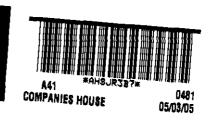
L. WOODHOUSE LIMITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS 30TH SEPTEMBER 2004



ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2004

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE COMPANY PURSUANT TO SECTION 247B OF THE COMPANIES ACT 1985

We have examined the abbreviated accounts on pages 2 to 5, together with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 30th September 2004 prepared under Section 226 of the Companies Act 1985.

This report is made solely to the company, in accordance with Section 247B of the Companies Act 1985. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's shareholders 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 shareholders as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTORS AND THE AUDITORS

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 accounts to be delivered are properly prepared in accordance with those provisions and 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 did 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 sections 246(5) and (6) of the Act, and the abbreviated accounts on pages 2 to 5 are properly prepared in accordance with those provisions.

GRAHAM H. WOOD & CO

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Chartered Accountants & Registered Auditors

225 Market Street Hyde Cheshire SK14 1HF

3rd March 2005

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

30TH SEPTEMBER 2004

	2004		2003		
	Note	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS Tangible assets	2		69,268		80,971
CURRENT ASSETS Stocks Debtors Cash at bank and in hand		48,376 54,506 195		53,939 90,072 2,330	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		103,077 106,223		146,341 150,827	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(3,146)		(4,486)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT	LIABIL	ITIES	66,122		76,485
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due more than one year	after		28,396		43,526
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	AND CH	IARGES	2,961		2,165
			34,765		30,794
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called-up equity share capital Profit and loss account	4		500 34,265		500 30,294
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			34,765		30,794
	_			_	

These abbreviated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part VII of the Companies Act 1985.

These abbreviated accounts were approved by the directors on their behalf by:

L. WOODHOUSE

S.B. WOODHOUSE

S.A. WOODHOUSE

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2004

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 June 2002).

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents the invoiced value of goods sold and services provided during the year, 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:

Property Alterations

Assets Purchased Outright - 10% per annum using the straight line method.

Fixtures & Equipment

Assets Purchased Outright - 15% per annum using the reducing balance method.

Motor Vehicles

Assets Purchased Outright - 25% per annum using the reducing balance method.

Assets held under Finance Leases and included in Fixtures and Equipment are depreciated using the straight line method over the term of the lease.

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 at a constant rate of charge on the balance of capital repayments outstanding.

Finance lease agreements

Where the company enters into a lease which entails taking substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset, the lease is treated as a finance lease. The asset is recorded in the balance sheet as a tangible fixed asset and is depreciated in accordance with the above depreciation policies. Future instalments under such leases, net of finance charges, are included with creditors. Rentals payable are apportioned between the finance element, which is charged to the profit and loss account at a constant rate of charge on the balance of capital repayments outstanding, and the capital element which reduces the outstanding obligation for future instalments.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2004

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Operating lease agreements

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

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.

Deferred taxation

Provision is made in full for all taxation deferred in respect of timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except for timing differences arising on revaluations of fixed assets which are not intended to be sold, gains on disposals of fixed assets which will be rolled over into replacement assets and earnings of overseas subsidiaries that are not intended to be remitted to the U.K. No provision is made for taxation on permanent differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is more likely than not that they will be recovered.

2. FIXED ASSETS

	Tangible Assets £
COST	
At 1st October 2003	239,380
Additions	14,021
At 30th September 2004	253,401
DEPRECIATION	
At 1st October 2003	158,409
Charge for year	25,724
At 30th September 2004	184,133
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 30th September 2004	69,268
At 30th September 2003	80,971

Business premises

The company's premises are held on an informal basis from a director. This state of affairs is expected to continue for the forseeable future.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2004

3. TRANSACTIONS WITH THE DIRECTORS

During the year loans were made to and partly repaid by Mr S.B. and Mrs S.A. Woodhouse. The maximum overdrawn balance during the year was £72,594. The amount owing by Mr S.B. and Mrs S.A. Woodhouse at 30th September 2004 and included in debtors amounted to £27,243 (2003-£22,419). Included in other creditors is a sum due to Mr L. Woodhouse in the amount of £1,775 (2003-£6,341).

4. SHARE CAPITAL

500 Ordinary shares of £1 each		2004 £ 500		2003 £ 500
Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
•	2004		2003	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	500	500	500	500
-				