COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 3111892

NEWGATECONCISE LIMITED UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2008

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30/07/2009 COMPANIES HOUSE 15

CLOKE & CO.

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London
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ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2008

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ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31ST DECEMBER 2008

		2008		2007	
	Note	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	2	-	_	_	
Tangible assets	_		718,084		858,248
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		30,248		45,508	
Debtors		920,578		975,599	
Cash at bank and in hand		97,154		365,114	
		1,047,980		1,386,221	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due					
within one year		1,163,157		1,428,047	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(115,177)		(41,826)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT					
LIABILITIES			602,907		816,422
	_				
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due	after		02.004		121 416
more than one year			93,904		121,416
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			77,586		96,966
			431,417		598,040
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called-up equity share capital	3		275,460		275,460
Share premium account			25,000		25,000
Other reserves			212,399		212,399
Profit and loss account			(81,442)		85,181
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			431,417		598,040
SIMMENOLDERS FORDS					370,040

The Balance sheet continues on the following page.
The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET (continued)

31ST DECEMBER 2008

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the provisions of the Companies Act 1985 (the Act) relating to the audit of the financial statements for the year by virtue of section 249A(1), and that no member or members have requested an audit pursuant to section 249B(2) of the Act.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (i) ensuring that the company keeps proper accounting records which comply with section 221 of the Act, and
- (ii) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and of its profit or loss for the financial year in accordance with the requirements of section 226, and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Act relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part VII of the Companies Act 1985.

These abbreviated accounts were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on 151 July 2009..., and are signed on their behalf by:

R W STANDLEY

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2008

1. 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 2007).

Consolidation

In the opinion of the directors, the company and its subsidiary undertakings comprise a small group. The company has therefore taken advantage of the exemption provided by Section 248 of the Companies Act 1985 not to prepare group accounts.

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents the value of sales, 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.

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:

Leasehold Property

over 5 years

Plant & Machinery

- 20% reducing balance basis

Fixtures & Fittings

- over 5 years

Motor Vehicles

25% reducing balance basis

Equipment

- 33.33% on cost & over 5 years

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

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.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2008

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Leasing and hire purchase commitments

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, and hire purchase contracts, are capitalised in the balance sheet and are depreciated over their useful lives. The capital elements of future obligations under the leases and hire purchase contracts are included as liabilities in the balance sheet.

The interest elements of the rental obligations are charged in the profit and loss account over the periods of the leases and hire purchase contracts and represent a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding.

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

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

The charge for taxation takes into account taxation deferred as a result of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes In general, deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated, but not reversed, at the balance sheet date. However, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the director considers that it is more likely than not there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted. In accordance with FRS19, deferred tax is not recognised on revaluation gains. Deferred taxation is measured on a non-discounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the 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.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2008

2.	FIXED ASSETS		
			Tangible Assets £
	COST At 1st January 2008 Additions Disposals		1,902,089 6,690 (35,490)
	At 31st December 2008		1,873,289
	DEPRECIATION At 1st January 2008 Charge for year On disposals		1,043,841 139,488 (28,124)
	At 31st December 2008		1,155,205
	NET BOOK VALUE At 31st December 2008		718,084
	At 31st December 2007		858,248
3.	SHARE CAPITAL		
	Authorised share capital:		
		2008 £	2007 £
	275,460 Ordinary shares of £1 each	275,460	275,460
	Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
		2008 No £	2007 No £

4. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

Ordinary shares of £1 each

The ultimate controlling company is Aylesbury Offset Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom, by virtue of its 65.34% holding of the issued share capital.

275,460

275,460

275,460

275,460