

Company Registration No. 4763295 (England and Wales)

TILE WITH STYLE (YORK) LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



TILE WITH STYLE (YORK) LIMITED

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TILE WITH STYLE (YORK) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 JULY 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		7,344		10,137
Current assets					
Stocks		154,000		160,000	
Debtors	4	39,827		43,179	
Cash at bank and in hand		115,879		45,529	
		309,706		248,708	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(124,426)		(122,259)	
Net current assets			185,280		126,449
Total assets less current liabilities			192,624		136,586
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(49,217)		-
Provisions for liabilities			(312)		(773)
Net assets			143,095		135,813
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		50		50
Profit and loss reserves			143,045		135,763
Total equity			143,095		135,813

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 July 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30.3.21 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr D Emmerson
Director



Mrs C Emmerson
Director

Company Registration No. 4763295

TILE WITH STYLE (YORK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Tile With Style (York) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Shipton Road, York, YO30 5RB.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures and fittings	15% reducing balance
Equipment	25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

TILE WITH STYLE (YORK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments 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 offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors, cash and bank balances, are measured at transaction price including transaction costs.

Classification of financial liabilities

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 company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors are initially recognised at transaction price.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.9 Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes 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 reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

TILE WITH STYLE (YORK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.12 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.13 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.14 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 4 (2019-5).

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	4	5

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 August 2019	11,889	4,988	22,415	39,292
Disposals	-	-	(2,420)	(2,420)
At 31 July 2020	11,889	4,988	19,995	36,872
Depreciation				
At 1 August 2019	10,179	4,798	14,178	29,155
Depreciation charged in the year	256	48	1,915	2,219
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	(1,846)	(1,846)
At 31 July 2020	10,435	4,846	14,247	29,528
Carrying amount				
At 31 July 2020	1,454	142	5,748	7,344
At 31 July 2019	1,710	190	8,237	10,137

TILE WITH STYLE (YORK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

4 Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	33,535	31,778
Other debtors	6,292	11,401
	<u>39,827</u>	<u>43,179</u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans	783	-
Trade creditors	70,468	67,421
Corporation tax	13,134	18,197
Other taxation and social security	25,203	9,233
Other creditors	14,838	27,408
	<u>124,426</u>	<u>122,259</u>

Included within other creditors are pension contributions of £112 (2019: £nil).

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans	<u>49,217</u>	<u>-</u>

Creditors which fall due after five years are as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Payable by instalments	<u>9,640</u>	<u>-</u>

7 Called up share capital

	2020	2019
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
50 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>

TILE WITH STYLE (YORK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

8 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

2020	2019
£	£
56,325	83,325
<u>56,325</u>	<u>83,325</u>