Abbreviated accounts

for the year ended 31 August 2016

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Abbreviated balance sheet as at 31 August 2016

		2016		2015	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	2		2,363		2,626
Current assets					
Stocks		4,943		5,407	
Debtors		6,441		13,476	
Cash at bank and in hand		44		17	
		11,428		18,900	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(41,551)		(26,926)	
Net current liabilities			(30,123)		(8,026)
Total assets less current liabilities Creditors: amounts falling due			(27,760)		(5,400)
after more than one year			(10,013)		(10,900)
Deficiency of assets			(37,773)		(16,300)
Capital and reserves					
Çalled up share capital	3		30	•	30
Profit and loss account			(37,803)		(16,330)
Shareholders' funds			(37,773)		(16,300)
		•			

The directors' statements required by Sections 475(2) and (3) are shown on the following page which forms part of this Balance Sheet.

Abbreviated balance sheet (continued)

Directors' statements required by Sections 475(2) and (3) for the year ended 31 August 2016

For the year ended 31 August 2016 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 year 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 of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

These accounts were approved by the directors on 18 May 2017, and are signed on their behalf by:

Mr M G Attwood

Director

Registration number 01659000

Notes to the abbreviated financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2016

1. Accounting policies

1.1. Accounting convention

The accounts are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2015).

1.2. Turnover

Turnover represents the total invoice value, excluding value added tax, of sales made during the year.

1.3. Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Other tangible assets

10 - 25% on reducing balance.

1.4. Stock

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

1.5. Pensions

The pension costs charged in the financial statements represent the contribution payable by the company during the year.

1.6. Going concern

The accounts have been prepared on the assumption that the company is able to carry on business as a going concern, which the directors consider appropriate having regard to the circumstances outlined in Note 14 to the accounts.

2.	Fixed assets	Tangible fixed assets
		£
	Cost	
	At 1 September 2015	20,564
	At 31 August 2016	20,564
	Depreciation	
	At 1 September 2015	17,938
	Charge for year	263
	At 31 August 2016	18,201
	Net book values	
	At 31 August 2016	2,363
	At 31 August 2015	2,626
		-

Notes to the abbreviated financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2016

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3.	Share capital		2016 £	2015 £
	Authorised		~	~
	1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each		1,000	1,000
	Allotted, called up and fully paid			
	30 Ordinary shares of £1 each		30	30
				
	Equity Shares			
	30 Ordinary shares of £1 each	/	30	30

4. Transactions with directors

Advances to directors

The following directors had interest free loans during the year. The movements on these loans are as follows:

	Amoun	Amount owing	
	2016	2015 £	
	£		
Mr M G Attwood		2,677	

The Director's loan was repaid on 17 August 2016.

5. Going concern

The balance sheet at 31 August 2016 shows a net deficiency of assets of £37,803 (2015 - £16,330). The directors expect the challenging conditions to continue but they are still optimistic that the small accounting profit made this year will be repeated next year. Costs have and continue to be reduced and the company should be able to operate within its bank facilities. The directors are not aware of any reason why these facilities might be withdrawn. As a result they have adopted the going concern basis of accounting.