

TIM MARTINDALE ASSOCIATES LIMITED

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

30 APRIL 2000



Director

Mr TJ Martindale

Secretary

Mrs PF Martindale

Registered office

1 Avro Court
Ermine Business Park
Huntingdon
Cambs
PE18 6XS

Auditors

Hugill
Chartered Accountants
8 Dukes Court
54/62 Newmarket Road
Cambridge
CB5 8DZ

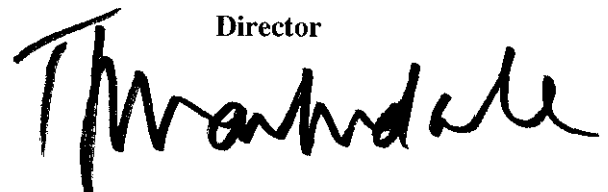
Abbreviated balance sheet

30 April 2000

	Notes	£	2000 £	£	1999 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible fixed assets	2		124,519		111,588
Current assets					
Stock		98,822		90,887	
Debtors		372,737		165,422	
Cash at bank and in hand		530		79,356	
		472,089		335,665	
Creditors:					
Amounts falling due within one year		208,685		256,580	
Net current assets			263,404		79,085
Total assets less current liabilities			387,923		190,673
Provisions for liabilities and charges					
Deferred taxation		4,774		4,774	
			4,774		4,774
			383,149		185,899
Capital and reserves					
Share capital	3		4,000		4,000
Profit and loss account			379,149		181,899
Shareholders' funds including non-equity interests			383,149		185,899

The annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part VII of the Companies Act 1985 relating to small companies.

The abbreviated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 7.11.00 and signed on its behalf:

Director


1 Principal accounting policies

Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Turnover

Turnover represents sales invoiced to customers excluding Value Added Tax.

Depreciation

Fixed assets are depreciated by the reducing balance method over their expected useful lives. The rates generally applicable are:

Motor vehicles	25% p.a.
Furniture, fixtures and fittings	15% p.a.
Computer equipment	15% p.a.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of work in progress includes materials, labour and overheads.

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is provided for under the liability method on timing differences other than those which are not expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

Pension funding

The company operates a defined contribution (money purchase) pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The pension cost charge represents the contributions payable by the company to the scheme in respect of the accounting period under the rules of the scheme.

Leased assets

Assets obtained under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are capitalised in the balance sheet and depreciated on the same basis as shown above. Leasing payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest, the interest element being charged to profit and loss account over the period of the lease.

Rental costs under operating leases are charged to profit and loss account when incurred.

2 Fixed assets

	Tangible fixed assets £
Cost	
At 1 May 1999	177,480
Additions	192,967
Disposals	(169,331)
At 30 April 2000	<u>201,116</u>
 Depreciation and amortisation	
At 1 May 1999	65,892
Charge for year	24,406
Eliminated on disposal	(13,701)
At 30 April 2000	<u>76,597</u>
 Net book values	
At 30 April 2000	<u>124,519</u>
At 30 April 1999	<u>111,588</u>

3 Called up share capital

	2000 £	1999 £
Authorised:		
10,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	10,000	10,000
10,000 Preference shares of £1 each	10,000	10,000
10,000 'A' preference shares of £1 each	10,000	10,000
	<u>30,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>
Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
1,000 Preference shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
2,000 'A' preference shares of £1 each	2,000	2,000
	<u>4,000</u>	<u>4,000</u>

The preference and 'A' preference shares are non-voting, non-redeemable and carry no guaranteed dividend rights. On a winding up, the preference and 'A' preference shares are entitled to an amount not exceeding their nominal value. The ordinary shares rank last for repayment but share fully in any net assets of the company remaining after all other parties have been paid in full.

We have examined the abbreviated accounts set out on pages 2 to 4 together with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 April 2000 prepared under Section 226 of the Companies Act 1985.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The director is 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 Section 246(5) and (6) of the Act to the Registrar of Companies and whether the accounts to be delivered are properly prepared in accordance with those provisions and to report our opinion to you.

Basis of opinion

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. The scope of our work for the purpose of this report does not include examining or dealing with events after the date of our report on the financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with Section 246(5) and (6) of the Companies Act 1985, and the abbreviated accounts on pages 2 to 4 are properly prepared in accordance with those provisions.



Hugill
Chartered Accountants
Registered Auditors

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Cambridge
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9 November 2000