

Broxton Limited

Unaudited Abbreviated Accounts

for the Year Ended 31 March 2015

Wincham Accountants Limited
Wincham House
Back Lane
Greenfield Farm Trad Est
Congleton
Cheshire
CW12 4TR

Broxton Limited

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Broxton Limited
(Registration number: 7199721)
Abbreviated Balance Sheet at 31 March 2015

	Note	2015 £	2014 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets		214,536	214,708
Current assets			
Cash at bank and in hand		7,235	7,354
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		(251,278)	(242,624)
Net current liabilities		(244,043)	(235,270)
Net liabilities		(29,507)	(20,562)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	<u>3</u>	2	2
Profit and loss account		(29,509)	(20,564)
Shareholders' deficit		(29,507)	(20,562)

For the year ending 31 March 2015 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 director acknowledges his 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 director on 22 May 2015

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Mr John Frederick Dodgson
Director

The notes on pages 2 to 3 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Broxton Limited
Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 31 March 2015
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1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The full financial statements, from which these abbreviated accounts have been extracted, have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (Effective April 2008).

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts chargeable in respect of the sale of goods and services to customers.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost or valuation, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Land and Buildings	Nil charge
Fixtures and Fittings	20 % straight line method

Investment properties

Certain of the company's properties are held for long-term investment. Investment properties are accounted for in accordance with the FRSSE, as follows: No depreciation is provided in respect of investment properties and they are revalued annually. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is transferred to the revaluation reserve unless a deficit below original cost, or its reversal, on an individual investment property is expected to be permanent, in which case it is recognised in the profit and loss account for the year. This treatment as regards the company's investment properties may be a departure from the requirements of the Companies Act concerning the depreciation of fixed assets. However, these properties are not held for consumption but for investment and the directors consider that systematic annual depreciation would be inappropriate. The accounting policy adopted is therefore necessary for the financial statements to give a true and fair view. Depreciation or amortisation is only one of the many factors reflected in the annual valuation and the amount which might otherwise have been shown cannot be separately identified or quantified.

Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the exchange rate ruling on the date of transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions, and from the retranslation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Broxton Limited
Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 31 March 2015

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Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability in the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expense in the profit and loss account.

2 Fixed assets

	Tangible assets	Total
	£	£
Cost		
At 1 April 2014	215,392	215,392
At 31 March 2015	215,392	215,392
Depreciation		
At 1 April 2014	684	684
Charge for the year	172	172
At 31 March 2015	856	856
Net book value		
At 31 March 2015	214,536	214,536
At 31 March 2014	214,708	214,708

3 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2015		2014	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2	2	2

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