

SUPASHOW LIMITED

Report and Financial Statements

Year ended 30 June 2010

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SUPASHOW LIMITED

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2010

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SUPASHOW LIMITED

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2010

OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

DIRECTORS

H N Moser
S P Baker
G D Beckett
M R Goldberg
A J Grant
M J Ridley (resigned 3 August 2010)

SECRETARY

M J Ridley

REGISTERED OFFICE

Bracken House
Charles Street
Manchester
M1 7BD

PRINCIPAL BANKERS

Royal Bank of Scotland Plc
Spinningfields
Manchester
M3 3AP

AUDITORS

Deloitte LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Manchester
M60 2AT

SUPASHOW LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2010

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES, REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

The company's principal activity is that of house builders and property investment although the company has not traded in the current or preceding year

The directors consider the results for the year to be in line with expectations. The directors do not expect any significant change to the activities of the company

The company qualifies as small in accordance with the provisions of S382(3) of the Companies Act 2006 and is therefore exempt from the requirement to present an enhanced business review

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2010 are set out on pages 6 to 12. The loss for the year after tax was £7,936 (2009 £168,241 profit)

The directors are unable to recommend a dividend (2009 same)

STATEMENT OF GOING CONCERN

As set out in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, in preparing these financial statements the directors are required to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business

The directors of the company have considered the group's forecast funding and liquidity facilities insofar as to the extent to which they might affect the preparation of the company's financial statements on a going concern basis

Current group funding primarily consists of a £378m drawn syndicated loan facility (made between Royal Bank of Scotland plc, as Agent and Security Agent, and all of the trading and non trading group subsidiary companies as listed in Note 9 of the Jerrold Holdings Limited accounts) and a £375m drawn revolving securitisation facility (made between Charles Street Conduit Asset Backed Securitisation 1 Limited, as Purchaser, Royal Bank of Scotland plc as Facility Agent, Blemain Finance Limited, Bridging Finance Limited, Cheshire Mortgage Corporation Limited, Harpmanor Limited, Lancashire Mortgage Corporation Limited and Auction Finance Limited as Originators and Servicers)

The syndicated facility is not due for renewal until 9 November 2012. The securitised facility is supported by a revolving 364 day liquidity facility which was renewed on 11 November 2010. Based on recent successful renewal experience and the lack of receipt of any indication to the contrary from the relevant parties, the directors are of the opinion that the securitised facility will be renewed substantially in the same form as forecast

The company net liabilities and is loss making in the current year. The company is part of the Jerrold Holdings Limited group and is party to the syndicated loan facility. The board of Jerrold Holdings Limited has confirmed that it itself is a going concern and that it will continue to support the day to day funding requirements of the company for a period of 12 months following the date of signing of the annual report

On the basis of the confirmations by the directors of the group, the directors of the company have a reasonable expectation that, despite the uncertainty in market conditions, the group will have sufficient funding and liquidity facilities to ensure that it will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly the directors of the company have adopted the going concern basis in preparing financial statements

DIRECTORS AND THEIR INTERESTS

The directors of the company are set out on page 1. All directors served throughout the year and subsequently, except as noted on page 1

SUPASHOW LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

AUDIT INFORMATION

In the case of each of the persons who are directors of the company at the date when this report is approved

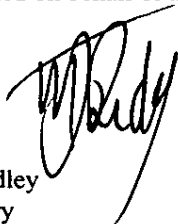
- as far as each of the directors is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware, and
- each of the directors has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information

This statement is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of S418 of the Companies Act 2006

AUDITORS

A resolution to re-appoint Deloitte LLP as the company's auditors will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting

Approved by the Board of Directors
and signed on behalf of the Board



M J Ridley
Secretary

10th Feb 2011

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent, and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SUPASHOW LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Supashow Limited for the year ended 30 June 2010 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes 1 to 18. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' 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 and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors, and the overall presentation of the financial statements.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2010 and of its loss for the year then ended,
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us, or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns, or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made, or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the directors' report.



Stephen Williams (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Manchester, United Kingdom

10 FEBRUARY 2011

SUPASHOW LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Year ended 30 June 2010

	Note	2010 £	2009 £
TURNOVER	2	646	241,105
Administrative expenses		(8,564)	(7,529)
OPERATING (LOSS)/PROFIT		(7,918)	233,576
Interest receivable and similar income	5	-	1
(LOSS)/PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION	4	(7,918)	233,577
Tax on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	6	(18)	(65,336)
(LOSS)/PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	13	(7,936)	168,241

All activity has arisen from continuing operations

There were no recognised gains or losses in either year other than the (loss)/ profit for that year then ended
Accordingly, a statement of total recognised gains and losses has not been presented

SUPASHOW LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

30 June 2010

	Note	2010 £	2009 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	7	-	-
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors			
- due after one year	8	71	89
		<u>71</u>	<u>89</u>
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	9	(65,379)	(65,858)
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>(65,308)</u>	<u>(65,769)</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		(65,308)	(65,769)
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year	10	(266,441)	(258,044)
NET LIABILITIES		<u>(331,749)</u>	<u>(323,813)</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	12	2	2
Profit and loss account	13	(331,751)	(323,815)
EQUITY SHAREHOLDER'S DEFICIT	14	<u>(331,749)</u>	<u>(323,813)</u>

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 10 Feb 2011

Company Registration No 2544317

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

G D Beckett

Director

M R Goldberg

Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 30 June 2010

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom accounting standards. The particular accounting policies adopted are described below. They have been applied consistently throughout the year and the prior year.

Accounting convention

The company prepares its accounts under the historic cost convention and on the going concern basis. The company's parent company has stated its intention to provide support for at least 12 months from the accounts signing date. Consequently, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis as disclosed in the Directors' Report - Statement of Going Concern.

Turnover

Turnover comprises the total proceeds arising on the disposal of houses to outside customers and rents received, excluding value added tax. The sale proceeds of part exchange houses are not included in turnover, but are capitalised within stock.

Tangible fixed assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment.

Depreciation is provided on the cost of tangible fixed assets, to write them down to their estimated residual values over their expected useful lives. The principal annual rates used are:

Fixtures, fittings and equipment	33% straight line on cost
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Taxation

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.

A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as 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 not recognised when fixed assets are revalued unless by the balance sheet date there is a binding agreement to sell the revalued assets and the gain or loss expected to arise on sale has been recognised in the financial statements. Neither is deferred tax recognised when fixed assets are sold and it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over, being charged to tax only if and when the replacement assets are sold.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

SUPASHOW LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2010

2. TURNOVER

Turnover, which is wholly derived from within the UK, relates to the principal activity of the company

3. STAFF COSTS

The company had no employees and paid no directors' emoluments during either year

The Directors of the company may also be Directors of other Jerrold Holdings Limited group companies. Directors received collective remuneration of £1,984,000 (2009 £1,905,000) in respect of services to the group. It is not however, practicable to allocate this between individual group companies.

4. PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION

The audit fee of £433 (2009 £420) was borne by another group undertaking

5. INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME

	2010 £	2009 £
Interest receivable on intragroup loans	-	1

6. TAX ON (LOSS)/ PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

The tax charge comprises

	2010 £	2009 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax	-	65,379
Adjustments in relation to prior periods	-	(65)
Total current tax	-	65,314
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences (see note 11)	18	22
Total tax on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	18	65,336

SUPASHOW LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2010

6. TAX ON (LOSS)/ PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES (continued)

The differences between the total current tax shown above and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax to the (loss)/ profit before tax are as follows

	2010 £	2009 £
(Loss)/Profit on ordinary activities before tax	(7,918)	233,577
Tax on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities at standard UK corporation tax rate of 28% (2009 28%)	(2,217)	65,401
Effects of		
Group relief	2,235	-
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(18)	(22)
Adjustment in respect of prior years	-	(65)
Current tax charge for year	-	65,314

Post balance sheet events

As a result of the post-election Budget announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer enacted into United Kingdom law in July 2010, the corporation tax for large companies in the United Kingdom will reduce from 28% to 27% from April 2011. Further reductions from 27% to 24% over the subsequent three years have been announced but are not yet enacted into United Kingdom law.

7. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Fixtures, fittings, and equipment
Cost	
At 1 July 2009 and 30 June 2010	11,418
Depreciation	
At 1 July 2009 and 30 June 2010	11,418
Net book value	
At 1 July 2009 and 30 June 2010	-

8. DEBTORS

	2010 £	2009 £
Amounts falling due after more than one year	71	89
Deferred taxation (see note 11)	71	89

SUPASHOW LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2010

9. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2010 £	2009 £
Corporation tax	65,379	68,858
	<u>65,379</u>	<u>68,858</u>

10. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	2010 £	2009 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	266,441	258,044
	<u>266,441</u>	<u>258,044</u>

Borrowings are repayable as follows

	2010 £	2009 £
Between two and five years	266,441	258,044
	<u>266,441</u>	<u>258,044</u>

In the current year, the terms of the intercompany loan were extended, resulting in the balance not being repayable prior to 31 March 2012

11. DEFERRED TAXATION

	£
Balance at 1 July 2009	89
Charge to profit and loss account	(18)
	<u>71</u>
Balance at 30 June 2010	<u>71</u>

The amounts provided in the financial statements comprising full provision are as follows

	2010 £	2009 £
Depreciation in advance of capital allowances	71	89
	<u>71</u>	<u>89</u>

The directors believe that there will be sufficient future profits to ensure the recoverability of the deferred tax asset

12. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

	2010 £	2009 £
Authorised		
100 ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
Called up, allotted and fully paid		
2 ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

SUPASHOW LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) Year ended 30 June 2010

13. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

	£
At 1 July 2009	(323,815)
Loss for the financial year	(7,936)
	<hr/>
At 30 June 2010	(331,751)
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14. RECONCILIATION OF EQUITY SHAREHOLDER'S DEFICIT

	2010 £	2009 £
Opening equity shareholder's deficit	(323,813)	(492,054)
(Loss)/ profit for the financial year	(7,936)	168,241
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Closing equity shareholder's deficit	(331,749)	(323,813)
	<hr/>	<hr/>

15. CONTINGENT LIABILITY

The company's assets are subject to a fixed and floating charge in respect of £378 million of bank borrowings of the group (2009 £378 million)

16. CASH FLOW STATEMENT

As permitted by FRS 1 (Revised 1996) "cash flow statements", the company has not produced a cash flow statement, as it is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of Jerrold Holdings Ltd which has produced consolidated financial statements that are publicly available

17. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

As a subsidiary undertaking of Jerrold Holdings Ltd, the company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 8, "Related party disclosures" not to disclose transactions with other members of the group headed by Jerrold Holdings Ltd

18. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of Jerrold Holdings Ltd a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales

The largest and smallest group of which Supashow Limited is a member, and for which group financial statements are drawn up, is that headed by Jerrold Holdings Ltd, whose principal place of business is at Bracken House, Charles Street, Manchester, M1 7BD

H N Moser, a director of Jerrold Holdings Limited, and members of his close family, control the company as a result of controlling directly or indirectly 70% of the voting rights of Jerrold Holdings Limited