COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 06140619

B & F COMPLETE PROPERTY SERVICES LTD ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS 30 APRIL 2014

. *A: A14 0:

01/08/2014 COMPANIES HOUSE

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2014

CONTENTS	PAGE
Accountants' report to the directors	1
Abbreviated balance sheet	2
Notes to the abbreviated accounts	4

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF B & F COMPLETE PROPERTY SERVICES LTD

YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2014

As described on the balance sheet, the directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the abbreviated accounts for the year ended 30 April 2014, set out on pages 2 to 7.

You consider that the company is exempt from an audit under the Companies Act 2006.

In accordance with your instructions we have compiled these unaudited abbreviated accounts in order to assist you to fulfil your statutory responsibilities, from the accounting records and information and explanations supplied to us.

MURRAY AND LAMB Chartered Accountants

25-27 Medomsley Road

Consett

Co Durham

DH8 5HE

31.7.2014

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

30 APRIL 2014

	201			2013
	Note	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	2			
Intangible assets			-	-
Tangible assets			97,753	71,634
			97,753	71,634
CURRENT ASSETS				
Stocks		10,250		-
Debtors		68,747		78,367
Cash at bank and in hand		3,194		85,452
		82,191		163,819
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one				
year	3	105,062		160,257
NET CURRENT (LIABILITIES)/ASSETS			(22,871)	3,562
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIE	S		74,882	75,196
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more				
than one year	4		47,563	37,653
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			4,551	-
			22,768	37,543
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Called-up equity share capital	6		100	100
Profit and loss account			22,668	37,443
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			22,768	37,543

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the provisions of the Companies Act 2006 (the Act) relating to the audit of the financial statements for the year by virtue of section 477, and that no member or members have requested an audit pursuant to section 476 of the Act.

The Balance sheet continues on the following page.
The notes on pages 4 to 7 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET (continued) 30 APRIL 2014

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (i) ensuring that the company keeps adequate accounting records which comply with section 386 of the Act, and
- (ii) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and of its profit or loss for the financial year in accordance with the requirements of section 393, and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Act relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

MR B FOWLER Director

Company Registration Number: 06140619

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2014

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).

Changes in accounting policies

In preparing the financial statements for the current year, the company has adopted 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.

In respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services, turnover represents the value of work done in the year, including estimates of amounts not invoiced. Turnover in respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion.

Goodwill

Positive purchased goodwill arising on acquisitions is capitalised, classified as an asset on the Balance Sheet and amortised over its estimated useful life up to a maximum of 20 years. This length of time is presumed to be the maximum useful life of purchased goodwill because it is difficult to make projections beyond this period. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment at the end of the first full financial year following each acquisition and subsequently as and when necessary if circumstances emerge that indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Amortisation

Amortisation 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:

Goodwill

Useful economic life

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:

Plant & Machinery

25% Reducing balance

Motor Vehicles

- 25% Reducing balance

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2014

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Work in progress

Work in progress is valued on the basis of direct costs plus attributable overheads based on normal level of activity. Provision is made for any foreseeable losses where appropriate. No element of profit is included in the valuation of work in progress.

Hire purchase agreements

Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised and disclosed under tangible fixed assets at their fair value. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability and the interest is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis.

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.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2014

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.

Compound instruments

Compound instruments comprise both a liability and an equity component. At date of issue, the fair value of the liability component is estimated using the prevailing market interest rate for a similar debt instrument. The liability component is accounted for as a financial liability.

The residual is the difference between the net proceeds of issue and the liability component (at time of issue). The residual is the equity component, which is accounted for as an equity instrument.

The interest expense on the liability component is calculated applying the effective interest rate for the liability component of the instrument. The difference between this amount and any repayments is added to the carrying amount of the liability in the balance sheet.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2014

2. FIXED ASSETS

	Intangible	Tangible	
	Assets	Assets	Total
	£	£	£
COST			
At 1 May 2013	205,456	102,456	307,912
Additions	-	39,624	39,624
Disposals	-	(32,498)	(32,498)
At 30 April 2014	205,456	109,582	315,038
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 May 2013	205,456	30,822	236,278
Charge for year	_	7,584	7,584
On disposals	-	(26,577)	(26,577)
At 30 April 2014	205,456	11,829	217,285
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 30 April 2014	_	97,753	97,753
At 30 April 2013		71,634	71,634

3. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

The following liabilities disclosed under creditors falling due within one year are secured by the company:

	2014	2013
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	15,120	3,500

4. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year

The following liabilities disclosed under creditors falling due after more than one year are secured by the company:

	2014	2013
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	28,340	31,796

5. TRANSACTIONS WITH THE DIRECTORS

During the year the company paid dividends to its directors, £34,320 (2013:£100,000).

6. SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2014		2013	
	No	£	No	£
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100
-				