COMPANY NUMBER 3006

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST JULY 2012

KING LOOSE & CO
STATUTORY AUDITORS
ST JOHN'S HOUSE
5 SOUTH PARADE
SUMMERTOWN
OXFORD OX27JL

SATURDAY



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COMPANY INFORMATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST JULY 2012

Directors

Mrs J A Summersbee

J A Putt Esq

Secretary

J A Putt Esq

Company number

3006

Registered office

5 South Parade Summertown Oxford OX2 7JL

Auditors

King Loose & Co Statutory Auditors St John's House 5 South Parade Summertown Oxford OX2 7JL

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST JULY 2012

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST JULY 2012

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31st July 2012

Principal activity

The company has not traded throughout the year

Directors and their interests

The directors who served during the year and their interests in the shares of the company as recorded in the register of directors' interests were as follows

-	Ordinary sl	Ordinary shares of £1 each		
	<u>31/07/12</u>	01/08/11		
Mrs J A Summersbee	-	-		
J A Putt Esq		-		

Statement of directors' responsibilities

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that year In preparing these the directors are required to

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently,
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

In so far as the directors are aware

- there is no relevant audit information (information needed by the company's auditors in connection with preparing their report) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and
- the directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information

Auditors

King Loose & Co have agreed to offer themselves for reappointment as auditors of the company

This report has been prepared in accordance with the small companies regime of the Companies Act 2006.

On behalf of the board

J. A. Putt Esq. Secretary

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF

NALDER AND NALDER LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Nalder and Nalder Limited for the year ended 31st July 2012 on pages 3 to 5 The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' 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 and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed

Respective responsibilities of directors and the auditors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 1, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) Those standards require us to comply with The Auditing Practices Board (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors, and the overall presentation of the financial statements In addition we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Directors' Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. If we became aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31st July 2012 and of its result for the year then ended
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Practice
- the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006, and
- the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us, or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records or returns, or
- certain disclosures of directors remuneration specified by law are not made, or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements and the Directors' Report in accordance with the small companies regime

Mrs H. C. Fanthome FCA (Semor Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of

King Loose & Co

Accountants and Statutory Auditors

St. John's House

St John's House

5 South Parade

Summertown

Oxford OX2 7JL

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST JULY 2012

Notes	2012 £	2 <u>011</u> £
Operating profit		
Profit on ordinary activities before interest	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-
Retained profit brought forward	853	853
Retained profit carried forward	853	853

There are no recognised gains or losses other than the profit or loss for the above two financial years

The company has not traded in the above two financial years

BALANCE SHEET (COMPANY NUMBER 3006)

AS AT 31ST JULY 2012

		<u>2012</u>		<u>2011</u>	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current Assets					
Debtors	2	25,853		25,853	
		25,853		25,853	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year					
Net Current assets			25,853	_	25,853
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities			25,853		25,853
Capital and Reserves					
Called up share capital	3		25,000		25,000
Profit and loss account			853		853
Total Shareholders' Funds			25,853		25,853

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors on

2013

J. A. Putt Esq.

Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST JULY 2012

1. Accounting policies

1.1. Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards and under the historical cost accounting rules

The company has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing a cash flow statement conferred by Financial Reporting Standard No 1 on the grounds that it qualifies for the small companies regime of the Companies Act 2006

1.2. Deferred taxation

The charge for taxation takes into account taxation deferred as a result of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. In general, deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date. However, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider it 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 taxation is measured on a non-discounted basis at the rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences reverse, based on the tax rates and the law enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date

2.	Debtors	<u>2012</u> ₤	2011 £
	Amounts due from holding company	25,853	25,853
3.	Share capital	2012 £	2011 £
	Authorised, issued and fully paid 25,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	25,000	25,000

4. Ultimate parent undertaking

The directors consider Putt Property Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales, to be the ultimate holding company for Nalder and Nalder Limited

5. Company status

The company is dormant and is likely to remain so for the forseeable future