

Selecthaven Limited
UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
for the year ended
30 June 2011



Selecthaven Limited**UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET**

30 June 2011

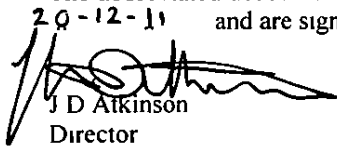
	Notes	2011 £	2010 £
FIXED ASSETS	1		
Tangible assets		30	37
Investments		<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>
		<u>530</u>	<u>537</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks		3,126	3,126
Debtors	2	563,591	564,040
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>624</u>	<u>2,868</u>
		567,341	570,034
CREDITORS amounts falling due within one year		<u>112,683</u>	<u>116,750</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>454,658</u>	<u>453,284</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>455,188</u>	<u>453,821</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up equity share capital	3	10,000	10,000
Profit and loss account		<u>445,188</u>	<u>443,821</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		<u>455,188</u>	<u>453,821</u>

For the year ended 30 June 2011 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 20-12-11 and are signed on their behalf by


J D Atkinson
Director

Selecthaven Limited

UNAUDITED 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)

No material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the company to continue as a going concern have been identified and the company has the continued support of its directors and therefore it is considered appropriate to continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the 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. Turnover is shown net of Value Added Tax, of goods and services provided to customers and, in the case of long term contracts, credit is taken appropriate to the stage of completion when the outcome of the contract can be ascertained with reasonable certainty

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

Plant & Machinery	-	20% on reducing balance
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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

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities

Selecthaven Limited

UNAUDITED NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS for the year ended 30 June 2011

1 FIXED ASSETS

	Tangible Assets £	Investments £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 July 2010 and 30 June 2011	<u>216</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>716</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 July 2010	179	—	179
Charge for year	<u>7</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>7</u>
At 30 June 2011	<u>186</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>186</u>
Net book value			
At 30 June 2011	<u>30</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>530</u>
At 30 June 2010	<u>37</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>537</u>

Investments are shown at cost as there is no readily identifiable market

The company's investments at the balance sheet date in the share capital of companies include the following

Newstead Developments Limited

Nature of business Property Developers

Class of shares	% Holding		
£1 Ordinary	50.00	30/04/11	30/04/10
		£	£
Aggregate capital and reserves		66,014	68,090
Loss for the year		<u>(2,076)</u>	<u>(1,670)</u>

2 DEBTORS

Debtors include amounts of £500,000 (2010 - £500,000) falling due after more than one year

3 SHARE CAPITAL

	2011 £	2010 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid 10,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>

4 ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

Broadmanor Limited, which operates in the United Kingdom, is regarded by directors as being the company's immediate and ultimate parent company