KATE BELLINGHAM LTD UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

Company registration number 07181909



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COMPANIES HOUSE

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

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ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31 MARCH 2015

		2015		2014
	Note	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	2			
Tangible assets	_		1,142	1,428

CURRENT ASSETS				0.040
Debtors .		6,441		8,316
Cash at bank and in hand		23,501		20,535
·		29,942		28,851
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		10,908		9,304
NET CURRENT ASSETS			19,034	19,547
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			20,176	20,975
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			228	286
			19,948	20,689
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Called up equity share capital	4		100	100
Profit and loss account			19,848	20,589
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			19,948	20,689
				

For the year ended 31 March 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 her 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 16/17/15

Miss KM Bellingham

Company Registration Number: 07181909

The notes on pages 2 to 4 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 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

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of 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:

Equipment

20% Reducing Balance

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 director considers 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 MARCH 2015

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

2. FIXED ASSETS

	Tangible Assets £
COST At 1 April 2014 and 31 March 2015	3,150
DEPRECIATION At 1 April 2014 Charge for year	1,722 286
At 31 March 2015	2,008
NET BOOK VALUE At 31 March 2015	1,142
At 31 March 2014	1,428

3. TRANSACTIONS WITH THE DIRECTOR

During the year the director named below had an overdrawn balance with the company as follows:

	2015
	£
Miss K.M. Bellingham	
Balance as at 1 April 2014	2,801
Maximum outstanding during the period	2,801
Balance as at 31 March 2015	2.189

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

4. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised share capital:

			2015 £	2014 £
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each		•	100	100
Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
	2015		2014	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100