Registered Number 02421733

ABEL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES LIMITED

Abbreviated Accounts

31 July 2015

ABEL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES LIMITED **Registered Number 02421733**

Abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 31 July 2015

	Notes	*2015*	*2014*
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	2	86,853	121,638
		86,853	121,638
Current assets			
Stocks		14,629	14,406
Debtors		115,358	157,003
Cash at bank and in hand		94,008	145,237
		223,995	316,646
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(235,385)	(208,114)
Net current assets (liabilities)		(11,390)	108,532
Total assets less current liabilities		75,463	230,170
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		(8,923)	(22,308)
Provisions for liabilities		(5,477)	(10,800)
Total net assets (liabilities)		61,063	197,062
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	3	5,000	5,000
Profit and loss account		56,063	192,062
Shareholders' funds		61,063	197,062

- For the year ending 31 July 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 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 12 April 2016

And signed on their behalf by:
Mr T R S Bell, Director

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the period ended 31 July 2015

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.

Turnover policy

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.

Tangible assets depreciation policy

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:

Leasehold Property - 25% reducing balance

Plant and Machinery - 25% reducing balance

Fixtures and fittings - 25% reducing balance

Motor vehicles - 33 1/3% reducing balance

Equipment - 25% reducing balance

Other accounting policies

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

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.

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.

Pension costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The annual contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account.

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.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either 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.

2 Tangible fixed assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 August 2014	426,327
Additions	-
Disposals	(147)
Revaluations	-
Transfers	-
At 31 July 2015	426,180
Depreciation	
At 1 August 2014	304,689
Charge for the year	34,675
On disposals	(37)
At 31 July 2015	339,327
Net book values	
At 31 July 2015	86,853
At 31 July 2014	121,638

3 Called Up Share Capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2015	*2014*
	£	£
5,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	5,000	5,000

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