Registered Number 07930489

HAMBLETON BROOK LIMITED

Abbreviated Accounts

31 March 2014

HAMBLETON BROOK LIMITED | Registered Number 07930489

Abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2014

	Notes	*31/03/2014*	*28/02/2013*
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	2	1,231	2,037
		1,231	2,037
Current assets			
Debtors		14,304	8,177
Cash at bank and in hand		3,282	-
		17,586	8,177
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(106,531)	(5,695)
Net current assets (liabilities)		(88,945)	2,482
Total assets less current liabilities		(87,714)	4,519
Provisions for liabilities		-	(407)
Total net assets (liabilities)		(87,714)	4,112
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	3	2	2
Profit and loss account		(87,716)	4,110
Shareholders' funds		(87,714)	4,112

- For the year ending 31 March 2014 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 directors acknowledge their 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 Board on 30 December 2014

And signed on their behalf by:
S D Whatley, Director

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the period ended 31 March 2014

1 Accounting Policies

Basis of measurement and preparation of accounts
The accounts 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 company's balance sheet shows a deficit of £87,714 however this includes significant loans from group companies whose Directors remain committed to supporting this business. The Directors have considered the future viability of the company and believe that the use of the going concern basis is appropriate in the preparation of these accounts.

Turnover policy
The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents work done during the period.

Tangible assets depreciation policy
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 - 33.33% Straight Line

Other accounting policies
Operating lease agreements

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all material 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.

Deferred tax assets are only recognised 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.

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 Tangible fixed assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 March 2013	3,055
Additions	318
Disposals	-
Revaluations	-
Transfers	-
At 31 March 2014	3,373
Depreciation	
At 1 March 2013	1,018
Charge for the year	1,124
On disposals	-
At 31 March 2014	2,142
Net book values	
At 31 March 2014	1,231
At 28 February 2013	2,037

3 Called Up Share Capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	31/03/2014	*28/02/2013*
	£	£
2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2