

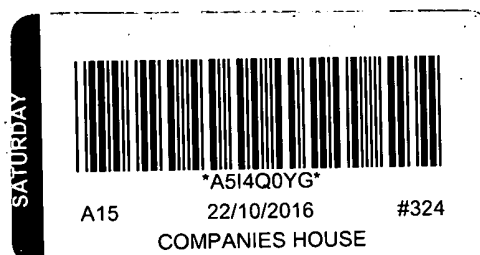
Company registration number 03520351

Sutplant Limited

Unaudited abbreviated financial statements

for

30th April 2016



Abbreviated financial statements
for the year ended 30th April 2016

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Abbreviated balance sheet
as at 30th April 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Fixed assets	2		
Tangible assets		1,089,150	1,089,745
Current assets			
Debtors		12,252	29,102
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>390,086</u>	<u>279,303</u>
		402,338	308,405
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	3	<u>(987,086)</u>	<u>(989,401)</u>
Net current liabilities		(584,748)	(680,996)
Total assets less current liabilities		504,402	408,749
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	4	(18,418)	(4,608)
Provisions for liabilities		(71,300)	(69,500)
		<u>414,684</u>	<u>334,641</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called-up equity share capital	5	2	2
Revaluation reserve		51,066	51,066
Profit and loss account		<u>363,616</u>	<u>283,573</u>
Shareholder's funds		414,684	334,641

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)*
as at 30th April 2016

For the year ended 30th April 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 member has 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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

These abbreviated financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 27th September 2016.



D Sutcliffe

Company Registration Number: 03520351

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

**Abbreviated balance sheet
as at 30th April 2016**

	Note	2016 £	£	2015 £	£
Fixed assets	2				
Tangible assets			1,089,150		1,089,745
Current assets					
Debtors		12,252		29,102	
Cash at bank and in hand		390,086		279,303	
		<u>402,338</u>		<u>308,405</u>	
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	3	<u>(987,086)</u>		<u>(989,401)</u>	
Net current liabilities			<u>(584,748)</u>		<u>(680,996)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>504,402</u>		<u>408,749</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	4		(18,418)		(4,608)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(71,300)</u>		<u>(69,500)</u>
			<u>414,684</u>		<u>334,641</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called-up equity share capital	5		2		2
Revaluation reserve			51,066		51,066
Profit and loss account			<u>363,616</u>		<u>283,573</u>
Shareholder's funds			<u>414,684</u>		<u>334,641</u>

The Balance sheet continues on the following page.
The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

Notes to the abbreviated financial statements

for the year ended 30th April 2016

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 2015).

Turnover

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

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	-	10% reducing balance
Fixtures & Fittings	-	15% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25% reducing balance

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 in the year.

This is in accordance with the FRSSE which, unlike Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006, 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.

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:

Notes to the abbreviated financial statements

for the year ended 30th April 2016

1. Accounting policies *(continued)*

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 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.

2. Fixed assets

	Tangible Assets £
Cost or valuation	
At 1st May 2015	1,366,337
Additions	75,575
Disposals	(11,015)
At 30th April 2016	<u><u>1,430,897</u></u>
Depreciation	
At 1st May 2015	276,592
Charge for year	70,669
On disposals	(5,514)
At 30th April 2016	<u><u>341,747</u></u>
Net book value	
At 30th April 2016	<u><u>1,089,150</u></u>
At 30th April 2015	<u>1,089,745</u>

The director considers that the open market value of the freehold investment properties held for investment at 30 April 2016, was £613,208 (2015 - £613,208), which includes 6 North Street with a value in the accounts of £305,708, Cobble Cottage with a value in the accounts of £192,500, and 33 Westmorland street with a value in the accounts of £115,000.

3. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

The following liabilities disclosed under creditors falling due within one year are secured by the company:

	2016 £	2015 £
Hire purchase agreements	<u><u>16,211</u></u>	<u><u>13,977</u></u>

Notes to the abbreviated financial statements
for the year ended 30th April 2016

4. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

The following liabilities disclosed under creditors falling due after more than one year are secured by the company:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Hire purchase agreements	<u>18,418</u>	<u>4,608</u>

5. Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2016		2015
	No	£	No
		£	
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

6. Ultimate parent company

The ultimate parent undertaking is Sutplant Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales which is under the control of D Sutcliffe.