

**Registered Number 04312353**

**ABBOTTS FALL DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED**

**Abbreviated Accounts**

**31 March 2016**

## Abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2016

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	2	10	14
		<u>10</u>	<u>14</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		4,000	4,000
Cash at bank and in hand		-	3,972
		<u>4,000</u>	<u>7,972</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>		(17,075)	(10,710)
<b>Net current assets (liabilities)</b>		<u>(13,075)</u>	<u>(2,738)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>(13,065)</u>	<u>(2,724)</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>		(14,300)	(24,792)
<b>Total net assets (liabilities)</b>		<u>(27,365)</u>	<u>(27,516)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	3	2	2
Profit and loss account		(27,367)	(27,518)
<b>Shareholders' funds</b>		<u>(27,365)</u>	<u>(27,516)</u>

- For the year ending 31 March 2016 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.
- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 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 accounts.
- These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Approved by the Board on 19 December 2016

And signed on their behalf by:

**Mr T C Hackett, Director**

**Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the period ended 31 March 2016****1 Accounting Policies****Basis of measurement and preparation of accounts**

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Ladywood House, Ironbridge Road, Jackfield, Ironbridge, Shropshire, TF8 7JU.

**Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

**Tangible assets depreciation policy**

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Office equipment - 25% reducing balance

**Other accounting policies****Disclosure exemptions**

The entity satisfies the criteria of being a qualifying entity as defined in FRS 102. As such, advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available under paragraph 1.12 of FRS 102:

**Revenue recognition**

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

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

#### Income tax

The charge for taxation takes into account, where material, taxation deferred as a result of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. In general, deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date. However, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred taxation is measured on a non-discounted basis at the average tax rates that would apply when the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted by the balance sheet date.

#### Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

## 2 Tangible fixed assets

	£
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 April 2015	437
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Revaluations	-
Transfers	-
At 31 March 2016	<u>437</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>	
At 1 April 2015	423
Charge for the year	4
On disposals	-
At 31 March 2016	<u>427</u>
<b>Net book values</b>	
At 31 March 2016	<u>10</u>
At 31 March 2015	<u>14</u>

## 3 Called Up Share Capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

2016	2015
£	£

2 Ordinary shares of £1 each

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