COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 07925852

M62 DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS 31ST DECEMBER 2013



ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2013

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE COMPANY

UNDER SECTION 449 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

We have examined the abbreviated accounts set out on pages 2 to 4, together with the financial statements of M62 Developments Limited for the year ended 31st December 2013 prepared under Section 396 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report is made solely to the company, in accordance with Section 449 of the Companies Act 2006. 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 work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS AND AUDITOR

The directors are responsible for preparing the abbreviated accounts in accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts to the Registrar of Companies and whether the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with the regulations made under that section and to report our opinion to you.

BASIS OF OPINION

We conducted our work in accordance with Bulletin 2008/4 issued by the Auditing Practices Board. In accordance with that Bulletin 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 full financial statements.

OPINION

In our opinion the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with Section 444(3) of the Companies Act 2006, and the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with the regulations made under that section.

David Arthur FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Tait Walker LLP

Tait Walke Let

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

Medway House

Fudan Way

Teesdale Park

Stockton-on-Tees

TS17 6EN

11th September 2014

M62 DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 07925852 ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31ST DECEMBER 2013

		2013		2012	
	Note	£	£	£	£
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors		869,513		994,375	
Cash at bank and in hand		17,100		258,050	
		886,613		1,252,425	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		910,301		1,273,696	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(23,688)		(21,271)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT	LIABIL	ITIES	$(\overline{23,688})$		(21,271)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called-up equity share capital	3		100		100
Profit and loss account			(23,788)		(21,371)
DEFICIT			(23,688)		(21,271)

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

These abbreviated accounts were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on, and are signed on their behalf by:

Mr M Hogan

Mr B Manning

The notes on pages 3 to 4 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2013

1. GOING CONCERN

At the balance sheet date, the company reported an excess of liabilities over assets totalling £23,688. However, liabilities include £463,030 owed to group companies who have confirmed their willingness to finance any shortages in the company's day to day finances and for such an arrangement to continue for a period of not less than one year from the date the financial statements were approved by the Board.

Under the circumstances, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

If the going concern basis was not appropriate, adjustments would have to be made to reduce the value of assets to their recoverable amount and to provide further liabilities that might arise.

2. 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 April 2008).

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.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2013

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

3. SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2013		2012	
	No	£	No	£
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100

4. PARENT COMPANY

The company is a subsidiary of VB Turnbull Limited, whose immediate parent undertaking is Vestbrown Limited. Copies of Vestbrown Limited's consolidated accounts can be obtained from Companies House.

The company's ultimate parent undertaking is Vestbrown (Newco) Limited.