COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 00415620

T. SAVILLE WHITTLE LIMITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS 30 NOVEMBER 2010





03/06/2011 COMPANIES HOUSE

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Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor
Bridge House
157 Ashley Road
Hale
Altrincham
Cheshire
WA14 2UT

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2010

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO T. SAVILLE WHITTLE LIMITED

UNDER SECTION 449 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

We have examined the abbreviated accounts which comprise the Balance Sheet and the related notes, together with the financial statements of T. Saville Whittle Limited for the year ended 30 November 2010 prepared under Section 396 of the Companies Act 2006

This report is made solely to the company, in accordance with Section 449 of the Companies Act 2006. 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 directors and auditor

The directors are responsible for preparing the abbreviated accounts in accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts to the Registrar of Companies and whether the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with the regulations made under that section and to report our opinion to you

Basis of opinion

We conducted our work in accordance with Bulletin 2008/4 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 Section 444(3) of the Companies Act 2006, and the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with the regulations made under that section

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John Whittick FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) For and on behalf of HW Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

Bridge House 157 Ashley Road Hale Altrincham Cheshire WA14 2UT

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

30 NOVEMBER 2010

		2010		2009	
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets	2				
Intangible assets			152,000		160,000
Tangible assets			299,693		323,226
			451,693		483,226
Current assets					·
Stocks		343,552		308,477	
Debtors		1,397,146		1,172,176	
Cash at bank and in hand		189,605		26,277	
	_	1,930,303		1,506,930	
Creditors: Amounts falling due wit	thin	4 700 000		4 007 074	
one year		1,793,690		1,397,371	
Net current assets			136,613		109,559
Total assets less current liabilities	i,		588,306		592,785
Creditors: Amounts falling due aft	er more				
than one year	ei illoie		22,151		29,581
			•		,
Provisions for liabilities			29,751		30,170
			536,404		533,034
			<u> </u>		
Capital and reserves					
Called-up equity share capital	3		10,000		10,000
Profit and loss account	•		526,404		523,034
Sharahaldara' funda					 _
Shareholders' funds			536,404		533,034

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006

These abbreviated accounts were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on 18 happing and are signed on their behalf by

Mr W T Whittle

Director

Company Registration Number 00415620

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2010

1 Accounting policies

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with applicable UK accounting standards

Cash flow statement

The directors have taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard No 1 (Revised 1996) from including a cash flow statement in the financial statements on the grounds that the company is small

Turnover

The turnover in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised at the date that goods are despatched to the customer

Amortisation

Amortisation 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

Goodwill - 4% straight line

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

Freehold buildings

- 2% straight line

Plant & Machinery

20% reducing balance

Fixtures & Fittings

20% reducing balance (computers 20% straight line)

Motor Vehicles

20% straight line

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.

Pension costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The annual contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2010

1. Accounting policies (continued)

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

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

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.

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 instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2010

2. Fixed assets

		Intangi Ass £	ets	Tangible Assets £	Total £
	Cost At 1 December 2009 Additions	200,0	000 -	694,369 570	894,369 570
	At 30 November 2010	200,0	000	694,939	894,939
	Depreciation At 1 December 2009 Charge for year	40,6 8,6	000	371,143 24,103	411,143 32,103
	At 30 November 2010	48,0	000	395,246	443,246
	Net book value At 30 November 2010 At 30 November 2009	152, (_	299,693 323,226	451,693 483,226
3.	Share capital	<u></u>			
	Authorised share capital:				
			2010 £		2009 £
	15,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each		15,000		15,000
	Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
	10,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2010 No 10,000	£ 10,000	2009 No 10,000	£ 10,000

4. Ultimate parent company

The ultimate parent company is T Saville Whittle (Export) Limited, a company incorporated in England A copy of its accounts can be obtained from its registered office, Albion Bridge Works, Vickers Street, Manchester, M40 8EF