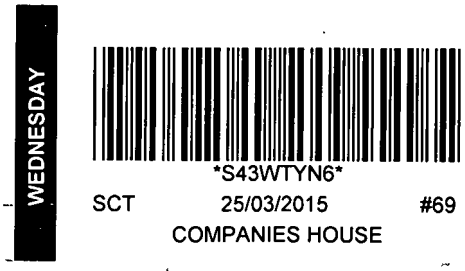
COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER SC321813

Ristol Limited

Unaudited Abbreviated Accounts

For the Year Ended

30 June 2014



THE A9 PARTNERSHIP LIMITED
Chartered Accountants
57-59 High Street
Dunblane
Perthshire
FK15 0EE

Ristol Limited

Abbreviated Accounts

Year Ended 30 June 2014

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Ristol Limited

Abbreviated Balance Sheet

30 June 2014

	Note	2014 £	£	2013 £
FIXED ASSETS	2			
Tangible assets			-	4,314
CURRENT ASSETS				
Stocks		9,589		537,251
Debtors		252,646		183,780
Cash at bank and in hand		9		774
		262,244		721,805
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	3	2,197,913		2,588,092
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(1,935,669)	(1,866,287)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			(1,935,669)	(1,861,973)
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year			101,442	153,711
			(2,037,111)	(2,015,684)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Called-up equity share capital	4		20,000	20,000
Profit and loss account			(2,057,111)	(2,035,684)
DEFICIT			(2,037,111)	(2,015,684)

For the year ended 30 June 2014 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

These abbreviated accounts were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on 18 March 2015, and are signed on their behalf by:

X

Mark Richardson
Director

Company Registration Number: SC321813

Ristol Limited

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts

Year Ended 30 June 2014

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).

Going Concern

At 30 June 2014, the balance sheet showed a net deficit of £2,037,111 (2013 - £2,015,684). The directors have provided assurances of their continued support for the company.

Terms and facilities agreed with lenders indicate that the company's lenders are prepared to support the company, and the additional loans and guarantees made by Tulliemet Ltd, a company of which James and Simon Troughton are directors, has enabled the company to reduce its bank borrowings significantly.

Therefore, the financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which assumes that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. On this basis, the directors consider that it is appropriate for the financial statements to be prepared on the going concern basis.

Turnover

For consultancy income, the turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of VAT, with an adjustment made for work which had been performed but not invoiced at the balance sheet date. For house sales income, the turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents sales for which transactions have been concluded in the year.

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	-	15% reducing balance
Office Equipment	-	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.

Interest costs of £Nil (2013 - £63,034) were classified as additions to work in progress.

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.

Ristol Limited

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts

Year Ended 30 June 2014

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

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; provision is made for deferred tax that would arise on remittance of the retained earnings of overseas subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, dividends have been accrued as receivable; 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 a discounted/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.

2. FIXED ASSETS

	Tangible Assets £
COST	
At 1 July 2013	20,355
Disposals	(20,355)
At 30 June 2014	-
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 July 2013	16,041
On disposals	(16,041)
At 30 June 2014	-
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 30 June 2014	-
At 30 June 2013	4,314

Ristol Limited

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts

Year Ended 30 June 2014

3. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

The following liabilities disclosed under creditors falling due within one year are secured by the company:

	2014	2013
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	554,294	1,151,843

4. SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2014		2013	
	No	**£**	No	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000