

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 05245880

Abercorn Properties Limited
Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements
30 September 2017

Abercorn Properties Limited

Financial Statements

Year ended 30 September 2017

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Abercorn Properties Limited

Chartered Accountant's Report to the Board of Directors on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Financial Statements of Abercorn Properties Limited

Year ended 30 September 2017

As described on the statement of financial position, the directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017, which comprise the statement of financial position and the related notes. You consider that the company is exempt from an audit under the Companies Act 2006. In accordance with your instructions we have compiled these financial statements in order to assist you to fulfil your statutory responsibilities, from the accounting records and from information and explanations supplied to us.

MURRAY AND LAMB Chartered accountant

27 Medomsley Road Consett County Durham DH8 5HE

16 November 2017

Abercorn Properties Limited

Statement of Financial Position

30 September 2017

		2017	2016
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	72,000	78,000
Current assets			
Debtors	5	6,100	—
Cash at bank and in hand		27,754	27,848
		33,854	27,848
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	62,166	57,843
Net current liabilities		28,312	29,995
Total assets less current liabilities		43,688	48,005
Net assets		43,688	48,005
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		2	2
Profit and loss account		43,686	48,003
Shareholders funds		43,688	48,005

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30 September 2017 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 financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476 ;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

Abercorn Properties Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

30 September 2017

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 16 November 2017
, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr K B Sherwin

Director

Company registration number: 05245880

Abercorn Properties Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 30 September 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 27 Medomsley Road, Consett, Co. Durham, DH8 5HE.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

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.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 October 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 9.

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 taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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:

Impairment of fixed assets

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

4. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £
Cost	
At 1 October 2016 and 30 September 2017	150,000

Depreciation	
At 1 October 2016	72,000
Charge for the year	6,000

At 30 September 2017	78,000

Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2017	72,000

At 30 September 2016	78,000

5. Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade debtors	5,200	—
Other debtors	900	—
	-----	-----
	6,100	—
	-----	-----

6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Corporation tax	6,082	8,935
Other creditors	56,084	48,908
	-----	-----
	62,166	57,843
	-----	-----

7. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

2017

	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Mr K B Sherwin	(8,112)	(12,000)	10,112	(10,000)

2016

	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Mr K B Sherwin	(8,094)	(18,000)	17,982	(8,112)

8. Related party transactions

No transactions with related parties were undertaken such as are required to be disclosed.

9. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 October 2015.

No transitional adjustments were required in equity or profit or loss for the year.

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.