

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 5800607

PRICE HOMES LIMITED
UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
30 APRIL 2012



EDWARDS VEEDER (OLDHAM) LLP

Chartered Accountants
Brunswick Square
Union Street
Oldham
OL1 1DE

PRICE HOMES LIMITED
ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2012

CONTENTS	PAGE
Abbreviated balance sheet	3
Notes to the abbreviated accounts	4

PRICE HOMES LIMITED
ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET *(continued)*

30 APRIL 2012

	Note	2012 £	2011 £
FIXED ASSETS	2		
Tangible assets		542	638
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks		13,045	-
Debtors		5,403	2,707
Cash at bank and in hand		332,185	1,372,761
		350,633	1,375,468
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		463,182	1,487,218
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>(112,549)</u>	<u>(111,750)</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>(112,007)</u>	<u>(111,112)</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called-up equity share capital	3	100,000	100,000
Profit and loss account		(212,007)	(211,112)
DEFICIT		<u>(112,007)</u>	<u>(111,112)</u>

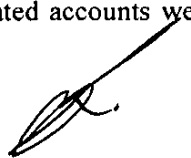
The director is satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the provisions of the Companies Act 2006 (the Act) relating to the audit of the financial statements for the year by virtue of section 477, and that no member or members have requested an audit pursuant to section 476 of the Act

The director acknowledges his responsibility for

- (i) ensuring that the company keeps 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

These abbreviated accounts were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 3 August 2012

A L PRICE 

Company Registration Number 5800607

The notes on pages 4 to 6 form part of these abbreviated accounts

PRICE HOMES LIMITED
NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 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 receivable for work done in the year, exclusive of VAT

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

Plant & Machinery	- 15% reducing balance
Motor Vehicles	- 25% reducing balance

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.

Finance lease agreements

Where the company enters into a lease which entails taking substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset, the lease is treated as a finance lease. The asset is recorded in the balance sheet as a tangible fixed asset and is depreciated in accordance with the above depreciation policies. Future instalments under such leases, net of finance charges, are included within creditors. Rentals payable are apportioned between the finance element, which is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis, and the capital element which reduces the outstanding obligation for future instalments.

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

PRICE HOMES LIMITED
NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 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 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 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.

PRICE HOMES LIMITED
NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2012

2. FIXED ASSETS

	Tangible Assets £
COST	
At 1 May 2011 and 30 April 2012	<u>943</u>
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 May 2011	305
Charge for year	<u>96</u>
At 30 April 2012	<u>401</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 30 April 2012	<u>542</u>
At 30 April 2011	<u>638</u>

3. SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2012		2011	
	No	£	No	£
100,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>