Barry A Ransom Ltd
and Unaudited Abbreviated Accounts
for the Year Ended 30 April 2015

Manningtons 8 High Street Heathfield East Sussex TN21 8LS





A4DNJSVN A16 12/08/2015 COMPANIES HOUSE

(Registration number: 04372124)

Abbreviated Balance Sheet at 30 April 2015

	Note	2015 £	2014 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets		8,720	11,438
Current assets			
Stocks		44,400	40,500
Debtors		8,000	88,874
Cash at bank and in hand		29,935	285
		82,335	129,659
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	·	(68,387)	(116,240)
Net current assets		13,948	13,419
Total assets less current liabilities		22,668	24,857
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		(619)	(3,094)
Net assets		22,049	21,763
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	3	4	4
Profit and loss account		22,045	21,759
Shareholders' funds		22,049	21,763

For the year ending 30 April 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 July 2015 and signed on its behalf by:

B Ransom Director

The notes on pages 2 to 4 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 30 April 2015

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 at rates calculated to write off cost over the expected useful life:

Asset class

Amortisation method and rate

Goodwill

10 year staright 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

Plant and machinery Motor Vehicles Office equipment

Depreciation method and rate

10% Reducing balance25% Reducing balance33% Straight line

Stock and work in progress

Stock and work in progress are 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. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

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.

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 30 April 2015

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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, are capitalised in the balance sheet as tangible fixed assets and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital elements of future obligations under the leases are included as liabilities in the balance sheet. The interest element of the rental obligation is charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the lease and represents a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding. Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised as tangible fixed assets and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital element of future finance payments is included within creditors. Finance charges are allocated to accounting periods over the length of the contract and represent a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding.

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			
At 1 May 2014	30,000	17,204	47,204
At 30 April 2015	30,000	17,204	47,204
Depreciation			
At 1 May 2014	30,000	5,766	35,766
Charge for the year		2,718	2,718
At 30 April 2015	30,000	8,484	38,484
Net book value			
At 30 April 2015	-	8,720	8,720
At 30 April 2014		11,438	11,438

3 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2015		2014	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary of £1 each	3	3	3	3
Ordinary A of £1 each	1	1	1	1
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Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 30 April 2015

continued				
	4	4	4	4

4 Control

The company is controlled by B A Ransom who has control of the company due to his holding of 66% of the issued ordinary shares.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Orion Energy PLC

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Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- · we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

David Martin FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) A FASE CHANGE THANKS MATT

39 High Street Battle East Sussex TN33 0EE

24 July 2015