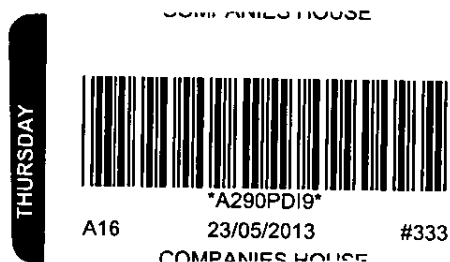


COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 4505521

CREMFIELDS LIMITED
UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
31 AUGUST 2012



CHALMERS & CO (SW) LIMITED

Chartered Accountants
Trading as Chalmers & Co
The Old Emporium
Bow Street
Langport
Somerset
TA10 9PQ

CREMFIELDS LIMITED
ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2012

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CREMFIELD'S LIMITED
ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31 AUGUST 2012

	Note	2012	2011
		£	£
FIXED ASSETS	2		
Intangible assets		-	-
Tangible assets		<u>46,699</u>	<u>40,360</u>
		46,699	40,360
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks		26,027	19,040
Debtors		21,988	5,487
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>134,713</u>	<u>76,882</u>
		182,728	101,409
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		<u>140,266</u>	<u>80,466</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>42,462</u>	<u>20,943</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		89,161	61,303
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year		31,383	21,164
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES		<u>283</u>	<u>23</u>
		<u>57,495</u>	<u>40,116</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called-up equity share capital	3	100	100
Profit and loss account		<u>57,395</u>	<u>40,016</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		<u>57,495</u>	<u>40,116</u>

The directors are 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 year by virtue of section 477, and that no member or members have requested an audit pursuant to section 476 of the Act

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for

- (i) ensuring that the company keeps adequate 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 year and of its profit or loss for the financial year in accordance with the requirements of section 393, 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

The Balance sheet continues on the following page
The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these abbreviated accounts

CREMFIELDS LIMITED

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET *(continued)*

31 AUGUST 2012

These abbreviated accounts were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on 16 May 2013, and are signed on their behalf by

MR A LOCKYER
Director

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'A Lockyer', written over a horizontal line.

Company Registration Number 4505521

CREMFIELD'S LIMITED
NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2012

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 year, exclusive of Value Added Tax

Amortisation

Amortisation 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

Patents - 50% straight line basis

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	- 20% reducing balance basis
Motor Vehicles	- 25% reducing balance basis
Equipment	- 20% reducing balance basis
Research & Development Prototype	- 50% straight line basis

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items

Hire purchase agreements

Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised and disclosed under tangible fixed assets at their fair value. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability and the interest is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis

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

CREMFIELD'S LIMITED
NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2012

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

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.

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

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.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

CREMFIELD'S LIMITED
NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2012

2. FIXED ASSETS

	Intangible Assets £	Tangible Assets £	Total £
COST			
At 1 September 2011	9,416	197,324	206,740
Additions	–	58,655	58,655
Disposals	–	(31,057)	(31,057)
At 31 August 2012	<u>9,416</u>	<u>224,922</u>	<u>234,338</u>
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 September 2011	9,416	156,964	166,380
Charge for year	–	29,023	29,023
On disposals	–	(7,764)	(7,764)
At 31 August 2012	<u>9,416</u>	<u>178,223</u>	<u>187,639</u>
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 August 2012	<u>–</u>	<u>46,699</u>	<u>46,699</u>
At 31 August 2011	<u>–</u>	<u>40,360</u>	<u>40,360</u>

3. SHARE CAPITAL**Authorised share capital:**

	2012 £	2011 £
100,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2012 No	£	2011 No	£
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>