# ANTHILL PLANT HIRE LTD UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS 30TH APRIL 2016

STEPHENSON SMART Chartered Accountants 22-26 King Street King's Lynn Norfolk PE30 1HJ



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# ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

# YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL 2016

CONTENTS	PAGES
Abbreviated balance sheet	1 to 2
Notes to the abbreviated accounts	3 to 5

# ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

# **30TH APRIL 2016**

		2010	2015 <sup>-</sup>	
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets Tangible assets	2		1,687,374	2,015,955
Current assets Stocks Debtors Cash at bank and in hand		65,000 568,045 6,807		287,718 13,509
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		639,852 1,504,639		301,227 1,250,174
Net current liabilities			(864,787)	(948,947)
Total assets less current liabilities		·.	822,587	1,067,008
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than on year	e		694,587 128,000	972,880
Capital and reserves Called up equity share capital Profit and loss account Shareholders' funds	3		400,100 (272,100) 128,000	400,100 (305,972) 94,128

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)

## **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.

## 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.

These abbreviated accounts were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on 13th July 2016, and are signed on their behalf by:

Mr A K S Venni

Company Registration Number: 08045048

# NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

#### YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL 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).

#### Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents the amounts invoiced and accrued relating to goods and services supplied during the year, net of Value Added Tax, and also includes work in progress.

#### **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

15% reducing balance basis on 70% of cost

Motor Vehicles

25% reducing balance basis

Equipment

25% reducing balance basis

#### Work in progress

Work in progress is valued on the basis of direct costs plus attributable overheads based on normal level of activity. Profit is recognised in proportion to the contract work completed. Immediate provision is made for foreseeable losses.

## 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.

## NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

## YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL 2016

#### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

## 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 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.

# NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

# YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL 2016

2.	Fixed assets				
					Tangible Assets £
	Cost At 1st May 2015 Additions Disposals				2,160,535 45,417 (171,800)
	At 30th April 2016	•			2,034,152
	Depreciation At 1st May 2015 Charge for year On disposals				144,580 211,942 (9,744)
	At 30th April 2016				346,778
	Net book value At 30th April 2016		·		1,687,374
	At 30th April 2015				2,015,955
3.	Share capital				
	Allotted, called up and fully paid:			•	
		2016 No.	. £	2015 <i>No</i> .	£
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	400,100	400,100	400,100	400,100