ABBEYCOVE LIMITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2015

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ABBEYCOVE LIMITED

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ABBEYCOVE LIMITED

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2015

	Notes	2015 £	2014 £
Fixed assets			
Investments	2	50	50
Current assets			
Debtors		224,542	224,542
Cash at bank and in hand		5,734	5,734
.•		230,276	230,276
Creditors: amounts falling due with	in		
one year		(55,620) ————	(55,620)
Net current assets		174,656	174,656
Total assets less current liabilities		174,706	174,706
			
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	3	100	100
Profit and loss account		174,606	174,606
Shareholders' funds		174,706	174,706

Audit exemption statement

For the financial year ended 30 April 2015 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 480 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to dormant companies.

Director's 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 director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 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 and authorised for issue on ...2.a.l.l.\.\.\b.....

B Girdlestone

Director

Company Registration No. 02250165

ABBEYCOVE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2015

1 Accounting policies

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

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 Investments

In accordance with SSAP 19, the investment property is revalued annually and the surplus or deficit is transferred to the revaluation reserve. No depreciation is provided. The Companies Act 1985 required all properties to be depreciated. This requirement conflicts with the generally accepted accounting principles set out in SSAP 12. The director considers that because this property is held for investment potential, to depreciate would not give a true and fair view. If this departure from the Act had not been made, the amount of depreciation cannot be quantified because 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.

1.4 Deferred taxation

In accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 19 'Accounting for deferred tax', deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date. Provision is made at the rates expected to apply when the timing differences reverse.

Timing differences are differences between the Company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in taxable profits in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

2 Fixed assets

100 Ordinary shares of £1 each

3

	Inv	vestments £
Cost At 1 May 2014 & at 30 April 2015		50
At 30 April 2014		50
Share capital	2015	2014
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		

100

100