Abbreviated Financial Statements

For

The Year Ended 30 September 2008

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BEEVER AND STRUTHERS

Chartered Accountants St. George's House 215 - 219 Chester Road Manchester M15 4JE

Abbreviated Accounts

Year Ended 30 September 2008

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Abbreviated Balance Sheet

30 September 2008

	2008			2007)7	
	Note	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets	2					
Tangible assets			5,854		7,141	
Current assets						
Stocks		328,450		168,171		
Debtors		95,428		110,929		
Cash at bank and in hand		4,405		94,723		
		428,283		373 ,82 3		
Creditors: Amounts Falling due Witl	nin					
One Year		259,269		210,677		
Net current assets			169,014		163,146	
Total assets less current liabilities			174,868		170,287	
Capital and reserves						
Called-up equity share capital	4		2,500		2,500	
Share premium account			58,355		58,355	
Other reserves			87,500		87,500	
Profit and loss account			26,513		21,932	
Shareholders' funds			174,868		170,287	

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)

30 September 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:

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- (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.

A Rogerson Director

The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts

Year Ended 30 September 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).

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts due in respect of the year under review within the principle activities of the company, 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:

Office equipment

25% reducing balance 33% reducing balance

Computer equipment Motor vehicles

- 25% straight line

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.

Hire Purchase Agreements

Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised and disclosed under tangible fixed assets at their fair value. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability and the interest is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis.

Finance Lease Agreements

Where the company enters into a lease which entails taking substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset, the lease is treated as a finance lease. The asset is recorded in the balance sheet as a tangible fixed asset and is depreciated in accordance with the above depreciation policies. Future instalments under such leases, net of finance charges, are included within creditors. Rentals payable are apportioned between the finance element, which is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis, and the capital element which reduces the outstanding obligation for future instalments.

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts

Year Ended 30 September 2008

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

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.

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

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 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.

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts

Year Ended 30 September 2008

2. Fixed Assets

	Tangible Assets
	£
Cost At October 2007	117 702
Additions	116,782 3,864
Disposals	(9,948)
At 30 September 2008	110,698
Depreciation	
At 1 October 2007	109,641
Charge for year	5,150
On disposals	(9,947)
At 30 September 2008	104,844
Net book value	
At 30 September 2008	5,854
At 30 September 2007	7,141

3. Transactions With the Directors

No transactions with related parties were undertaken such as are required to be disclosed under Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2007)

4. Share Capital

Authorised share capital:

	2008	2007
	£	£
5,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	5,000	5,000
100,000 Preference shares of £1 each	100,000	100,000
750 Preference Class 2 shares of £1 each	750	750
	105,750	105,750

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2008		2007	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500