# **COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 06631622**

# C J PLUMBING & HEATING (MIDLANDS) LIMITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS 31 JULY 2016

**COTTERELL & CO** 

Chartered Accountants
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TUESDAY



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16/05/2017 COMPANIES HOUSE

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## **ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET**

31 July 2016

	2016			2015	
	Note	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS Tangible assets	2		7,906		10,538
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors		2,558		3,658	
Cash at bank and in hand		226			
	*** *	2,784		3,658	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due one year	within	5,889		4,454	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(3,105)		(796)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			4,801		9,742
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due	after		4.040		7.045
more than one year			4,240		7,345
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			1,581		1,054
			(1,020)		1,343
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up equity share capital	4		100		100
Profit and loss account			(1,120)		1,243
(DEFICIT)/SHAREHOLDERS' FUNI	DS		(1,020)		1,343

For the year ended 31 July 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

# Director's 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 director acknowledges his 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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on

Mr D D Cashmore-Jones

Company Registration Number: 06631622

The notes on pages 2 to 4 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

#### **NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS**

## Year ended 31 July 2016

#### 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 2015).

#### Going concern basis of accounting

At the balance sheet date, the company's liabilities exceeded its assets. The company is still operating at the date of signing these accounts and the director has confirmed he would be in a position to settle the amount advanced to him from the company and provide further financial support as required for twelve months from the date of signing these accounts. On this basis, the director considers it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

#### **Turnover**

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

In respect of 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 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:

Fixtures & Fittings - 15% Reducing balance Motor Vehicles - 25% Reducing balance

Equipment - 25% Straight line

# 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.

#### **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.

## NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

## Year ended 31 July 2016

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the director considers 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 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.

#### 2. FIXED ASSETS

	Tangible Assets £
COST At 1 August 2015 and 31 July 2016	14,955
DEPRECIATION At 1 August 2015	A A17
At 1 August 2015 Charge for year	4,417 2,632
At 31 July 2016.	7,049
NET BOOK VALUE At 31 July 2016	7,906
At 31 July 2015	10,538

#### 3. ADVANCES, CREDITS AND GUARANTEES WITH THE DIRECTOR

At 1 August 2015 the company had made an advance of £2,107 to the director. A further £21,722 was advanced during the year with repayments being made against these advances totalling £22,568, resulting in an advance to the director of £1,261 at 31 July 2016. The maximum advance during the year was £8,007. No interest was paid on the advances by the director.

#### 4. SHARE CAPITAL

# Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2016		2015	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100

## NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

Year ended 31 July 2016

#### 5. GOING CONCERN

As at 31 July 2016 the company's liabilities exceeded its assets. Since the year end, trading has improved and pressure on the company's net assets position has reduced. This accompanied by the director's assertion that he would be in a position to settle his advance and provide further financial support to the company if required, leads the director to the view that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.