		401	
		1,850		1,851	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(65,784)		(56,812)	
Net current liabilities		 	(63,934)		(54,961)
Total assets less current liabilities			(48,541)		(36,974)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	3		4		4
Profit and loss account			(48,545)		(36,978)
Shareholders' funds			(48,541)		(36,974)

For the financial year ended 31 March 2014 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 abbreviated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

Approved by the Board and authorised for issue on 18 December 2014

T O'Brien **Director**

Company Registration No. 02937059

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014

1 Accounting policies

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

The company only continues to trade with the financial support of the directors.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard No 1 from the requirement to produce a cash flow statement on the grounds that it is a small company.

1.2 Compliance with accounting standards

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), which have been applied consistently (except as otherwise stated).

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Building alterations Fixtures & fittings Motor vehicles 10& Reducing balance10% Reducing balance25% Reducing balance

1.5 Leasing

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged against income on a straight line basis over the lease term

1.6 Stock

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

1.7 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 disposals 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.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Tangible assets

1.8 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

	rangi		ible assets
			£
	Cost	•	
	At 1 April 2013 & at 31 March 2014		87,437
	Depreciation		
	At 1 April 2013		69,450
	Charge for the year		2,594
	At 31 March 2014		72,044
	Net book value		
	At 31 March 2014		15,393
	At 31 March 2013		 17,987
3	Share capital	2014	2013
•	onare capital	£	£
	Allotted, called up and fully paid	_	_
	4 Ordinary of £1 each	4	4
	•		