Annual report and unaudited financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2013

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Annual report and unaudited financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2013

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Director's report for the year ended 31 January 2013

The director presents his report and the unaudited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 January 2013

The director's report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies

Principal activities

The company's principal activity is the management of the freehold of 14/16 Mansfield Road

Results

The company did not make a profit or loss for the financial year

Director

The director who held office during the year and up to the date of approval of these financial statements was as follows

P Woolfall

Statement of director's responsibilities

The director is responsible for preparing the director's report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law, the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to

- · select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements,
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business

The director is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Signed by the director

P Woolfalf Director

20 October 2013

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 January 2013

	Notes	2013 £	2012 £
Turnover	1	4,096	6,935
Administrative expenses		(4,096)	(6,935)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		-	-
Taxation	4	-	-
Profit for the financial year	10	<u> </u>	

The activities of the company relate entirely to continuing operations

The company has no recognised gains and losses other than the result above and therefore no separate statement of total recognised gains and losses has been presented

There are no material differences between the profit on ordinary activities before taxation and the retained profit for the years stated above and their historical cost equivalents

Balance sheet at 31 January 2013

	Notes	2013 £	2012 £
Fixed assets	5	3,500	3,500
Current assets			
Debtors	6	571	539
Creditors amounts falling due within one year	7	(571)	(539)
Net current assets		•	-
Total assets less current liabilities		3,500	3,500
Creditors amounts falling due after one year	8	(3,400)	(3,400)
Net assets	- -	100	100
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	9	100	100
Profit and loss account	10	<u> </u>	_
Equity shareholders' funds	11	100	100

For the financial year ended 31 January 2013 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and no notice has been deposited by the members requiring an audit under section 476

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with section 386 of the Act so far as applicable to the company

Signed by the director

P Woolfall Director

Registered no 3309997

20 October 2013

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2013

1 Principal accounting policies

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and applicable accounting standards in the United Kingdom. A summary of the more important accounting policies, which have been applied consistently unless otherwise stated, is set out below.

Basis of accounting

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention

Turnover

Turnover comprises the recharge of expenses incurred to the shareholders and is recognised on an accrued basis

Property costs

Property costs are recognised on an accruals basis

Fixed assets and depreciation

Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Freehold land is not depreciated

Cashflow statement

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available for small companies in Financial Reporting Standard 1 (Revised 1996) 'Cashflow Statements', and not prepared a cashflow statement

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 that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date

A net deferred tax asset is recognised as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits against which to recover carried forward tax losses and from which the future reversal of underlying timing differences can be deducted

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis.

2 Director's emoluments

The director did not receive or waive any remuneration from the company in the year ended 31 January 2013 (2012 None)

3 Employee information

Apart from the director, the company had no employees during the year (2012 None)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2013 (continued)

4 Taxation

No corporation tax charge arises as the company made neither a profit nor loss during the year (2012 £Nil)

There is no difference between the tax assessed for the year ended 31 January 2013 and for the year ended 31 January 2012 and the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 24% (2012 26%)

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold Iand £
Cost and net book value as at 31 January 2013 and 31 January 2012	3,500
6 Debtors	
2013 £	2012 £
Prepayments 571	539
7 Creditors amounts falling due within one year	
2013 £	2012 £
Shareholder loans 571	539
8 Creditors amounts falling due after one year	
2013 £	2012 £
Shareholder loans 3,400	3,400

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2013 (continued)

9 Called up share capital

	2013 £	2012 £	
Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid	£	L	
100 ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	
10 Profit and loss account			
		£	
At 31 January 2013 and 31 January 2012		_	
At 31 Sandary 2013 and 31 Sandary 2012			
The company made neither a profit nor loss for the financial year (2012 £Nil)			
11 Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds			
	2013	2012	
	£	£	
Opening and closing shareholders' funds	100	100	

12 Financial commitments

The company has no annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases (2012 £nil)

13 Related party transactions

The company's shareholders are related parties. All expenses incurred by the company are recharged to the company's shareholders at cost. The company's operations were funded entirely by the company's shareholders.

At 31 January 2013 the company owed the shareholders £3,971 (2012 £3,939)

14 Immediate and ultimate controlling party

There is no immediate or ultimate controlling party. The company's share capital is shared equally amongst the company's five shareholders.