POOLE DICK ASSOCIATES LIMITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS 28 FEBRUARY 2006



RENNIE EVANS

Chartered Accountants & Registered Auditors
3/4 Statham Court
Statham Street
Macclesfield
Cheshire
SK11 6XN

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2006

CONTENTS	PAGE
Independent auditor's report to the company	1
Abbreviated balance sheet	2
Notes to the abbreviated accounts	3

rennie evans

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

3/4 Statham Court Statham Street Macclesfield Cheshire SK11 6XN Tel: 01625 617951 Fax: 01625 433414

recainfo@rennie-evans.co.uk Also at Manchester (0161 233 3400)

POOLE DICK ASSOCIATES LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE COMPANY PURSUANT TO SECTION 247B OF THE COMPANIES ACT 1985

We have examined the abbreviated accounts on pages 2 to 5, together with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 28 February 2006 prepared under Section 226 of the Companies Act 1985.

This report is made solely to the company, in accordance with Section 247B of the Companies Act 1985. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company those matters we are required to state to it in a special auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTORS AND THE AUDITOR

The directors are responsible for preparing the abbreviated accounts in accordance with Section 246 of the Companies Act 1985. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with Sections 246(5) and (6) of the Act to the Registrar of Companies and whether the accounts to be delivered are properly prepared in accordance with those provisions and report our opinion to you.

BASIS OF OPINION

We have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts and that the abbreviated accounts to be delivered are properly prepared. The scope of our work for the purpose of this report did not include examining or dealing with events after the date of our report on the financial statements.

OPINION

In our opinion the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with Sections 246(5) and (6) of the Act, and the abbreviated accounts on pages 2 to 5 are properly prepared in accordance with those provisions.

Rennie Evans Chartered Accountants & Registered Auditors

26th September 2006

Remie 50



ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

28 FEBRUARY 2006

		2006		2005
	Note	£	£	(restated) £
FIXED ASSETS	2			
Tangible assets			159,273	163,079
CURRENT ASSETS				
Debtors		685,289		660,555
Cash at bank and in hand		198,490		19,259
		883,779		679,814
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one				
year	3	557,399		385,583
NET CURRENT ASSETS			326,380	294,231
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES	5		485,653	457,310
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more tha	n			
one year			217,675	204,540
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES AND CHARG	ES		-	483
			267,978	252,287
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Called-up equity share capital	4		1,214	1,144
Share premium account			35,242	21,631
Other reserves			220	220
Profit and loss account			231,302	229,292
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			267,978	252,287

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part VII of the Companies Act 1985.

These abbreviated accounts were approved by the directors on 20 September 2006 and are signed on their behalf by:

MR S CONNOLLY

Stephen Chuoly

Director

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2006

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2005).

Changes in accounting policies

In preparing the financial statements for the current year, the company has adopted the following Financial Reporting Standards:

-Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2005).

Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2005)

The adoption of the FRSSE has resulted in a change to the way in which equity dividends are accounted for. Dividends proposed before the year end are no longer recognised as a liability at the year end. Dividends paid in the year are written off against reserves whereas previously they would have been recognised in the Profit and Loss account for the period. The comparative balances have been amended to reflect the change to the treatment of dividends paid in the previous year.

The company has also adopted the requirements of UITF 40 in relation to income recognition. The policy on Turnover below sets out the details. The adoption has resulted in a Prior Year Adjustment as detailed in Note 6 to the accounts.

Turnover

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

In respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services, turnover represents the value of work done in the year, including estimates of amounts not invoiced. Turnover in respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion.

Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fixtures & Fittings

- 10% reducing balance & 20/25/33.33% straight line

Motor Vehicles

25% and 33.33% reducing balance

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2006

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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 the 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 leases 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.

Pension costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The annual contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account.

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 directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future 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 instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2006

2. FIXED ASSETS

	Tangible Assets £
COST	221 140
At 1 March 2005 Additions	331,140
	61,208
Disposals	(23,500)
At 28 February 2006	368,848
DUDDICKATION	WHAT TO THE A PANK A STRAMMAN
DEPRECIATION At 1 March 2005	160.061
	168,061
Charge for year	55,011
On disposals	(13,497)
At 28 February 2006	209,575
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 28 February 2006	159,273
At 28 February 2005	163,079

3. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

The following liabilities disclosed under creditors falling due within one year are secured by the company:

	2006	2005
	£	(restated)
Doub loons and assendance	-	71 757
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	71,757

4. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised share capital:

	2006	2005
		(restated)
	£	£
5,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	5,000	5,000

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2006		2005	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,214	1,214	1,144	1,144

During the year the company issued 70 ordinary £1 shares for a value of £195.45 per share.