A B LITTLE & CO (STUBSHAW CROSS) LIMITED UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2015

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A08 18/05/2016 #432
COMPANIES HOUSE

TOPPING PARTNERSHIP

Chartered Accountants
40 Church Street
Leigh
Lancashire
WN7 1BB

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2015

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ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31 OCTOBER 2015

		2015		2014	
	Note	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	1				
Tangible assets			473,532		377,702
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		20,000		20,000	
Debtors		2,128,241		179,155	
Cash at bank and in hand		690,558		2,283,463	
		2,838,799		2,482,618	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due with	ıin	_,,		_,,	
one year		433,530		255,574	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			2,405,269	-	2,227,044
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT					
LIABILITIES			2,878,801		2,604,746
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			66,175		39,925
		•	<u>-</u>		
			2,812,626		2,564,821
CARTAL AND DESERVES					
CAPITAL AND RESERVES	2		100		100
Called up equity share capital Profit and loss account	2		2,812,526		2,564,721
			2,012,520		2,304,721
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			2,812,626		2,564,821

The Balance sheet continues on the following page.

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

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET (continued)

31 OCTOBER 2015

For the year ended 31 October 2015 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 16.5.1.6..., and are signed on their behalf by:

Mr J Little Director

Company Registration Number: 00847076

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

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2015

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

Turnover represents sales invoices (exclusive of vat) raised in the year. A sales invoice is raised at the end of the week in which the work was done.

Fixed assets

The cost of tangible fixed assets includes expenditure incurred in bringing the assets into working condition for their intended use. 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:

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

Investment properties

In accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities, no depreciation is provided in respect of the freehold property that is classified as an investment property. This represents a departure from the Companies Act which requires all properties to be depreciated. This property is held for investment and the directors consider that to depreciate it would not give a true and fair view. The property is included in the balance sheet at cost as the directors believe that this is not materially different from the open market value.

Stocks

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

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.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2015

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.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2015

1. FIXED ASSETS

2.

			Tang	gible Assets
COST				
At 1 November 2014				1,099,133
Additions				238,551
Disposals				(76,237)
At 31 October 2015				1,261,447
DEPRECIATION				
At 1 November 2014				721,431
Charge for year				125,959
On disposals				(59,475)
At 31 October 2015				787,915
NET BOOK VALUE				
At 31 October 2015		·		473,532
At 31 October 2014				377,702
SHARE CAPITAL				
Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
	2015		2014	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	100	100
		_		_

3. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of AB Little Holdings Ltd, a company incorporated in England and Wales. AB Little Holdings Ltd hold all the share capital of AB Little (StubshawCross) Ltd.

AB Little (Stubshaw Cross) Ltd is deemed to be under the control of its directors at the balance sheet date.