UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

for the year ended

30 September 2014

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20/01/2015 COMPANIES HOUSE #24

UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

30 September 2014

FIXED ASSETS	Notes 2	2014 £	2013 £
Tangible assets	2	32,424	34,696
			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks		9,665	7,200
Debtors		115,090	60,362
Cash at bank and in hand		164,442	144,188
		289,197	211,750
CREDITORS amounts falling due within one year		(85,598)	(61,761)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		203,599	149,989
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		236,023	184,685
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES AND CHARGES		(4,829)	(4,920)
		231,194	179,765
		231,134	175,705
CAPITAL AND RESERVES		1 000	1 000
Called up equity share capital	3	1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		230,194	178,765
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		231,194	179,765
			

For the year ended 30 September 2014 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies and its members have not required the company to have an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The abbreviated accounts on pages 1 to 3 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 7 January 2015 and are signed on their behalf by:

D M Lampkin

Director

S C A Lampkin

Director

A R C Lampkin Director

UNAUDITED NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

for the year ended 30 September 2014

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).

GOING CONCERN

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have considered how the company will meet the challenges presented by the current economic climate. They have carried out a detailed review of the company's resources including the adequacy of working capital for the next twelve months. The directors are satisfied that the company has sufficient cash flows to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least one year from the date of approval of these financial statements.

TURNOVER

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for sale of goods and services in the ordinary nature of the business, 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 a tangible fixed asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and Machinery

15% reducing balance

Fixtures and Fittings

- 15% reducing balance

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.

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. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which 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 a non-discounted basis.

UNAUDITED NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

for the year ended 30 September 2014

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as 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 October 2013 Additions		99,619 3,450
At 30 September 2014		103,069
Depreciation		
At 1 October 2013		64,923
Charge for year		5,722
At 30 September 2014		70,645
Net book value		
At 30 September 2014		32,424
At 30 September 2013		34,696
3 SHARE CAPITAL		
	2014 £	2013 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000