Annual abbreviated report

For the year ended 31 January 2009

Registration number: 3799817



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Annual abbreviated report

For the year ended 31 January 2009

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Independent auditor's report to Francis Flower (Northern) Limited Under section 247B of the Companies Act 1985
Year ended 31st January 2009

We have examined the abbreviated accounts set out on pages 2 to 5 together with the financial statements of Francis Flower (Northern) Limited for the year ended 31 January 2009 prepared under Section 226 of the Companies Act 1985.

This report is made solely to the company, in accordance with Section 2478 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 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 audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of 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.

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.

ad Mu Accountancy LLF

Old Mill Accountancy LLP
Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditor
Number One Goldcroft
Yeovil
Somerset
BA21 4DX

27 November 2-29

Abbreviated balance sheet as at 31 January 2009

	•	2009	2008
	Note	£'000	£'000
Fixed Assets	**************************************		
Tangible assets	1	938	921
		938	921
Current assets			
Stocks		185	73
Debtors		1,255	922
Cash at bank and in hand		•	439
		1,440	1,434
Creditors - Amounts falling due			
within one year	2	(1,769)	(1,783)
Net current (liabilities)		(329)	(349)
Total assets less current liabilities		609	572
Creditors - Amounts due after			
more than one year	3	•	(37)
Provision for liabilities & charges		(106)	(103)
Net assets		503	432
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	4	-	-
Profit and loss account		503	432
Shareholders' funds		503	432

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

A H Willmott Chairman

The policies and notes on pages 3 to 5 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Accounting Policies

a) Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2007).

b) Turnover

Turnover represents the total invoice value, excluding Value Added Tax, of sales made during the year.

c) Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write- off the cost less residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Leasehold property

Straight line over the life of the lease

10% straight line 25% straight line

Plant and machinery Motor vehicles

d) Leasing and hire purchase

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible assets and depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce constant periodic rates of charge on the net obligations outstanding in each period.

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged against income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

e) Stock

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving stock.

f) Pensions

The pension costs charged in the financial statements represent the contribution payable by the Company during the period.

g) 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 which result in an obligation to pay more or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred by the balance sheet date with certain limited exceptions.

Deferred tax is calculated on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply In the period in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and Laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

h) Derivatives

The company does not use derivative instruments.

i) 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 which evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity investment. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

Notes to the annual abbreviated report for the year ended 31 January 2009

1. Fixed Assets

1. Fixed Assets		Tangible
C		fixed assets
Cost		1 105
At 1 February 2008		1,195
Additions At 31 January 2009		938
At 51 January 2005		2,133
Depreciation		
At 1 February 2008		274
Change for the year		921
At 31 January 2009		1,195
Net book values		
At 31 January 2008		921
At 31 January 2009		938
2 Conflored State of the Conflored State of t		2000
2. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2009	2008
	£'000	£'000
Creditors include the following:		_
Secured creditors	57	45
3. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one		
year	2009	2008
	£'000	£'000
Creditors include the following:		
Secured creditors	-	37
4. Share Capital	2009	2008
	£'000	£'000
Authorised 1,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1
Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
2 Ordinary share of £1 each	-	

5. Controlling interest

The ultimate holding company is Gurney Slade Lime and Stone Co. Limited. The financial statements of this company may be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ. The directors consider A H Willmott to be the Company's ultimate controlling party.

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