UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS 30 JUNE 2016

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17/03/2017 COMPANIES HOUSE

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ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

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ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

30 JUNE 2016

		2016	2015	
	Note	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	2			
Tangible assets			22,992	34,793
CURRENT ASSETS				
Debtors		88,022		71,075
Cash at bank and in hand		79,479		105,172
		167,501		176,247
CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ON	NE YEAR	48,344		45,300
NET CURRENT ASSETS			119,157	130,947
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			142,149	165,740
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			4,598	6,959
			127 551	1.50.701
			137,551	158,781
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Called up equity share capital	3		200	200
Share premium account			37,786	37,786
Profit and loss account			99,565	120,795
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			137,551	158,781

For the year ended 30 June 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 13...mm/ctt. 2017

Mr R Pickering

Company Registration Number: 08559671

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

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 January 2015).

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Depreciation

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:

Plant & Machinery - 25% straight line
Fixtures & Fittings - 25% straight line
Equipment - 25% straight line

Operating lease agreements

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

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.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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 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.

2. FIXED ASSETS

3.

				Tangible Assets £
COST At 1 July 2015 Additions				55,462 2,403
At 30 June 2016				57,865
DEPRECIATION At 1 July 2015 Charge for year				20,669 14,204
At 30 June 2016				34,873
NET BOOK VALUE At 30 June 2016				22,992
At 30 June 2015				34,793
SHARE CAPITAL				
Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	2016 No. 200	£ 200	2015 No. 200	£ 200