**Unaudited Abbreviated Accounts** 

for the Year Ended 31 December 2012

MONDAY



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20/05/2013 COMPANIES HOUSE #58

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## (Registration number: 04945332)

## Abbreviated Balance Sheet at 31 December 2012

	Note	2012 £	2011 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	2	18,865	24,765
Current assets			
Stocks		450	440
Debtors	3	7,269	14,118
Cash at bank and in hand		1,325	-
		9,044	14,558
Creditors Amounts falling due within one year	4	(16,509)	(21,699)
Net current liabilities		(7,465)	(7,141)
Total assets less current liabilities		11,400	17,624
Creditors Amounts falling due after more than one year	4	(705)	(4,934)
Provisions for liabilities		(3,147)	(4,185)
Net assets		7,548	8,505
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	5	100	100
Profit and loss account		7,448	8,405
Shareholders' funds		7,548	8,505

For the year ending 31 December 2012 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 24 April 2013 and signed on its behalf by

Mr C D Liley Director

The notes on pages 2 to 4 form an integral part of these financial statements

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### Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 31 December 2012

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Basis of preparation

The full financial statements, from which these abbreviated accounts have been extracted, have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008)

#### Turnover

Turnover represents amounts chargeable, net of value added tax, in respect of the sale of goods and services to customers

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost or valuation, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows

#### Asset class

Plant and machinery Motor vehicles

#### Depreciation method and rate

25% reducing balance basis 25% reducing balance basis

#### Stock

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after due regard for obsolete and slow moving stocks. Net realisable value is based on selling price less anticipated costs to completion and selling costs.

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised, without discounting, in respect of all timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes, which have arisen but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except as required by the FRSSE

Deferred tax is measured at the rates that are expected to apply in the periods when the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on the tax rates and law enacted at the balance sheet date

#### Hire purchase and leasing

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term

Assets held under finance leases, which are leases where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have passed to the company, are capitalised in the balance sheet as tangible fixed assets and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital elements of future obligations under the leases are included as liabilities in the balance sheet. The interest element of the rental obligation is charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the lease and represents a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding. Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised as tangible fixed assets and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital element of future finance payments is included within creditors. Finance charges are allocated to accounting periods over the length of the contract and represent a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding.

## Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 31 December 2012

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#### Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as 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. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability in the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expense in the profit and loss account.

#### 2 Fixed assets

	Tangible assets £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 January 2012	71,181	71,181
Additions	400	400
At 31 December 2012	71,581	71,581
Depreciation		
At 1 January 2012	46,416	46,416
Charge for the year	6,300	6,300
At 31 December 2012	52,716	52,716
Net book value		
At 31 December 2012	18,865	18,865
At 31 December 2011	24,765	24,765

## Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 31 December 2012

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### 3 Debtors

Debtors includes £nil (2011 - £nil) receivable after more than one year

### 4 Creditors

Creditors includes the following liabilities, on which security has been given by the company

	2012 £	2011 £
Amounts falling due within one year	4,229	4,230
Amounts falling due after more than one year	705	4,934
Total secured creditors	4,934	9,164

## 5 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

•	2012		2011	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100