

Able Scaffolding Limited

Unaudited Abbreviated Accounts

for the Year Ended 31 July 2013

Moffatt & Co
Progress House
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Withington
Manchester
M20 3BN



Able Scaffolding Limited
(Registration number: 01348655)
Abbreviated Balance Sheet at 31 July 2013

	Note	2013 £	2012 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets		29,397	9,304
Current assets			
Debtors		77,351	107,316
Cash at bank and in hand		52,694	6,375
		130,045	113,691
Creditors Amounts falling due within one year		(93,500)	(75,244)
Net current assets		36,545	38,447
Total assets less current liabilities		65,942	47,751
Creditors Amounts falling due after more than one year		(6,339)	-
Provisions for liabilities		(4,494)	(172)
Net assets		55,109	47,579
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	3	300	300
Profit and loss account		54,809	47,279
Shareholders' funds		55,109	47,579


For the year ending 31 July 2013 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 and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective 2008)

Approved by the Board on 27 November 2013 and signed on its behalf by



Mr Colin Hudson
Director

Able Scaffolding Limited

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 31 July 2013

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)

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts chargeable, net of value added tax, 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 as follows

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Plant and machinery	20% reducing balance method
Fixtures and fittings	15% reducing balance method
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance method

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised, without discounting, in respect of all timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes, which have arisen but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except as required by the FRSSE

Deferred tax is measured at the rates that are expected to apply in the periods when the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on the tax rates and law enacted at the balance sheet date

Hire purchase and leasing

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term

Assets held under finance leases, which are leases where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have passed to the company, are capitalised in the balance sheet as tangible fixed assets and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital elements of future obligations under the leases are included as liabilities in the balance sheet. The interest element of the rental obligation is charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the lease and represents a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding. Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised as tangible fixed assets and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital element of future finance payments is included within creditors. Finance charges are allocated to accounting periods over the length of the contract and represent a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding.

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.

Able Scaffolding Limited

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 31 July 2013

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2 Fixed assets

	Tangible assets £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 August 2012	245,517	245,517
Additions	31,437	31,437
At 31 July 2013	<u>276,954</u>	<u>276,954</u>
Depreciation		
At 1 August 2012	236,213	236,213
Charge for the year	11,344	11,344
At 31 July 2013	<u>247,557</u>	<u>247,557</u>
Net book value		
At 31 July 2013	<u>29,397</u>	<u>29,397</u>
At 31 July 2012	<u>9,304</u>	<u>9,304</u>

3 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2013		2012	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>