Registered Number 04021251

THE BRIDAL GOWN PRESERVATION CO LIMITED

Abbreviated Accounts

30 June 2011

THE BRIDAL GOWN PRESERVATION CO LIMITED **Registered Number 04021251**

Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2011

	Notes	2011		2010	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible	2		7,304		8,595
Total fixed assets			7,304		8,595
Current assets					
Stocks		1,145		1,498	
Debtors		16,052		13,621	
Cash at bank and in hand		5,228		429	
Total current assets		22,425		15,548	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(28,937)		(23,582)	
Net current assets			(6,512)		(8,034)
Total assets less current liabilities			792		561
Provisions for liabilities and charges			(1,194)		(907)
Total net Assets (liabilities)			(402)		(346)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	3		2		2
Profit and loss account			(404)		(348)
Shareholders funds			(402)		(346)

a. For the year ending 30 June 2011 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477(2) of the Companies Act 2006.
b. The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006
c. The directors acknowledge their responsibility for:
    i. ensuring the company keeps accounting records which comply with Section 386; and
    ii. preparing accounts 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 Companies Act relating to accounts, so far as is applicable to the company.
d. These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Approved by the board on 19 April 2012

And signed on their behalf by:
Mr J Robinson, Director

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1068 of the Companies Act 2006.

Notes to the abbreviated accounts

For the year ending 30 June 2011

1 **Accounting policies**

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities effective April 2008

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts earned on goods and services provided during the year and derives from the provision of goods falling within the company's ordinary activities.

Depreciation

Depreciation has been provided at the following rates in order to write off the assets over their estimated useful lives.

Plant and Machinery	15.00% Reducing Balance
Fixtures and Fittings	15.00% Reducing Balance

2 **Tangible fixed assets**

Cost	£
At 30 June 2010	16,332
additions	
disposals	
revaluations	
transfers	
At 30 June 2011	16,332
Depreciation	
At 30 June 2010	7,737
Charge for year	1,291
on disposals	
At 30 June 2011	9,028
Net Book Value	
At 30 June 2010	8,595
At 30 June 2011	7,304

3 **Share capital**

	2011	2010
	£	£
Authorised share capital:		

Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
2 Ordinary of £1.00 each	2	2

3 **Accounting policy: Fixed assets**

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

4 **Accounting policy: Stock**

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

5 **Accounting policy: 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.

6 **Accounting policy: 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: 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.