COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 02630084

BURTON & SMITH MOVING LIMITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR 31 DECEMBER 2009

SATURDAY



Wormald - Accountants

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009

CONTENTS	PAGES
Abbreviated balance sheet	1 to 2
Notes to the abbreviated accounts	3 to 5

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31 DECEMBER 2009

			2009	
	Note	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	2			
Intangible assets			70,083	80,090
Tangible assets			26,090	34,264
			96,173	114,354
CURRENT ASSETS				
Stocks		51,373		4,820
Debtors		266,046		386,653
Cash at bank and in hand		96,328		166,691
		413,747		558,164
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one y	/ear	116,579		154,145
NET CURRENT ASSETS			297,168	404,019
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITY	ES		393,341	518,373
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more	han			
one year			219,277	217,946
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			313	1,994
			173,751	298,433
				270,133
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Called-up equity share capital	3		880	880
Profit and loss account			172,871	297,553
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			173,751	298,433

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the provisions of the Companies Act 2006 (the Act) relating to the audit of the financial statements for the year by virtue of section 477, and that no member or members have requested an audit pursuant to section 476 of the Act

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for

- (1) ensuring that the company keeps adequate accounting records which comply with section 386 of the Act, and
- (11) 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 393, 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 15 of the Companies Act 2006

The Balance sheet continues on the following page
The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET (continued)

31 DECEMBER 2009

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

MR P J BURTON

03.29.2010

Company Registration Number 02630084

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009

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 April 2008)

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.

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

5% 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

Leasehold property

over the period of the lease

Plant & Machinery Motor Vehicles

25% reducing balance25% reducing balance

Equipment

- 25% reducing balance

Work in progress

Work in progress is valued on the basis of direct costs plus attributable overheads based on normal level of activity Provision is made for any foreseeable losses where appropriate. No element of profit is included in the valuation of work in progress.

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 DECEMBER 2009

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

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

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.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009

2. FIXED ASSETS

		Intangi Ass £		Tangible Assets £	Total £
	COST	•		-	-
	At 1 January 2009 Additions	210,1	31	365,076 486	575,207 486
	At 31 December 2009	210,1	31	365,562	575,693
	DEPRECIATION				
	At 1 January 2009 Charge for year	130,0 10,0		330,812 8,660	460,853 18,667
	At 31 December 2009	140,048		339,472	479,520
	NET BOOK VALUE At 31 December 2009	70,0)83	26,090	96,173
	At 31 December 2008	80,090		34,264	114,354
3.	SHARE CAPITAL				
	Authorised share capital:				
				2009 £	2008 £
	50,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each			50,000	50,000
	Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
		2009		2008	3
	880 Ordinary shares of £1 each	No 880	£ 880	No 880	£ 880