

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 05529893

Ashness Bridge Ltd

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

31 January 2019

Ashness Bridge Ltd

Statement of Financial Position

31 January 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	531,227	545,664
Current assets			
Debtors	5	593	676
Cash at bank and in hand		48,293	97,880
		48,886	98,556
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	374,587	444,271
Net current liabilities		325,701	345,715
Total assets less current liabilities		205,526	199,949
Net assets		205,526	199,949
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		204,526	198,949
Shareholders funds		205,526	199,949

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 January 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members 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 .

Ashness Bridge Ltd

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 January 2019

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 April 2019 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr K B Walker

Director

Company registration number: 05529893

Ashness Bridge Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 January 2019

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Prince of Wales House, 18/19 Salmon Fields Business Village, Royton, Oldham, OL2 6HT.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

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

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Revenue recognition

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.

Income tax

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

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and 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 equity, 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 equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity 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:

Freehold Property	-	2% straight line
Plant & Machinery	-	25% reducing balance

Impairment of fixed assets

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. For the purposes of impairment testing, 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 largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

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.

4. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 February 2018 and 31 January 2019	717,295	6,319	723,614
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Depreciation			
At 1 February 2018	171,997	5,953	177,950
Charge for the year	14,345	92	14,437
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At 31 January 2019	186,342	6,045	192,387
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Carrying amount			
At 31 January 2019	530,953	274	531,227
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At 31 January 2018	545,298	366	545,664
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5. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Other debtors	593	676
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6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	82	—
Corporation tax	4,703	10,132
Other creditors	1,938	—
Other creditors	367,864	434,139
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	374,587	444,271
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7. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

None.

8. Related party transactions

Mrs I Walker, director and majority shareholder, is also a director and shareholder of ESC (Shaw) Ltd who occupy premises owned by the company. ESC (Shaw) Ltd pays rent at normal commercial rates. No other transactions with related parties were undertaken such as are required to be disclosed under Financial Reporting Standard 8.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.