# PLANETREE PROPERTIES LIMITED UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2015

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16/06/2016 COMPANIES HOUSE #19

# ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

# **31 OCTOBER 2015**

		2015		2014	
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets	2				
Tangible assets	_		35,901		57,452
Investments			889,787		889,787
			925,688		947,239
			,20,000		<b>,</b>
Current assets				0.000	
Debtors		21,124		8,099	
Cash at bank and in hand		73,623		65,813	•
		94,747		73,912	
Creditors: amounts falling due within	n one				
year		44,128		40,639	
N7 .	•		50.610		22 272
Net current assets			50,619		33,273
Total assets less current liabilities			976,307		980,512
Creditors: amounts falling due after	more				
than one year			920,000		950,000
			·		
			56,307		30,512
Capital and reserves					
Called up equity share capital	4		144		144
Other reserves			49		49
Profit and loss account			56,114		30,319
			<u></u>		
Shareholders' funds			56,307		30,512

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)

#### **31 OCTOBER 2015**

For the year ended 31 October 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 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.

Mr D.C.Sidi, Director

Dated:

1. 1.

Company Registration Number: 1150879

#### NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

#### YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2015

#### 1. Accounting policies

## (a) 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).

Any changes in accounting policy resulting from the implementation of new accounting standards, which have a material effect on the accounts, are disclosed separately within the relevant note to the accounts.

#### (b) Turnover

Turnover represents rents receivable for the year.

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.

#### (c) Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

## (d) 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:

Fixtures & Fittings

15% straight line

Assets which have been written off in full have been treated as if sold for nil value during the year.

In the opinion of the directors, no useful purpose would be served by depreciating the company's investment in long leasehold property. Therefore depreciation is not provided on these properties in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008) since they are held for investment purposes. This is a departure from the statutory requirement of the Companies Act 2006, which requires all properties to be depreciated. Depreciation is only one of many factors reflected in the annual valuation and the amount which might otherwise have been shown cannot be separately identified or quantified.

#### (e) Investment properties

Investment properties are included in the Balance Sheet either at cost or at their open market values based upon the directors' valuations. As the properties were purchased during the previous year, the directors consider that the cost of these reflects their current market value.

In respect of properties stated at open market value, changes in the value of investment properties retained at the Balance Sheet date are accounted for through revaluation reserve. where they arise, deficits in excess of prior revaluation surpluses on the same property are to be charged to revaluation reserve, if the fall in value is expected to be temporary. On disposal of an investment property, the cumulative revaluation surpluses relating to that property are transferred from the revaluation reserve to the profit & loss account in the year of disposal.

## (f) 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.

#### NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

#### YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2015

## 1. Accounting policies (continued)

## (g) 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.

## (h) 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.

## (i) 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.

#### (i) 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.

# NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

# YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2015

4. Placu assets	2.	Fixed	assets
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	Tangible Assets	Investments £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 November 2014 and 31 October 2015	152,018	889,787	1,041,805
Depreciation			
At 1 November 2014	94,566	-	94,566
Charge for year	21,551	_	21,551
At 31 October 2015	116,117	_	116,117
Net book value			
At 31 October 2015	35,901	889,787	925,688
At 31 October 2014	57,452	889,787	947,239

# 3. Transactions with the directors

There were no transactions with the directors during the year, which need to be reflected in these financial statements.

# 4. Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2015		2014	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £0.01 each	14,410	144	14,410	144