Registered Number 05705231

BOUNCEBACK SAFETY SURFACES LIMITED

Abbreviated Accounts

31 March 2016

BOUNCEBACK SAFETY SURFACES LIMITED

Abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2016

	Notes	2016	2015
		£	£
Called up share capital not paid		_	-
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	2	71,877	84,957
		71,877	84,957
Current assets			
Debtors		260,937	298,315
Cash at bank and in hand		96,329	73,531
		357,266	371,846
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	3	(386,452)	(392,561)
Net current assets (liabilities)		(29,186)	(20,715)
Total assets less current liabilities		42,691	64,242
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	3	(5,567)	(22,446)
Provisions for liabilities		(13,167)	(15,518)
Total net assets (liabilities)		23,957	26,278
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	4	2	2
Profit and loss account		23,955	26,276
Shareholders' funds		23,957	26,278

- For the year ending 31 March 2016 the company was entitled to exemption 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 Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Approved by the Board on 22 December 2016

And signed on their behalf by:

Mr G Hodkinson, Director

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the period ended 31 March 2016

1 Accounting Policies

Basis of measurement and preparation of accounts

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities effective April 2008.

Turnover policy

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

All work is invoiced immediately on completion.

Tangible assets depreciation policy

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost. Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less it's estimated residual value, over the usefull economic life of that asset as follows:-Plant & Machinery-15% reducing balance

Office Equipment-50% reducing balance

Motor Vehicles-15% reducing balance

Other accounting policies

Hire purchase agreements

Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised and disclosed under tangible fixed assets at their fair value. The capital element of future payments is treated as a liability and the interest is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis.

Operating lease agreements

Rentals applicable to operating lease where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

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 director considers that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the 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.

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 it's financial liabilities.

Whre 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 Tangible fixed assets

Revaluations - Transfers - At 31 March 2016 127,398 Depreciation - At 1 April 2015 43,750 Charge for the year 12,976 On disposals (1,205) At 31 March 2016 55,521 Net book values - At 31 March 2016 71,877	-	£
Additions Disposals Revaluations Transfers At 31 March 2016 Depreciation At 1 April 2015 Charge for the year On disposals At 31 March 2016 Net book values At 31 March 2016 71,877	Cost	
Disposals (1,309) Revaluations - Transfers - At 31 March 2016 127,398 Depreciation 43,750 Charge for the year 12,976 On disposals (1,205) At 31 March 2016 55,521 Net book values 71,877	At 1 April 2015	128,707
Revaluations - Transfers - At 31 March 2016 127,398 Depreciation - At 1 April 2015 43,750 Charge for the year 12,976 On disposals (1,205) At 31 March 2016 55,521 Net book values - At 31 March 2016 71,877	Additions	-
Transfers - At 31 March 2016 127,398 Depreciation 43,750 At 1 April 2015 43,750 Charge for the year 12,976 On disposals (1,205) At 31 March 2016 55,521 Net book values 71,877	Disposals	(1,309)
At 31 March 2016 Depreciation At 1 April 2015 Charge for the year On disposals At 31 March 2016 Net book values At 31 March 2016 71,877	Revaluations	-
Depreciation At 1 April 2015 43,750 Charge for the year 12,976 On disposals (1,205) At 31 March 2016 55,521 Net book values 71,877	Transfers	-
At 1 April 2015 43,750 Charge for the year 12,976 On disposals (1,205) At 31 March 2016 55,521 Net book values At 31 March 2016 71,877	At 31 March 2016	127,398
Charge for the year 12,976 On disposals (1,205) At 31 March 2016 55,521 Net book values 71,877	Depreciation	
On disposals (1,205) At 31 March 2016 55,521 Net book values 71,877 At 31 March 2016 71,877	At 1 April 2015	43,750
At 31 March 2016 55,521 Net book values At 31 March 2016 71,877	Charge for the year	12,976
Net book values At 31 March 2016 71,877	On disposals	(1,205)
At 31 March 2016 71,877	At 31 March 2016	55,521
	Net book values	
At 31 March 2015 84,957	At 31 March 2016	71,877
	At 31 March 2015	84,957

3 Creditors

	2016	2015
	${\mathfrak L}$	£
Secured Debts	16,879	21,308

4 Called Up Share Capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

2016	2015
£	£

5 Transactions with directors

Name of director receiving advance or credit: Mr G Hodkinson

Description of the transaction: Director's Loan Account

Balance at 1 April 2015: £ 5,752
Advances or credits made: £ 2,987
Advances or credits repaid: -

Balance at 31 March 2016: £ 8,739

The company was under the control of Mr Gavin Hodkinson and Mrs Galen Hayes throughout the current and previous year.

Mr Hodkinson is the sole director and Mrs Hayes is the Company Secretary. They are joint shareholders in the issued share capital of the Company. During the year they received joint dividends of £58,920 (2015-£57,985).

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