

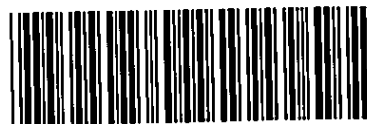
COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 1658317

Scarlet Couriers (Slough) Limited

Abbreviated Accounts

31 August 2008

TUESDAY



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Scarlet Couriers (Slough) Limited

Abbreviated Accounts

Year ended 31 August 2008

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Scarlet Couriers (Slough) Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to Scarlet Couriers (Slough) Limited

UNDER SECTION 247B OF THE COMPANIES ACT 1985

We have examined the abbreviated accounts, together with the financial statements of Scarlet Couriers (Slough) Limited for the year ended 31 August 2008 prepared under Section 226 of the Companies Act 1985.

This report is made solely to the company, in accordance with Section 247B of the Companies Act 1985. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company those matters we are required to state to it in a special auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of the directors and the auditor

The directors are responsible for preparing the abbreviated accounts in accordance with Section 246 of the Companies Act 1985. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with Sections 246(5) and (6) of the Act to the Registrar of Companies and whether the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with those provisions and to report our opinion to you.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our work in accordance with Bulletin 2006/3 "The special auditor's report on abbreviated accounts in the United Kingdom" issued by the Auditing Practices Board. In accordance with that Bulletin we have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts and that the abbreviated accounts to be delivered are properly prepared.

Opinion

In our opinion the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with Sections 246(5) and (6) of the Companies Act 1985, and the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with those provisions.

Haines Watts

Sterling House
177-181 Farnham Road
Slough
Berkshire
SL1 4XP

HAINES WATTS
Chartered Accountants
& Registered Auditors

16 March 2009

Scarlet Couriers (Slough) Limited

Abbreviated Balance Sheet

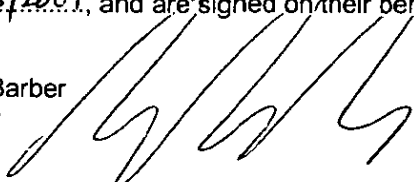
31 August 2008

	Note	2008	2007
		£	£
Fixed assets	2		
Tangible assets		154,709	148,764
Investments		99,379	94,337
		<u>254,088</u>	<u>243,101</u>
Current assets			
Debtors		1,363,966	1,144,572
Cash at bank and in hand		55,545	1,462
		<u>1,419,511</u>	<u>1,146,034</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		<u>1,531,832</u>	<u>1,178,221</u>
Net current liabilities		(112,321)	(32,187)
Total assets less current liabilities		141,767	210,914
Provisions for liabilities		<u>1,223</u>	<u>1,223</u>
		<u>140,544</u>	<u>209,691</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called-up equity share capital	4	100	100
Revaluation reserve		98,379	93,337
Profit and loss account		42,065	116,254
Shareholders' funds		<u>140,544</u>	<u>209,691</u>

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part VII of the Companies Act 1985.

These abbreviated accounts were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on 09/03/2009, and are signed on their behalf by:

Mr J J Barber
Director



The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

Scarlet Couriers (Slough) Limited

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts

Year ended 31 August 2008

1. Accounting policies

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of certain fixed assets, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2007).

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

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:

Leasehold Property	- at rates up to 33% straight line
Plant & Machinery	- 25% on reducing balance
Motor Vehicles	- 25% on reducing balance

Operating lease agreements

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

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 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.

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.

Scarlet Couriers (Slough) Limited

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts

Year ended 31 August 2008

1. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Fixed asset investments

Investments are included at valuation less amounts written off. The investments have been revalued to market value by the directors.

2. Fixed assets

	Tangible Assets £	Investments £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 September 2007	492,201	94,337	586,538
Additions	46,938	—	46,938
Revaluation	—	5,042	5,042
At 31 August 2008	539,139	99,379	638,518
Depreciation			
At 1 September 2007	343,437	—	343,437
Charge for year	40,993	—	40,993
At 31 August 2008	384,430	—	384,430
Net book value			
At 31 August 2008	154,709	99,379	254,088
At 31 August 2007	148,764	94,337	243,101

3. Related party transactions

The company was under the control of its directors throughout the year.

Mr J Barber director of the company has provided its bankers with a personal guarantee not exceeding £30,000 in total in respect of the company's overdraft.

At 31 August 2008, the balance on the director's loan account with Mr J Barber was £Nil (2007: £776).

At 31 August 2008, the balance on the director's loan account with Mr A Barber was £3,600 (2007: £1,995).

Scarlet Couriers (Slough) Limited

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts

Year ended 31 August 2008

4. Share capital

Authorised share capital:

	2008	2007
	£	£
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2008		2007	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

5. Ultimate parent company

The ultimate parent company is Scarlet Group Limited.