# **COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 7125070**

# A & I GROUNDWORK AND BRICKWORK LIMITED UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS 31 JANUARY 2015



# ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

# YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2015

CONTENTS	PAGE
Abbreviated balance sheet	1
Notes to the abbreviated accounts	3

# ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

# 31 JANUARY 2015

		2015		
	Note	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	2			
Tangible assets			5,456	3,036
CURRENT ASSETS				
Debtors		17,939		12,136
Cash at bank and in hand		15,029		21,368
		32,968		33,504
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within	one year	13,015		16,431
•			10.053	17,073
NET CURRENT ASSETS			19,953	17,073
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABI	ILITIES		25,409	20,109
PROVINCY ON CORD I A A DAY AMERICA			1.001	607
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			1,091	607
			24,318	19,502
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Called-up equity share capital	3		1	1
Profit and loss account			24,317	19,501
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			24,318	19,502

The Balance sheet continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 3 to 4 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

#### ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET (continued)

### **31 JANUARY 2015**

For the year ended 31 January 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.

a Bral

Mr A Brabin
Director

Company Registration Number: 7125070

#### NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

#### YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2015

#### 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).

#### **Turnover**

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

#### 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

20% 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.

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.

#### NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

#### YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2015

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 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.

#### 2. FIXED ASSETS

3.

				Tangible Assets £
COST At 1 February 2014 Additions				4,981 5,179
Disposals				(2,150)
At 31 January 2015				8,010
DEPRECIATION At 1 February 2014				1,945
Charge for year	,			1,943
On disposals				(1,389)
At 31 January 2015				2,554
NET BOOK VALUE At 31 January 2015				5,456
At 31 January 2014				3,036
SHARE CAPITAL				
Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
	2015 No	£	2014 No	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	_1	_1	_1	1