Registration number: NI025912

# **Eastwood Limited**

**Unaudited Abbreviated Accounts** 

for the Year Ended 31 December 2012

McKeague Morgan & Company Chartered Accountants 27 College Gardens Belfast BT9 6BS

Bar .... . 🕶



JNI 09/08/2013
COMPANIES HOUSE

#137

# Contents

Accountants' Report	1
Abbreviated Balance Sheet	2
Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts3 to	5 (

# Independent Accountants' Report on the Unaudited Accounts

# To the Board of Directors of Eastwood Limited

# For the Year Ended 31 December 2012

Hillergue Norgan+bonpany,

As described on the balance sheet you are responsible for the preparation of the abbreviated accounts for the year ended 31 December 2012 set out on pages 2 to 5 and you consider that the company is exempt from an audit under the Companies Act 2006. In accordance with your instructions we have compiled these unaudited abbreviated accounts, in order to assist you to fulfil your statutory responsibilities, from the accounting records and information supplied to us.

McKeague Morgan & Company

Chartered Accountants 27 College Gardens

BT9 6BS

7 August 2013

(Registration number: NI025912)

# Abbreviated Balance Sheet at 31 December 2012

	Note	2012 £	2011 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	2	5,693,568	6,256,468
Current assets			
Stocks		75,815	66,500
Debtors		2,842,723	2,496,981
Cash at bank and in hand		317	8,709
		2,918,855	2,572,190
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	3	(4,984,282)	(3,149,009)
Net current liabilities		(2,065,427)	(576,819)
Total assets less current liabilities		3,628,141	5,679,649
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	3	(36,750)	(882,664)
Provisions for liabilities		(884,978)	(2,094,978)
Net assets		2,706,413	2,702,007
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	4	200	200
Revaluation reserve		2,701,183	2,701,183
Profit and loss account		5,030	624
Shareholders' funds		2,706,413	2,702,007

For the year ending 31 December 2012 the company was entitled to exemption from audit 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.

Approved by the Board on 7 August 2013 and signed on its behalf by:

M J R Eastwood

Director

The notes on pages 3 to 5 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Page 2

# Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 31 December 2012

## 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.

# Exemption from preparing a cash flow statement

The accounts do not include a cash flow statement because the company, as a small reporting entity, is exempt from the requirements to prepare such a statement.

### Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

#### Turnover

Turnover represents amounts invoiced, excluding VAT, in respect of contract work done during the period

## Depreciation

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

Asset class Depreciation method and rate

Land and buildingsNot depreciatedPlant and machinery20% reducing balanceFixtures and fittings15% reducing balanceMotor vehicles25% straight line

Landfill site Depreciated in line with capacity usage

### Stock

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. In the case of finished goods and work in progress, cost is defined as the aggregate cost of raw material, direct labour and the attributable proportion of direct production overheads based on a normal level of activity. Net realisable value is based on normal selling price, less further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal

# Deferred tax

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.

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.

# Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 31 December 2012

..... continued

## Foreign currency

Items included in the financial statements are presented in 'Sterling pounds', the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the 'functional currency').

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction or at a contracted rate. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date or the contracted rate. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account as part of the fair value gain or loss with the exception of differences on foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are used to finance or provide a hedge against foreign equity investments. These differences are taken directly to reserves together with the exchange difference on the carrying amount of the related investment. When the net investment is disposed, the translation differences previously taken directly to reserves are recycled through the profit and loss account, as part of the gain or loss on disposal

# Hire purchase and leasing

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.

### 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.

# Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 31 December 2012

..... continued

# 2 Fixed assets

					Tangible assets	Total £
	Cost					
	At 1 January 2012				10,171,471	10,171,471
	Additions				623,225	623,225
	Disposals				(27,000)	(27,000)
	At 31 December 2012				10,767,696	10,767,696
	Depreciation					
	At 1 January 2012				3,915,003	3,915,003
	Charge for the year				1,185,002	1,185,002
	Eliminated on disposals				(25,877)	(25,877)
	At 31 December 2012				5,074,128	5,074,128
	Net book value					
	At 31 December 2012			_	5,693,568	5,693,568
	At 31 December 2011				6,256,468	6,256,468
3	Creditors Creditors includes the following liabil	ities, on w	hich security has	s been given l	by the company:	
					2012 £	2011 £
	Amounts falling due within one year Amounts falling due after more than o	ne year			3,562,303	2,050,368 882,664
	Total secured creditors			:	3,562,303	2,933,032
4	Share capital					
	Allotted, called up and fully paid sh	ares				
			2012		2011	
		No.	£		No.	£
	Ordinary shares of £1 each		200	200	200	200