COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER SC287396

E. J. & J. C. ARROWSMITH LIMITED

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 MARCH 2008

WILLIAMSON & DUNN
Chartered Accountants
3 West Craibstone Street
Aberdeen
AB11 6YW

E. J. & J. C. ARROWSMITH LIMITED

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2008

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E. J. & J. C. ARROWSMITH LIMITED

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31 MARCH 2008

	Note	2008 £	2008 £	2007 £	2007 £
FIXED ASSETS	**2**				
Tangible assets			**548,440**		318,993
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors		**5,859**		9,861	
Cash at bank and in hand		**1,235**		1,108	
		7,094		10,969	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		**419,247**		423,849	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			**(412,153)**		(412,880)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			**136,287**		(93,887)
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year			**13,643**		-
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			**11,756**		-
			110,888		(93,887)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called-up equity share capital	**3**		**100**		100
Profit and loss account			**110,788**		(93,987)
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS/(DEFICIT)			**110,888**		(93,887)

The Balance sheet continues on the following page.

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

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the provisions of the Companies Act 1985 (the Act) relating to the audit of the financial statements for the year by virtue of section 249A(1), and that no member or members have requested an audit pursuant to section 249B(2) of the Act.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

(i) ensuring that the company keeps proper accounting records which comply with section 221 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 226, 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 VII of the Companies Act 1985.

These abbreviated accounts were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on 9-1-09, and are signed on their behalf by:

E J Arrowsmith

MR E J ARROWSMITH

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

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 January 2007).

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year.

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
Fixtures & Fittings	-	10% reducing balance
Motor Vehicles	-	25% reducing balance

No depreciation is provided on freehold property as the directors consider property to have an indefinite life and as a consequence any depreciation strictly chargeable would be insignificant.

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.

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.

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;

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.

Going concern basis of accounting

The accounts have been prepared using the going concern basis of accounting, despite the balance sheet showing an overdrawn position. The directors consider this appropriate as the company continues to trade after the year end with continued bank support.

2. FIXED ASSETS

	Tangible Assets £
COST	
At 1 April 2007	**325,635**
Additions	**251,074**
At 31 March 2008	**576,709**
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 April 2007	**6,642**
Charge for year	**21,627**
At 31 March 2008	**28,269**
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 March 2008	**548,440**
At 31 March 2007	318,993

3. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised share capital:

	2008 £	2007 £
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	**1,000**	1,000

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2008 No	**£**	2007 No	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	**100**	**100**	100	100