Registered Number 06508747

CRAYMERE LIMITED

Abbreviated Accounts

31 August 2015

Abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 31 August 2015

	Notes	2015	2014
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	2	15,970	22,529
		15,970	22,529
Current assets			
Stocks		3,627	5,922
Debtors		35,105	11,747
Cash at bank and in hand		13,384	16,043
		52,116	33,712
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(93,750)	(100,978)
Net current assets (liabilities)		(41,634)	(67,266)
Total assets less current liabilities		(25,664)	(44,737)
Provisions for liabilities		(2,516)	-
Total net assets (liabilities)		(28,180)	(44,737)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		(28,280)	(44,837)
Shareholders' funds		(28,180)	(44,737)

- For the year ending 31 August 2015 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 23 May 2016

And signed on their behalf by:

B Whitt, Director

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the period ended 31 August 2015

1 Accounting Policies

Basis of measurement and preparation of accounts

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).

Going concern

The Director believes that the company continues to hold sufficient assets to cover its liabilities as they fall due and to continue trading. The Director is confident that the company will remain profitable in the future, and on that basis the Director considers that the use of the going concern basis in the preparation of the accounts is appropriate.

Turnover policy

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents the value of all services provided, at selling price exclusive of Value Added Tax. Sales are recognised at the point at which the company has fulfilled its contractual obligations and the risks and rewards attaching to the service have been transferred to the customer.

Tangible assets depreciation policy

Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fixtures & Fittings - 25% Straight Line Motor Vehicles - 25% Straight Line Equipment - 25% Straight Line

Other accounting policies

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, on a first-in-first-out basis, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

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 material 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.

The only exception is that 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.

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.

2 Tangible fixed assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 September 2014	53,559
Additions	7,699
Disposals	(7,596)
Revaluations	-
Transfers	-
At 31 August 2015	53,662
Depreciation	
At 1 September 2014	31,030
Charge for the year	12,850
On disposals	(6,188)
At 31 August 2015	37,692
Net book values	
At 31 August 2015	15,970
At 31 August 2014	22,529

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