

Registered Number 06201421

CREATIVE CARPETS & FLOORS LTD

Abbreviated Accounts

30 April 2012

CREATIVE CARPETS & FLOORS LTD

Registered Number 06201421

Balance Sheet as at 30 April 2012

	Notes	2012	2011
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible	2	33,750	45,000
Tangible	3	<u>10,692</u>	<u>6,157</u>
Total fixed assets		44,442	51,157
Current assets			
Stocks	4	52,618	52,789
Debtors		14,109	16,847
Cash at bank and in hand		91	1,303
Total current assets		<u>66,818</u>	<u>70,939</u>
Prepayments and accrued income (not expressed within current asset sub-total)		885	870
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(51,097)	(59,392)
Net current assets		16,606	12,417
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>61,048</u>	<u>63,574</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after one year		(51,028)	(56,400)
Accruals and deferred income		(3,652)	(1,464)
Total net Assets (liabilities)		6,368	5,710
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		8	8
Profit and loss account		<u>6,360</u>	<u>5,702</u>
Shareholders funds		<u>6,368</u>	<u>5,710</u>

- a. For the year ending 30 April 2012 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477(2) of the Companies Act 2006.
- b. The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006
- c. The directors acknowledge their responsibility for:
 - i. ensuring the company keeps accounting records which comply with Section 386; and
 - ii. preparing accounts which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year, and of its profit or loss for the financial year, in accordance with the requirements of section 393, and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act relating to accounts, so far as is applicable to the company.
- d. These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Approved by the board on 31 January 2013

And signed on their behalf by:

Joanna Roseff, Director

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 1068 of the Companies Act 2006.

Notes to the abbreviated accounts

For the year ending 30 April 2012

1 Accounting policies

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standards for Small Entities (effective January 2005)

Amortisation Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over its useful economic life. Goodwill - 8 years straight line

Turnover

Turnover represents the invoiced value of goods and services supplied by the company net of value added tax and trade discounts.

Depreciation

Depreciation has been provided at the following rates in order to write off the assets over their estimated useful lives.

Land and Buildings	13.00% Straight Line
Plant and Machinery	30.00% Reducing Balance
Vehicles	25.00% Reducing Balance

2 Intangible fixed assets

Cost Or Valuation	£
At 30 April 2011	90,000
At 30 April 2012	<u>90,000</u>
Depreciation	
At 30 April 2011	45,000
Charge for year	11,250
At 30 April 2012	<u>56,250</u>
Net Book Value	
At 30 April 2011	45,000
At 30 April 2012	<u>33,750</u>

3 Tangible fixed assets

Cost	£
At 30 April 2011	17,273
additions	8,826
disposals	(3,460)
revaluations	
transfers	
At 30 April 2012	<u>22,639</u>

Depreciation	
At 30 April 2011	11,116
Charge for year	3,183
on disposals	<u>(2,352)</u>
At 30 April 2012	<u>11,947</u>
Net Book Value	
At 30 April 2011	6,157
At 30 April 2012	<u>10,692</u>

4 **Stocks**

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving items.

5 **Transactions with directors**

There were no transactions with directors.

6 **Related party disclosures**

There were no related party transactions requiring disclosure.

7 **Deferred tax**

Full provision is made for deferred tax that results from timing differences that have originated during the year between the recognition of gains and losses in the accounts and their recognition for tax purposes. Deferred taxation is calculated on an un-discounted basis at the tax rates which are expected to apply in the periods when the timing differences will reverse.