Abbotwood Limited Unaudited abbreviated accounts 30 September 2015

23/06/2016 COMPANIES HOUSE

Abbreviated accounts

Year ended 30 September 2015

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Abbreviated balance sheet

As at 30 September 2015

	Note	2015 £	2014 £
Fixed assets	2		
Tangible assets	•	2,038	4,134
Current assets	2		
Debtors	*	12,188	33,803
Cash at bank and in hand	-	92,067	66,240
		104,255	100,043
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		20,554	37,638
Net current assets		83,701	62,405
Total assets less current liabilities		85,739	66,539
Provisions for liabilities		419	419
		85,320	66,120
Capital and reserves			
Called-up equity share capital	.4	1	1
Profit and loss account		85,319	66,119
Shareholders' funds		85,320	66,120
•			

For the year ended 30 September 2015 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's 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 director acknowledges his 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.

These abbreviated accounts were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 15.105/20.15

S J Mills

Company Registration Number: 06372283

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

Notes to the abbreviated accounts

Year ended 30 September 2015

1. Accounting policies

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

Turnover

Turnover represents the value of services supplied to customers during the year, excluding value added tax.

Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Depreciation

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

Office Equipment

25% straight line

Pension costs

The company operates a defined benefit pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The contributions to the scheme are charged to the profit and loss account so as to spread the cost of pensions over the service lives of employees. Variations from the regular costs are spread over the average expected remaining working lives of current members in the scheme.

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.

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

Notes to the abbreviated accounts

Year ended 30 September 2015

2. Fixed assets

		Tangible assets £
Cost At 1 October 2014 Additions		17,532 648
At 30 September 2015		18,180
Depreciation At 1 October 2014 Charge for year		13,398 2,744
At 30 September 2015		16,142
Net book value At 30 September 2015	•	2,038
At 30 September 2014		4,134

3. Ultimate controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is S J Mills by virtue of his 100% shareholding.

4. Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

•	٠	2015 No		£	2014 No	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each		_1	•	1	. 1	1