**Unaudited Abbreviated Accounts** 

for the Year Ended 31 December 2010

TUESDAY

A39 27/09/2011 COMPANIES HOUSE

(Registration number: 05421558)

# Abbreviated Balance Sheet at 31 December 2010

	Note	2010 £	2009 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible fixed assets		9,962	10,657
Tangible fixed assets		159	1,871
		10,121	12,528
Current assets			
Stocks		30	270
Debtors	3	562	216
Cash at bank and in hand		1,047	450
		1,639	936
Creditors Amounts falling due within one year	4	(11,276)	(11,964)
Net current liabilities		(9,637)	(11,028)
Total assets less current liabilities		484	1,500
Creditors Amounts falling due after more than one year	4	<del></del> -	(230)
Net assets		484	1,270
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	5	100	100
Profit and loss account		384	1,170
Shareholders' funds		484	1,270

(Registration number: 05421558)

#### Abbreviated Balance Sheet at 31 December 2010

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For the year ending 31 December 2010 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006

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

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective 2008)

Approved by the director on 24 September 2011

Mark Kernan Director

#### Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 31 December 2010

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Basis of preparation

The full financial statements, from which these abbreviated accounts have been extracted, 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 chargeable in respect of the sale of goods and services to customers

#### Goodwill

Positive goodwill is capitalised, classified as an asset on the balance sheet and amortised on a straight line basis over its useful economic life. It is reviewed for impairment at the end of the first full financial year following the acquisition and in other periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

#### Amortisation

Amortisation is provided on intangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows

#### Asset class

Amortisation method and rate

Goodwill

5% straight line basis

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost or valuation, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows

## Asset class

Depreciation method and rate

Plant and machinery

33% straight line basis

#### Stock

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after due regard for obsolete and slow moving stocks. Net realisable value is based on selling price less anticipated costs to completion and selling costs.

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised, without discounting, in respect of all timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes, which have arisen but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except as required by the FRSSE

Deferred tax is measured at the rates that are expected to apply in the periods when the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on the tax rates and law enacted at the balance sheet date

## Hire purchase and leasing

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term

## Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 31 December 2010

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## 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. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability in the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expense in the profit and loss account.

#### 2 Fixed assets

	Intangible assets £	Tangible assets £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2010	13,900	7,948	21,848
Additions		126	126
At 31 December 2010	13,900	8,074	21,974
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2010	3,243	6,077	9,320
Charge for the year	695	1,838	2,533
At 31 December 2010	3,938	7,915	11,853
Net book value			
At 31 December 2010	9,962	159	10,121
At 31 December 2009	10,657	1,871	12,528

# Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 31 December 2010

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#### 3 Debtors

Debtors includes £nil (2009 - £nil) receivable after more than one year

#### 4 Creditors

Creditors includes the following liabilities, on which security has been given by the company

	2010 £	2009 £
Amounts falling due within one year	682	2,659
Amounts falling due after more than one year	<u> </u>	230
Total secured creditors	682	2,889

#### 5 Share capital

#### Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2010		2009	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100

## 6 Related party transactions

## Other related party transactions

During the year the company made the following related party transactions

#### Mr Mark Kernan

(Director of company)

During the period the company rented space in Mark Kernan's private house. The total rent charged in the period was £908 11. The company also maintained a current account with Mr Mark Kernan. The brought forward balance was £3,276 50, a further £20,572 63 was lent to the company, £16,358 89, repaid leaving the company owing £7,490 24 at the period end. At the balane sheet date the amount due to Mr Mark Kernan was £7,490 (2009 - £3,277)

## 7 Control

The company is controlled by the director who owns 100% of the called up share capital