

Registered Number 09501455

SMITH & LEGGETT CONSTRUCTION LTD

Abbreviated Accounts

31 March 2016

Abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2016

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2016</i>
		£
Current assets		
Cash at bank and in hand		2,510
		<u>2,510</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(5,374)
Net current assets (liabilities)		<u>(2,864)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(2,864)</u>
Total net assets (liabilities)		<u>(2,864)</u>
Capital and reserves		
Called up share capital		1
Profit and loss account		(2,865)
Shareholders' funds		<u>(2,864)</u>

- For the year ending 31 March 2016 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 19 December 2016

And signed on their behalf by:

Martyn R Smith, Director

Julie A Leggett, Director

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the period ended 31 March 2016**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 January 2015).

Turnover policy

Turnover comprises the invoiced value of goods and services supplied by the company, net of Value Added Tax and trade discounts.

Other accounting policies

Deferred taxation:

The charge for taxation takes into account taxation deferred as a result of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. In general, deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date. However, 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 taxation is measured on a non-discounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and the law enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

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