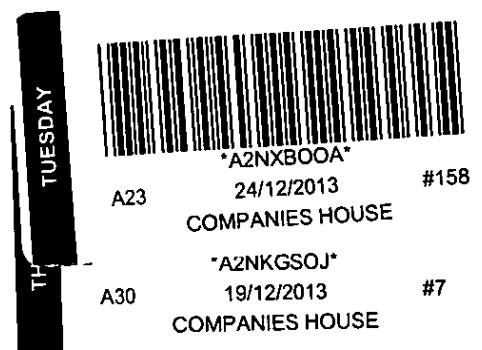


T.C Heywood Limited

Unaudited Abbreviated Accounts

for the Period from 1 August 2012 to 31 March 2013



T.C Heywood Limited

Contents

Abbreviated Balance Sheet	1
Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts	2 to 3

T.C Heywood Limited
(Registration number: 08141760)
Abbreviated Balance Sheet at 31 March 2013

	Note	31 March 2013 £
Fixed assets		
Intangible fixed assets		8,000
Tangible fixed assets		2,371
		<u>10,371</u>
Current assets		
Stocks		21,266
Debtors		37,162
Cash at bank and in hand		7,224
		<u>65,652</u>
Creditors Amounts falling due within one year		<u>(72,000)</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>(6,348)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		4,023
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(74)</u>
Net assets		<u>3,949</u>
Capital and reserves		
Called up share capital	3	100
Profit and loss account		<u>3,849</u>
Shareholders' funds		<u>3,949</u>

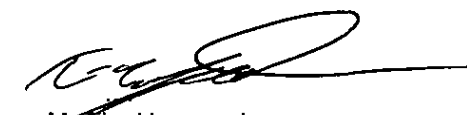
For the year ending 31 March 2013 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006

The director acknowledges his 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 director on 16/12/13


Mr Tim Heywood
Director

T.C Heywood Limited

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Period from 1 August 2012 to 31 March 2013

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

Goodwill

Positive goodwill is capitalised, classified as an asset on the balance sheet and amortised on a straight line basis over its useful economic life. It is reviewed for impairment at the end of the first full financial year following the acquisition and in other periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable

Amortisation

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

Asset class	Amortisation method and rate
Goodwill	5% Straight line

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	Depreciation method and rate
Fixtures and fittings	15% Reducing balance
Plant and machinery	15% Reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% Reducing balance

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

T.C Heywood Limited

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Period from 1 August 2012 to 31 March 2013

..... continued

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

	Intangible assets £	Tangible assets £	Total £
Cost			
Additions	10,000	2,471	12,471
At 31 March 2013	10,000	2,471	12,471
Depreciation			
Charge for the period	2,000	100	2,100
At 31 March 2013	2,000	100	2,100
Net book value			
At 31 March 2013	8,000	2,371	10,371

3 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	31 March 2013	
	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

New shares allotted

During the period 100 Ordinary shares having an aggregate nominal value of £100 were allotted for an aggregate consideration of £100.