COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 6578542

A Boyd Design Ltd **Unaudited Abbreviated Accounts** 31 March 2009

30/06/2009 COMPANIES HOUSE

Abbreviated Accounts

Period from 28 April 2008 to 31 March 2009

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Abbreviated Balance Sheet

31 March 2009

FIXED ASSETS Tangible assets	Note 2	£	31 Mar 09 £ 686
CURRENT ASSETS Debtors Cash at bank and in hand		2,906 3,874 6,780	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		6,894	(114)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			572
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			144 428
CAPITAL AND RESERVES Called-up equity share capital Profit and loss account SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	3		$\frac{427}{428}$

The director is satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the provisions of the Companies Act 2006 (the Act) relating to the audit of the financial statements for the period by virtue of section 477, and that no member or members have requested an audit pursuant to section 476 of the Act.

The director acknowledges his responsibility for:

- (i) ensuring that the company keeps proper accounting records which comply with section 386 of the Act, and
- (ii) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial period and of its profit or loss for the financial period in accordance with the requirements of sections 394 and 395, and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Act relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

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

These abbreviated accounts were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 12 June 2009.

MR A BOYD

The notes on pages 2 to 3 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts

Period from 28 April 2008 to 31 March 2009

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).

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the period.

In respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services, turnover represents the value of work done in the year, including estimates of amounts not invoiced. Turnover in respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion.

Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fixtures & Fittings

25% reducing balance

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:

Provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the director considers 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.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either 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.

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts

Period from 28 April 2008 to 31 March 2009

2. FIXED ASSETS

			Tangible Assets £
	COST		890
	Additions		
	At 31 March 2009		890
	DEPRECIATION		
	Charge for period		204
	At 31 March 2009		204
	NET BOOK VALUE		co.c
	At 31 March 2009		<u>686</u>
	At 27 April 2008		
3.	SHARE CAPITAL		
	Authorised share capital:		
			31 Mar 09
			£
	1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each		1,000
	Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
	·	No	£
	Ordinary shares of £! each	1	1