Registered Number 07202721

The Retreat Soham Limited

Abbreviated Accounts

31 March 2011

The Retreat Soham Limited **Registered Number 07202721**

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2011

	Notes	2011	
		£	£
Fixed assets	2		
Tangible			235
			235
Current assets			
Stocks		3,111	
Cash at bank and in hand		9,729	
Total current assets		12,840	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(12,498)	
Net current assets (liabilities)			342
Total assets less current liabilities			577
Provisions for liabilities			(49)
Total net assets (liabilities)			528
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	4		1
Profit and loss account			527
Shareholders funds			528

a. For the year ending 31 March 2011 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.
b. The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
c. The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
d. These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Approved by the board on 07 September 2011

And signed on their behalf by:
Ms S J Wood, Director

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1068 of the Companies Act 2006.

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts

For the year ending 31 March 2011

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 period. 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.

Stocks

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

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. 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.

Fixed Assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

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.

Depreciation

Depreciation has been provided at the following rates in order to write off the assets over their estimated useful lives.

Fixtures & Fittings	15% reducing balance
Equipment	25% reducing balance

2 **Fixed Assets**

		Tangible Assets	Total
Cost or valuation		**£**	**£**
Additions	-	300	300
At 31 March 2011	-	300	300
Depreciation			
Charge for year	-	65	65
At 31 March 2011	-	65	65
Net Book Value			
At 31 March 2011		235	235

3 **Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

4 **Share capital**

	2011
	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid:	
1 Ordinary of £1 each	1

Ordinary shares issued in the year:

1 Ordinary A of £1 each were issued in the year with a nominal value of £1, for a consideration of £1

During the period one Ordinary share of £1 was issued at par.