

REGISTERED NUMBER: 04621128 (England and Wales)

Unaudited Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 January 2019
for
TAMSQUITE LTD

Baldwins
Accountants
Unit A
Woodlands Court
Truro Business Park
Truro
Cornwall
TR4 9NH

**Contents of the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 January 2019**

	Page
Company Information	1
Balance Sheet	2 to 3
Notes to the Financial Statements	4 to 7

TAMSQUITE LTD

**Company Information
for the year ended 31 January 2019**

DIRECTOR: C P Mugford

SECRETARY: C P Mugford

REGISTERED OFFICE: Treharbas
Lanteglos
Camelford
Cornwall
PL32 9UT

REGISTERED NUMBER: 04621128 (England and Wales)

ACCOUNTANTS: Baldwins
Accountants
Unit A
Woodlands Court
Truro Business Park
Truro
Cornwall
TR4 9NH

TAMSQUITE LTD (REGISTERED NUMBER: 04621128)

**Balance Sheet
31 January 2019**

	Notes	31/1/19 £	31/1/18 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	4	1,889	1,378
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	5	2,130	14,485
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>11,677</u>	<u>17,761</u>
		13,807	32,246
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(122,424)</u>	<u>(150,644)</u>
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>(108,617)</u>	<u>(118,398)</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		(106,728)	(117,020)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	7	<u>(133)</u>	<u>(4)</u>
NET LIABILITIES		<u>(106,861)</u>	<u>(117,024)</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital		10	10
Retained earnings		<u>(106,871)</u>	<u>(117,034)</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		<u>(106,861)</u>	<u>(117,024)</u>

The notes on pages 4 to 7 form part of these financial statements

Balance Sheet - continued
31 January 2019

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 January 2019.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2019 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.
- (b)

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Statement of Comprehensive Income has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the director on 24 September 2019 and were signed by:

C P Mugford - Director

**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 January 2019**

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Tamsquite Ltd is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest pound sterling.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis notwithstanding that at 31 January 2019 the company had net current liabilities of £106,728 (2018: £117,020) and net liabilities of £106,861 (2018: £117,024). The director has pledged his continued support to the business in order to turn the balance sheet deficit around. Specifically the Director loan of £28,000 is not required to be repaid until the company has sufficient available funds. Included within other creditors is a loan of £90,393 which is not required to be repaid until the lender performs services on behalf of the company.

The director, after making enquiries and having considered the company's business, its financial plans and the facilities available to finance the business, has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly the going concern basis is adopted in preparing the financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover represents the total invoice value, excluding value added tax, of services made during the period.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible assets are initially measured at cost. Such costs include costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended. Subsequent to initial recognition, tangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment.

Tangible assets are depreciated as follows:

Fixtures, fittings and equipment	-	20% straight line
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**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31 January 2019**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to the profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from total comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other periods. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting period.

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.

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 Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31 January 2019**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**Financial instruments**

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 "Basic Financial Instruments" and Section 12 "Other Financial Instruments" of FRS102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are classified into specified categories. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial asset or liability and is determined at the time of recognition.

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, unless the arrangement constitute a financing transaction, where the transaction is measure at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other payables are initially measured at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 1 (2018 - 1) .

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Fixtures, fittings & equipment £
COST	
At 1 February 2018	8,386
Additions	<u>1,265</u>
At 31 January 2019	<u>9,651</u>
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 February 2018	7,008
Charge for year	<u>754</u>
At 31 January 2019	<u>7,762</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 January 2019	<u>1,889</u>
At 31 January 2018	<u>1,378</u>

5. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31/1/19 £	31/1/18 £
Trade debtors	1,500	12,788
Amounts recoverable on contracts	-	1,025
Other debtors	<u>630</u>	<u>672</u>
	<u>2,130</u>	<u>14,485</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31 January 2019

6. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31/1/19	31/1/18
	£	£
Trade creditors	243	372
Taxation and social security	2,507	5,782
Other creditors	119,674	144,490
	<u>122,424</u>	<u>150,644</u>

7. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	31/1/19	31/1/18
	£	£
Deferred tax	<u>133</u>	<u>4</u>

	Deferred tax
	£
Balance at 1 February 2018	4
Movement in year	<u>129</u>
Balance at 31 January 2019	<u>133</u>

8. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

At the year end the company owed the director C P Mugford £27,614 (2018: £52,724) as disclosed in Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year. The loan is interest free and at call.

9. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The ultimate controlling party is C P Mugford by virtue of his 100% shareholding.

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.