Company Registration No. 00631024 (England and Wales)	
ABBEY BARN PROPERTIES LIMITED	
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
FOR THE YEAR ENDED	
5 APRIL 2017	
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	
Abbey House	
Hickleys Court	
South Street	
Farnham	
Surrey	
GU9 7QQ	

CONTENTS

	Page
Company information	1
Balance sheet	2 - 3
Notes to the financial statements	4 - 8

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Mrs C. A. Cain

Mrs J. D. Guiver (Appointed 2 August 2017)

Secretary Mrs C. A. Cain

Company number 00631024

Registered office Abbey House

Hickleys Court South Street Farnham Surrey GU9 7QQ

Accountants Taylorcocks Farnham

Abbey House Hickleys Court South Street Farnham Surrey GU9 7QQ

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 5 APRIL 2017

		201	.7	201	6
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investment properties	3		375,000		665,000
Current assets					
Cash at bank and in hand		1,755,511		1,080,792	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one	4				
year		(125,927)		(30,698)	
Net current assets			1,629,584		1,050,094
Total assets less current liabilities			2,004,584		1,715,094
Provisions for liabilities			(34,536)		(48,853
Net assets			1,970,048		1,666,241
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	5		1,000		1,000
Revaluation reserve			35 1,890		633,141
Profit and loss reserves			1,617,158		1,032,100
Total equity			1,970,048		1,666,241

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 5 APRIL 2017

For the financial year ended 5 April 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 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 financial statements.

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.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 19 September 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mrs J. D. Guiver

Director

Company Registration No. 00631024

The notes on pages 4 to 8 form part of these financial statements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Abbey Barn Properties Limited (00631024) is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Abbey House, Hickleys Court, South Street, Farnham, Surrey, GU9 7QQ.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 5 April 2017 are the first financial statements of Abbey Barn Properties Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 6 April 2015. An explanation of how transition to FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 7.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts invoiced during the year.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.3 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2017

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.5 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

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 company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.6 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.7 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

2017

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.8 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2016 - 2).

3 Investment property

	£
Fair value	
At 6 April 2016	665,000
Disposals	(290,000)
At 5 April 2017	375,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2017

3 Investment property (Continued)

Investment property comprises a commercial premises. The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out at 5th April 2011 by David Longmore, Chartered Surveyor, who is not connected with the company. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

		2017	2016
		£	£
	Corporation tax	85,887	4,942
	Other taxation and social security	700	1,416
	Other creditors	39,340	24,340
		125,927	30,698
5	Called up share capital		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000

6 Controlling party

During the current and previous year, the company was under the control of the directors by virtue of their majority shareholding.

7 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

Reconciliation of equity

	6 April		5 April	
		2015	2016	
	Notes	£	£	
Equity as reported under previous UK GAAP		1,695,324	1,715,094	
Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102:				
Deferred tax		(50,133)	(48,853)	
Equity reported under FRS 102		1,645,191	1,666,241	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2017

Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102 (Continued) Reconciliation of profit for the financial period 2016 Notes Profit as reported under previous UK GAAP 19,770 Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102: Deferred tax 1,280

Notes to reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

Profit reported under FRS 102

Reconciliations and descriptions of the effect of the transition to FRS 102 on; (i) equity at the date of transition to FRS 102; (ii) equity at the end of the comparative period; and (iii) profit or loss for the comparative period reported under previous UK GAAP are disclosed above.

21,050

The company is now required to recognise a deferred tax liability on the revaluation of the freehold property.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.