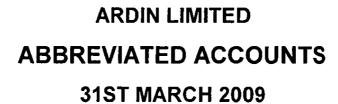
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MMA PARTNERSHIP LLP

Chartered Certified Accountants & Registered Auditors
6 Bruce Grove
London
N17 6RA

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2009

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO ARDIN LIMITED

UNDER SECTION 247B OF THE COMPANIES ACT 1985

We have examined the abbreviated accounts, together with the financial statements of ARDIN LIMITED for the year ended 31st March 2009 prepared under Section 226 of the Companies Act 1985.

This report is made solely to the company, in accordance with Section 247B of the Companies Act 1985. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company those matters we are required to state to it in a special auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company for our work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTORS AND THE AUDITOR

The directors are responsible for preparing the abbreviated accounts in accordance with Section 246 of the Companies Act 1985. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with Sections 246(5) and (6) of the Act to the Registrar of Companies and whether the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with those provisions and to report our opinion to you.

BASIS OF OPINION

We conducted our work in accordance with Bulletin 2006/3 "The special auditor's report on abbreviated accounts in the United Kingdom" issued by the Auditing Practices Board. In accordance with that Bulletin we have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts and that the abbreviated accounts to be delivered are properly prepared.

We have undertaken the audit in accordance with the requirements of APB Ethical Standards including APB Ethical Standard - Provisions Available for Small Entities, in the circumstances set out in note 5 to the financial statements.

OPINION

In our opinion the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with Sections 246(5) and (6) of the Companies Act 1985, and the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with those provisions.

MMA-Partnershil Ul

MMA PARTNERSHIP LLP Chartered Certified Accountants & Registered Auditors

6 Bruce Grove London N17 6RA

. ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31ST MARCH 2009

		2009	2008
	Note	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	2		
Tangible assets		212,790	292,244
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one			
year	3	190,707	215,345
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITY	ES	22,083	76,899
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more			
than one year	4	-	110,364
		22,083	(33,465)
			
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called-up equity share capital	6	100	100
Revaluation reserve		39,314	•
Profit and loss account		(17,331)	(33,565)
SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS/(DEFICIT)		22,083	(33,465)

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 7/.2.2.2.3.) and are signed on their behalf by:

MRIK C PATEL

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2009

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of certain fixed assets, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2007).

Related parties transactions

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Day Lewis Plc, the consolidated accounts of which are publicly available. Accordingly, the company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 8 from disclosing transactions with the group.

Turnover

The turnover represents the invoice value of rents receivable 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:

Fixtures & Fittings

15% on reducing balance

Investment properties

Investment properties are shown at their open market value. The surplus or deficit arising from the annual revaluation is transferred to the investment revaluation reserve unless a deficit, or its reversal, on any individual investment property is expected to be permanent, in which case it is recognised in the profit and loss account for the year.

This is in accordance with SSAP 19 which, unlike Schedule 4 to the Companies Act 1985, does not require depreciation of investment properties. Investment properties are held for their investment potential and not for use by the company and so their current value is of prime importance. The departure from the provisions of the Act is required in order to give a true and fair view.

. NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2009

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Deferred taxation

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.

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. FIXED ASSETS

	Tangible Assets £
COST OR VALUATION	ADT 444
At 1st April 2008	297,666
Disposals	(118,617)
Revaluation	39,314
At 31st March 2009	218,363
DEPRECIATION	
At 1st April 2008	5,422
Charge for year	<u>151</u>
At 31st March 2009	5,573
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31st March 2009	212,790
At 31st March 2008	292,244

3. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

The following liabilities disclosed under creditors falling due within one year are secured by the company:

• •	2009	2008
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	126,867	13,571
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. NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2009

4. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year

The following liabilities disclosed under creditors falling due after more than one year are secured by the company:

, , ,	2009	2008
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	244,631

5. APB ETHICAL STANDARDS

In common with many other businesses of our size and nature we use our auditors to assist with the preparation of the financial statements.

6. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised share capital:

100 Ordinary shares of £1 each		2009 £ 100		2008 £ 100
Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
	2009		2008	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100

7. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The company's immediate parent company is Day Lewis PLC, a company registered in England. It prepares group accounts which are available at Day Lewis House, 2 Peterwood Way, Croydon, Surrey, CR0 4UQ. The ultimate parent company is Day Lewis Holdings Limited, a company registered in Cyprus. Mr K C Patel, a director of the company, is the controlling shareholder of that company.