## **COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 2180363**

# TRIPLE ROCK LIMITED UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS 31 MARCH 2009

WEDNESDAY



# **CHALMERS HB LIMITED**

Chartered Accountants 20 Chamberlain Street Wells Somerset BA5 2PF

# **ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS**

# YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2009

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# ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

# 31 MARCH 2009

	2009			2008
	Note	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	2			
Tangible assets			762,749	824,077
CURRENT ASSETS				
Stocks		43,520		39,504
Debtors		59,730		62,524
Cash at bank and in hand		21,612		31,176
		124,862		133,204
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one y	ear	348,290		340,914
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(223,428)	(207,710)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITY	ES		539,321	616,367
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more the	han			
one year			122,570	189,200
			416,751	427,167

The Balance sheet continues on the following page.
The notes on pages 3 to 6 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

#### ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET (continued)

#### 31 MARCH 2009

		200	09	2008 £
	Note	£	£	
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Called-up equity share capital	4		1,000	1,000
Revaluation reserve			371,841	371,841
Profit and loss account			43,910	54,326
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			416,751	427,167

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the provisions of the Companies Act 1985 (the Act) relating to the audit of the financial statements for the year by virtue of section 249A(1), and that no member or members have requested an audit pursuant to section 249B(2) of the Act.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (i) ensuring that the company keeps proper accounting records which comply with section 221 of the Act, and
- (ii) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and of its profit or loss for the financial year in accordance with the requirements of section 226, and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Act relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

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

P R CLARK

C J CLARK

#### NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

#### YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2009

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of certain fixed assets, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2007).

#### Turnover

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

In respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services, turnover represents the value of work done in the year, including estimates of amounts not invoiced. Turnover in respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion.

#### 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:

Plant and machinery - 3-9 years Motor vehicles - 4-7 years

Leasehold properties and improvements are not depreciated as in the opinion of the directors the assets have retained their values as at 31 March 2009. As required by FRS 15 'Tangible fixed assets', an annual impairment review, in line with FRS 11 'Impairment of fixed assets and goodwill', is performed by the directors. Provision is made for any impairment.

# 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.

## NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

#### YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2009

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 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 within creditors. Rentals payable are apportioned between the finance element, which is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis, and the capital element which reduces the outstanding obligation for future instalments.

#### 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

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

## YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2009

## 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

#### 2. FIXED ASSETS

	Tangible
	Assets
	£
COST OR VALUATION	
At 1 April 2008	1,302,426
Additions	11,798
Disposals	(8,445)
At 31 March 2009	1,305,779
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 April 2008	478,349
Charge for year	72,076
On disposals	(7,395)
At 31 March 2009	543,030
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 March 2009	762,749
At 31 March 2008	824,077

# 3. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year

Included within creditors falling due after more than one year is an amount of £Nil (2008 - £2,606) in respect of liabilities which fall due for payment after more than five years from the balance sheet date.

### 4. SHARE CAPITAL

# Authorised share capital:

	2009	2008
	£	£
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000

# **NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS**

# YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2009

4. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2009		2008	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000