

Company Registration No. 07017798 (England and Wales)

Crawshaw Bailey Industries Ltd

Unaudited Abbreviated Financial Statements

For The Year Ended 31 December 2015

Crawshaw Bailey Industries Ltd

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Crawshaw Bailey Industries Ltd

Abbreviated Balance Sheet

As At 31 December 2015

	Notes	2015 £	£	2014 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	2		2,930,384		2,582,150
Current assets					
Debtors		78,885		46,199	
Cash at bank and in hand		16,769		2,651	
		<u>95,654</u>		<u>48,850</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		<u>(487,401)</u>		<u>(392,934)</u>	
Net current liabilities			(391,747)		(344,084)
Total assets less current liabilities			2,538,637		2,238,066
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	3		(625,849)		(441,062)
			<u>1,912,788</u>		<u>1,797,004</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	4		10,000		10,000
Revaluation reserve			1,897,109		1,828,027
Profit and loss account			5,679		(41,023)
Shareholders' funds			<u>1,912,788</u>		<u>1,797,004</u>

For the financial year ended 31 December 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 financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These abbreviated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

Approved by the Board for issue on 31 October 2016

Mr P L Whatley
Director

Company Registration No. 07017798

Crawshaw Bailey Industries Ltd

Notes To The Abbreviated Accounts For The Year Ended 31 December 2015

1 Accounting policies

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention modified to include the revaluation of freehold land and buildings and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2015).

1.2 Compliance with accounting standards

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), which have been applied consistently (except as otherwise stated).

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts.

Turnover is recognised when goods are physically delivered to the customer and the value of services provided under contracts to the extent that there is a right to consideration and is recorded at the value of the consideration due.

Where a contract has only been partially completed at the balance sheet date turnover represents the value of the services provided to the date based on a proportion of the total expected consideration at completion. Where payments are received from customers in advance of services provided, the amounts are recorded as Deferred Income and included as part of Creditors due within one year.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets include investment properties professionally valued by Chartered Surveyors on an existing use open market value basis. Other tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery	25% reducing balance
Computer equipment	25% reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

Investment properties are included in the balance sheet at their open market value. Depreciation is provided only on those investment properties which are leasehold and where the unexpired lease term is less than 20 years.

Although this accounting policy is in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008), it is a departure from the general requirement of the Companies Act 2006 for all tangible assets to be depreciated. In the opinion of the directors compliance with the standard is necessary for the financial statements to give a true and fair view. Depreciation or amortisation is only one of many factors reflected in the annual valuation and the amount of this which might otherwise have been charged cannot be separately identified or quantified.

Crawshaw Bailey Industries Ltd

Notes To The Abbreviated Accounts (Continued) For The Year Ended 31 December 2015

2 Fixed assets

	Tangible assets
	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2015	2,591,184
Additions	343,309
Revaluation	69,082
Disposals	(26,269)
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At 31 December 2015	2,977,306
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Depreciation	
At 1 January 2015	9,034
Charge for the year	37,888
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At 31 December 2015	46,922
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Net book value	
At 31 December 2015	2,930,384
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At 31 December 2014	2,582,150
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3 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

The aggregate amount of creditors for which security has been given amounted to £630,252 (2014 - £441,062).

4 Share capital

	2015	2014
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
10,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	10,000	10,000
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