Registered Number 07375515

STILTZ LIMITED

Abbreviated Accounts

31 December 2015

Abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2015

	Notes	*2015*	*2014*
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	2	4,220	4,220
Tangible assets	3	128,109	65,937
Investments	4	1,641	66
		133,970	70,223
Current assets			
Stocks		521,820	193,720
Debtors		346,165	320,084
Cash at bank and in hand		284,014	64,133
		1,151,999	577,937
Prepayments and accrued income		305,459	16,807
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(964,506)	(588,523)
Net current assets (liabilities)		492,952	6,221
Total assets less current liabilities		626,922	76,444
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		(489,423)	-
Total net assets (liabilities)		137,499	76,444
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		300	200
Share premium account		179,920	99,950
Profit and loss account		(42,721)	(23,706)
Shareholders' funds		137,499	76,444

- For the year ending 31 December 2015 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 26 August 2016

And signed on their behalf by:
Lachlan Faulkner, Director

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the period ended 31 December 2015

1 **Accounting Policies**

Basis of measurement and preparation of accounts
The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

Turnover policy
Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;

the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;

the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;

it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and

the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Tangible assets depreciation policy
Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on either a straight line or reducing balance basis

Leasehold improvements- 4% straight line
Plant and machinery-25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles-25% reducing balance
Office equipment -33% reducing balance
Computer equipment-33% reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Income Statement.

Intangible assets amortisation policy
Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Valuation information and policy
Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment. Where merger relief is applicable, the cost of the investment in a subsidiary undertaking is measured at the nominal value of the shares issued together with the fair value of any additional consideration paid.

Investments in unlisted Company shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the Profit and loss account for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

2 Intangible fixed assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2015	4,220
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Revaluations	-
Transfers	-
At 31 December 2015	4,220
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2015	0
Charge for the year	-
On disposals	-
At 31 December 2015	0
Net book values	
At 31 December 2015	4,220
At 31 December 2014	4,220

3 Tangible fixed assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2015	84,552

Additions	100,014
Disposals	(729)
Revaluations	-
Transfers	-
At 31 December 2015	183,837
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2015	18,615
Charge for the year	37,295
On disposals	(182)
At 31 December 2015	55,728
Net book values	
At 31 December 2015	128,109
At 31 December 2014	65,937

4 **Fixed assets Investments**

Cost

At 1 January 2015 66

Additions 1575

At 31 December 2015 1641

Net Book Value

At 31 December 2015 1641

At 31 December 2014 66