

Company registration number: 07996202

COMPANIES HOUSE
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Abbott & Frost Block Management Ltd
Unaudited abbreviated financial statements
31 March 2015

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COMPANIES HOUSE

Abbott & Frost Block Management Ltd

**Abbreviated statement of financial position
as at 31 March 2015**

		2015		2014	
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	2	206		274	
			206		274
Current assets					
Debtors		4,319		3,695	
Cash at bank and in hand		20,718		5,003	
		25,037		8,698	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(14,498)		(5,120)	
Net current assets			10,539		3,578
Total assets less current liabilities			10,745		3,852
Accruals and deferred income			(3,505)		(1,310)
Net assets			7,240		2,542
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	3		100		100
Profit and loss account			7,140		2,442
Shareholders funds			7,240		2,542

For the year ending 31 March 2015 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors responsibilities:

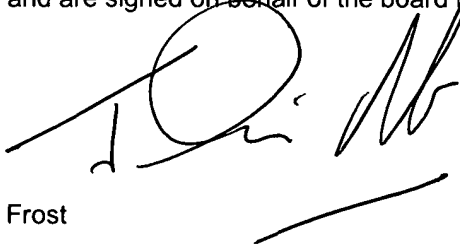
- The shareholders have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These abbreviated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these abbreviated financial statements.

Abbott & Frost Block Management Ltd

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 14 October 2015, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

X 
J A N Frost

Director

Company registration number: 07996202

The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these abbreviated financial statements.

Abbott & Frost Block Management Ltd

Notes to the abbreviated financial statements Year ended 31 March 2015

1. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

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

Turnover

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.

Revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period provided that the outcome can be reliably estimated. When the outcome cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, 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.

Abbott & Frost Block Management Ltd

Notes to the abbreviated financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 March 2015

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are 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 capital and reserves, 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 capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

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:

Fittings fixtures and equipment - 25% reducing balance

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Abbott & Frost Block Management Ltd

Notes to the abbreviated financial statements (continued)
Year ended 31 March 2015

2. Tangible assets

	Total £
Cost	
At 31 March 2015 and 1 April 2014	381
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2014	107
Charge for the year	68
At 31 March 2015	175
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2015	206
At 31 March 2014	274

3. Called up share capital
Issued, called up and fully paid

	2015		2014	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares shares of £ 1.00 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>