UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS 30th JUNE 2014



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ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

PERIOD FROM 26th JUNE 2013 TO 30th JUNE 2014

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ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

30th JUNE 2014

	Note	£	30 Jun 14 £
FIXED ASSETS Tangible assets CURRENT ASSETS	2		8,760
Stocks Debtors Cash at bank and in hand		750 3,487 4,372	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		8,609 8,238	
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u> </u>	371
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			9,131
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year	•		5,292
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			748
·			3,091
CAPITAL AND RESERVES Called-up equity share capital Profit and loss account	3		100 2,991
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			3,091

For the period from 26th June 2013 to 30th June 2014 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the period in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

These abbreviated accounts were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on 16th October 2014, and are signed on their behalf by:

MR E G WOOD

Company Registration Number: 08586510

The notes on pages 2 to 3 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

PERIOD FROM 26th JUNE 2013 TO 30th JUNE 2014

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 April 2008).

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the period, 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:

Computer equipment

25% on reducing balance basis

Motor Vehicle

25% on reducing balance basis

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

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.

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.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

PERIOD FROM 26th JUNE 2013 TO 30th JUNE 2014

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

2. FIXED ASSETS

	Tangible Assets £
COST Additions	11,681
At 30th June 2014	11,681
DEPRECIATION Charge for period	2,921
At 30th June 2014	2,921
NET BOOK VALUE At 30th June 2014	8,760
At 25th June 2013	

3. SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	NO	٠ ـ ـ
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100