

Registered Number 04687594

BAINBRIDGE BROTHERS LIMITED

Abbreviated Accounts

31 March 2013

Abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2013

	Notes	2013	2012
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	2	327,246	192,336
		<u>327,246</u>	<u>192,336</u>
Current assets			
Debtors		292,226	167,297
Cash at bank and in hand		45,013	10,144
		<u>337,239</u>	<u>177,441</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(366,954)	(198,769)
Net current assets (liabilities)		<u>(29,715)</u>	<u>(21,328)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>297,531</u>	<u>171,008</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		(24,969)	(23,800)
Provisions for liabilities		(35,315)	(25,452)
Total net assets (liabilities)		<u>237,247</u>	<u>121,756</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	3	1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		236,247	120,756
Shareholders' funds		<u>237,247</u>	<u>121,756</u>

- For the year ending 31 March 2013 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.
- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Approved by the Board on 29 October 2013

And signed on their behalf by:

Mr Matthew Bainbridge, Director

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the period ended 31 March 2013**1 Accounting Policies****Basis of measurement and preparation of accounts**

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities effective April 2008.

Turnover policy

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.

Tangible assets depreciation policy

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 - 25% Reducing balance

Motor Vehicles - 25% Reducing balance

Office Equipment - 25% Reducing balance

Other accounting policies

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.

Finance lease agreements

Where the company enters into a lease which entails taking substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset, the lease is treated as a finance lease. The asset is recorded in the balance sheet as a tangible fixed asset and is depreciated in accordance with the above depreciation policies. Future instalments under such leases, net of finance charges, are included within creditors. Rentals payable are apportioned between the finance element, which is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis, and the capital element which reduces the outstanding obligation for future instalments.

Operating lease agreements

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

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.

2 Tangible fixed assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2012	499,651
Additions	199,296
Disposals	-
Revaluations	-
Transfers	-
At 31 March 2013	<u>698,947</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2012	307,315
Charge for the year	64,386
On disposals	-
At 31 March 2013	<u>371,701</u>
Net book values	
At 31 March 2013	<u>327,246</u>
At 31 March 2012	<u>192,336</u>

3 **Called Up Share Capital**

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	<i>2013</i>	<i>2012</i>
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000

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