Unaudited Abbreviated Accounts

31 August 2014

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22/05/2015 COMPANIES HOUSE

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MBL

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS AND BUSINESS ADVISERS MBL House

MBL House 16 Edward Court Altrincham Bus. Park Altrincham WA14 5GL

Abbreviated Accounts

Year Ended 31 August 2014

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Abbreviated Balance Sheet

31 August 2014

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FIXED ASSETS	Note 2	£	2014 £	2013 £
Tangible assets			1,400,000	900,000
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash at bank and in hand		817		2,427
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	ŗ	129,555		133,083
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(128,738)	(130,656)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			1,271,262	769,344
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more				
than one year	3		615,921	615,921
			655,341	153,423
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			•	
Called-up equity share capital	4		100	100
Revaluation reserve			723,243	223,243
Profit and loss account			(68,002)	(69,920)
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			655,341	153,423

For the year ended 31 August 2014 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.

Ms T Baker

Company Registration Number: 04056017

The notes on pages 2 to 3 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts

Year Ended 31 August 2014

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of certain fixed assets, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents rents receivable during the year.

Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Investment properties

Investment properties are shown at their open market value. The surplus or deficit arising from the annual revaluation is transferred to the investment revaluation reserve unless a deficit, or its reversal, on an individual investment property is expected to be permanent, in which case it is recognised in the profit and loss account for the year.

This is in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008) which, unlike the Companies Act 2006, does not require depreciation of investment properties. Investment properties are held for their investment potential and not for use by the company and so their current value is of prime importance. The departure from the provisions of the Act is required in order to give a true and fair view.

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.

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts

Year Ended 31 August 2014

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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.

2. FIXED ASSETS

	Tangible Assets
	£
COST OR VALUATION	
At 1 September 2013	900,000
Revaluation	500,000
At 31 August 2014	1,400,000
DEPRECIATION	
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 August 2014	1,400,000
At 31 August 2013	900,000

3. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year

The following liabilities disclosed under creditors falling due after more than one year are secured by the company:

	2014	2013
•	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	615,921	615,291

Included within creditors falling due after more than one year is an amount of £615,921 (2013 - £615,291) in respect of liabilities which fall due for payment after more than five years from the balance sheet date.

4. SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2014		2013	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100