Abbreviated accounts

for the year ended 30 June 2015

26/03/2016 COMPANIES HOUSE

Contents

	Page
Abbreviated balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 6

Abbreviated balance sheet as at 30 June 2015

	2015		2014		
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	2		9,000		13,500
Tangible assets	2		29,842		11,974
			38,842		25,474
Current assets					
Stocks		25,391		17,613	
Debtors		198,248		173,192	
Cash at bank and in hand		1		1	
		223,640		190,806	
Creditors: amounts falling					
due within one year	3	(202,969)		(197,567)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			20,671		(6,761)
Total assets less current liabilities Creditors: amounts falling due			59,513		18,713
after more than one year			(6,666)		-
Provisions for liabilities			(2,704)		(2,151)
Net assets			50,143		16,562
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	4		100		100
Profit and loss account			50,043		16,462
Shareholders' funds			50,143		16,562

The director's statements required by Sections 475(2) and (3) are shown on the following page which forms part of this Balance Sheet.

Abbreviated balance sheet (continued)

Director's statements required by Sections 475(2) and (3) for the year ended 30 June 2015

For the year ended 30 June 2015 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

These accounts were approved by the director on 24 March 2016, and are signed on his behalf by:

Jason Irvine

Director

Registration number 06225657

Notes to the abbreviated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

1. Accounting policies

1.1. Accounting convention

The accounts are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

1.2. Turnover

Turnover represents the total invoice value, excluding value added tax, of sales made during the year and derives from the provision of goods falling within the company's ordinary activities.

1.3. Goodwill

Acquired goodwill is written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated useful economic life of 10 years.

1.4. Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery

25% reducing balance

Fixtures, fittings

and equipment

25% reducing balance

Motor vehicles

- 25% reducing balance

1.5. Leasing and hire purchase commitments

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible assets and depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce constant periodic rates of charge on the net obligations outstanding in each period.

1.6. Stock and work in progress

Stock and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Notes to the abbreviated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

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1.7. 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.

		Tangible			
2.	Fixed assets	Intangible	fixed		
		assets	assets	Total	
		£	£	£	
	Cost				
	At 1 July 2014	45,000	25,239	70,239	
	Additions	-	24,658	24,658	
	Disposals	-	(8,771)	(8,771)	
	At 30 June 2015	45,000	41,126	86,126	
	Depreciation and				
	Provision for				
	diminution in value				
	At 1 July 2014	31,500	13,265	44,765	
	On disposals	-	(7,080)	(7,080)	
	Charge for year	4,500	5,099	9,599	
	At 30 June 2015	36,000	11,284	47,284	
	Net book values		•		
	At 30 June 2015	9,000	29,842	38,842	
	At 30 June 2014	13,500	11,974	25,474	
					

Notes to the abbreviated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

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3.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2015 £	2014 £
	Creditors include the following:		
	Secured creditors	(21,975)	(33,039)
4.	Share capital	2015 £	2014 £
	Authorised		•
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	Equity Shares		
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

5. Transactions with director

Advances to director

The following director had a loan on which interest was charged at the applicable rate during the year. The movements on these loans are as follows:

	Amount owing		Maximum	
	2015	2014	in year	
	£	£	£	
Jason Irvine	108,317	71,439	108,317	
			===	
Funds introduced:	£			
Dividend	22,000			
Funds introduced	20,920			
	42,920			
				
Withdrawals:				
Personal drawings	76,834			
Interest charged	2,964			
	79,798			

Notes to the abbreviated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

continued		

6. Going concern

The director is satisfied with the results for the year but continues to monitor costs and performance and believes that the performance of the company will continue to improve. On this basis and on the basis of the continued support of the company's bankers, the director considers it appropriate to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis.