UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
30 NOVEMBER 2006

TUESDAY

A08 06/03/2007 COMPANIES HOUSE

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ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2006

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ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

30 NOVEMBER 2006

		2006		2005	
	Note	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS Tangible assets	2		8,975		11,967
CURRENT ASSETS Stocks Debtors Cash at bank and in hand		7,718 45,370 26,763		18,531 68,849 80,925	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within	one year	79,851 52,505		168,305 93,733	
NET CURRENT ASSETS	_		27,346		74,572
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIE	S		36,321	·	86,539
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after m one year	ore than		17,875		-
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES AND CHAR	GES		745		994
			17,701	•	85,545
CAPITAL AND RESERVES Called-up equity share capital Profit and loss account	3		100 17,601	-	100 85,445
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			17,701	- -	85,545

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:

- ensuring that the company keeps proper accounting records which comply with section 221 of the Act, and
- 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.

L Alexander

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2006

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 January 2005).

Turnovei

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts received 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:

Plant and machinery Fixtures and fittings Motor vehicles Office equipment 25% on net book value

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.

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 30 NOVEMBER 2006

2.	FIXED ASSETS				
					Tangible Assets £
	COST At 1 December 2005 and 30 November 2006			_	56,899
	DEPRECIATION At 1 December 2005 Charge for year				44,932 2,992
	At 30 November 2006				47,924
	NET BOOK VALUE At 30 November 2006				8,975
	At 30 November 2005			_	11,967
3.	SHARE CAPITAL				
	Authorised share capital:				
			2006 £		2005 £
	100 'A' Ordinary shares of £1 each	_	100	-	100
	Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
		2006 No	£	2005 No	£
	'A' Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100