

Registered Number 03699979

KELSTON CONSULTANTS LIMITED

Abbreviated Accounts

31 January 2015

Abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 31 January 2015

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2014</i>
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	2	1,239	2,248
		<u>1,239</u>	<u>2,248</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		5,875	7,919
Debtors		61,336	25,961
Cash at bank and in hand		500	500
		<u>67,711</u>	<u>34,380</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		<u>(50,436)</u>	<u>(35,838)</u>
Net current assets (liabilities)		<u>17,275</u>	<u>(1,458)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>18,514</u>	<u>790</u>
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(176)</u>	<u>(362)</u>
Total net assets (liabilities)		<u>18,338</u>	<u>428</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	3	100	100
Profit and loss account		18,238	328
Shareholders' funds		<u>18,338</u>	<u>428</u>

- For the year ending 31 January 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 29 October 2015

And signed on their behalf by:

A W J Simpson, Director

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the period ended 31 January 2015**1 Accounting Policies****Basis of measurement and preparation of accounts**

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities effective April 2008.

Turnover policy

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.

Tangible assets depreciation policy

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:

Computer equipment over 4 years

Fixtures and fittings over 7 years

Office equipment over 7 years

Other accounting policies

Work in progress

Work in progress is valued on the basis of direct costs plus attributable overheads based on normal level of activity. Provision is made for any foreseeable losses where appropriate. No element of profit is included in the valuation of work in progress.

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 director considers 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.

2 Tangible fixed assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 February 2014	9,239
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Revaluations	-
Transfers	-
At 31 January 2015	<u>9,239</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 February 2014	6,991
Charge for the year	1,009
On disposals	-
At 31 January 2015	<u>8,000</u>
Net book values	
At 31 January 2015	<u><u>1,239</u></u>
At 31 January 2014	<u><u>2,248</u></u>

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

3 Called Up Share Capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2015	2014
	£	£
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

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