

REGISTERED NUMBER: 09855782 (England and Wales)

Unaudited Financial Statements

for the Year Ended

28 February 2018

for

Tarte and Berry Limited

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for the Year Ended 28 February 2018**

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Tarte and Berry Limited (Registered number: 09855782)

**Balance Sheet
28 February 2018**

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	4		25,517		10,941
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		2,000		800	
Debtors	5	18,005		16,847	
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>27,551</u>		<u>26,729</u>	
		47,556		44,376	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>26,446</u>		<u>27,300</u>	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			<u>21,110</u>		<u>17,076</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			46,627		28,017
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			<u>3,161</u>		<u>1,114</u>
NET ASSETS			<u>43,466</u>		<u>26,903</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	7		2		2
Retained earnings			<u>43,464</u>		<u>26,901</u>
			<u>43,466</u>		<u>26,903</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 28 February 2018.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 28 February 2018 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their 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)

Balance Sheet - continued
28 February 2018

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Profit and Loss Account has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 13 April 2018 and were signed on its behalf by:

Miss C J Batham - Director

Miss L J Batham - Director

**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 28 February 2018**

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Tarte and Berry Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address are as below:

Registered number:	09855782
Registered office:	23 (G) Springfield Commercial Centre Bagley Lane Farsley Pudsey West Yorkshire LS28 5LY

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in UK and Republic of Ireland" and 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 have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Turnover

Turnover is stated net of VAT and trade discounts and is recognised when the significant risks and rewards are considered to have been transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised on delivery.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at purchase cost, net of depreciation.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible assets at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset on a straight line basis over its expected useful life as follows:

Plant and machinery	- 25% on reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	- 25% on reducing balance
Improvements to property	- 20% on straight line

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already at an age and in the condition expected at the end of its estimated useful life.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined on the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Grants

Grants are recognised based on the accrual model and are measured at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are classified as relating either to revenue or to assets. Grants relating to revenue are recognised in the period in which the related costs are recognised. Grants relating to assets are recognised over the expected useful life of the asset.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to sell, which is equivalent to the net realisable value. Cost includes materials, direct labour and an attributable proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal levels of activity.

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 28 February 2018**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

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 that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit and loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

The following assets and liabilities are classified as basic financial instruments - trade debtors, cash and bank balances and trade creditors.

Trade debtors, cash and bank balances and trade creditors are measured at the amortised cost equivalent to the undiscounted amount of cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received.

Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit and loss as described below.

Non financial assets

An asset is impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Financial assets

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had the impairment loss not been recognised.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 28 February 2018

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an Annual General Meeting.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 5 (2017 - 3) .

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Plant and
machinery
etc
£

COST

At 1 March 2017

13,503

Additions

20,465

At 28 February 2018

33,968

DEPRECIATION

At 1 March 2017

2,562

Charge for year

5,889

At 28 February 2018

8,451

NET BOOK VALUE

At 28 February 2018

25,517

At 28 February 2017

10,941

5. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

2018

2017

£

£

Trade debtors

13,647

10,416

Other debtors

4,358

6,431

18,005

16,847

6. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

2018

2017

£

£

Trade creditors

4,898

3,041

Taxation and social security

4,367

5,825

Other creditors

17,181

18,434

26,446

27,300

7. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

2018

2017

£

£

Allotted, issued and fully paid

2

2

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.