WINCANTON PRINT COMPANY LIMITED ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 MAY 2010

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ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2010

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO WINCANTON PRINT COMPANY LIMITED

IN ACCORDANCE WITH CHAPTER 3 OF SECTION 16 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

We have examined the abbreviated accounts, together with the financial statements of Wincanton Print Company Limited for the year ended 31 May 2010 prepared under Section 396 of the Companies Act 2006

This report is made solely to the company, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Section 16 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 DIRECTOR AND AUDITOR

The director is 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

Cooper House Lower Charlton Estate Shepton Mallet Somerset BA4 5QE

23/2/2011

GEOFFREY COLE FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) For and on behalf of BURTON SWEET Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31 MAY 2010

		2010		2009
	Note	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS Tangible assets	2		1,724,827	1,756,505
CURRENT ASSETS Stocks Debtors Investments Cash at bank and in hand		113,141 1,100,084 381,268 40,393 1,634,886		169,777 1,581,554 18,384 1,769,715
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	3	1,894,566		1,902,035
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(259,680)	(132,320)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIE	S		1,465,147	1,624,185
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more thone year	an		1,126,640	1,332,806
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			184,771	158,055
			153,736	133,324
CAPITAL AND RESERVES Called-up equity share capital Profit and loss account	4		100 153,636	100 133,224
SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS			153,736	133,324

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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 22 february 7011.

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Company Registration Number 2886990

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form part of these abbreviated accounts

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2010

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.

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

Tenant's Improvements	10% Straight Line
General Plant and Machinery	25% Straight Line
Printing Presses (Plant & Machinery)	10% Straight Line
Fixtures and Office Equipment	25% Straight Line
Motor Vehicles	25% 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

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 MAY 2010

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 director considers 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 MAY 2010

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 At 1 June 2009	3,549,256
Additions	299,450
Disposals	(284,579)
At 31 May 2010	3,564,127
DEPRECIATION	4.500.504
At 1 June 2009	1,792,751 255,680
Charge for year On disposals	(209,131)
At 31 May 2010	1,839,300
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 May 2010	1,724,827
At 31 May 2009	1,756,505

3. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

The following liabilities disclosed under creditors falling due within one year are secured by the company

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2010 £	2009 £
Bank loans and overdrafts Factoring	74,807 657,816	126,855 704,589
· ·	732,623	831,444

National Westminster Bank plc holds a mortgage debenture incorporating a fixed and floating charge over all current and future assets of the company

The company's factors, hold a waiver letter from the bank covering the book debts and the personal indemnity of S W Taylor

Royal Bank of Scotland Commercial Services Limited also hold the personal indemnity of S W Taylor

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2010

4.	SHARE CAPITAL				
	Authorised share capital:				
				2010 £	2009 £
	100,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each			100,000	100,000
	Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
		2010		2009	
		No	£	No	£
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100