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#### **COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 374953**

# THE LARMAR ENGINEERING COMPANY LIMITED UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR 31st MARCH 2008

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# **EDMUND CARR LLP**

Chartered Accountants
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CM2 0AW

# THE LARMAR ENGINEERING COMPANY LIMITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

# YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2008

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# **ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET**

#### 31st MARCH 2008

		2008		2007	
	Note	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	2				
Tangible assets			607,220		609,363
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		54,334		52,029	
Debtors		379,832		419,095	
Cash at bank and in hand		590,933		546,027	
		1,025,099		1,017,151	a a
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due					•
within one year		382,771		385,414	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			642,328		631,737
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT			<del></del>		
LIABILITIES			1,249,548		1,241,100
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			20,800		20,800
			1,228,748		1,220,300

The Balance sheet continues on the following page.

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

#### ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET (continued)

#### 31st MARCH 2008

	2008	2007
Note	£	£
3	4,620	4,620
	245,000	245,000
	433	433
	978,695	970,247
	1,228,748	1,220,300
		Note £  3 4,620 245,000 433 978,695

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

- (1) ensuring that the company keeps proper accounting records which comply with section 221 of the Act, and
- (11) 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  $18^{-9-2008}$ , and are signed on their behalf by:

1900 0000

MR K J LARCOMBE

MR MJ LARCOMBE

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

#### NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

#### YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2008

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### **Basis of accounting**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of certain fixed assets, 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

Freehold Property - 1% straight line
Plant & Machinery - 10% straight line
Office Furniture & Equipment - 20% straight line
Motor Vehicles - 20% straight line

#### **Investment properties**

Investment properties are shown at their open market value. The surplus or deficit arising from the annual revaluation is transferred to the investment revaluation reserve unless a deficit, or its reversal, on an individual investment property is expected to be permanent, in which case it is recognised in the profit and loss account for the year.

This is in accordance with the FRSSE which, unlike Schedule 4 to the Companies Act 1985, does not require depreciation of investment properties. Investment properties are held for their investment potential and not for use by the company and so their current value is of prime importance. The departure from the provisions of the Act is required in order to give a true and fair view.

#### Stocks

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

#### NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

#### YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2008

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### **Pension costs**

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The annual contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account.

#### 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.

#### Long term contracts

Long term contracts are dealt with in accordance with SSAP(9) revised. Turnover attributable to each contract is assessed on the basis of the stage of completion of each individual contract. Where the recorded turnover is in excess of payments on account made to date, this excess is shown under debtors as 'amounts recoverable on contracts'. Where payments on account exceed recorded turnover the excess is shown under creditors. Provision is made for any foreseeable losses at the balance sheet date.

# **NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS**

# YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2008

#### 2. FIXED ASSETS

	Tangible Assets £
COST OR VALUATION	
At 1st April 2007	1,237,222
Additions	63,378
Disposals	(28,381)
At 31st March 2008	1,272,219
DEPRECIATION	
At 1st April 2007	627,859
Charge for year	65,521
On disposals	(28,381)
At 31st March 2008	664,999
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31st March 2008	607,220
At 31st March 2007	609,363

The freehold investment property is valued at the year end at its open market value by the directors

# 3. SHARE CAPITAL

# Authorised share capital:

5,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each		£ 5,000		£ 5,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
	2008 200		2007	7
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	4,620	4,620	4,620	4,620

2008

2007