

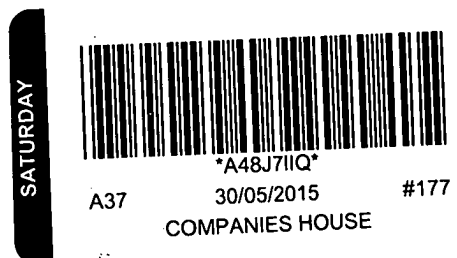
COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 04418615

"Registrar of Companies"

DUKES BAILIFFS LIMITED

UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

30 NOVEMBER 2014



DUKES BAILIFFS LIMITED

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2014

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DUKES BAILIFFS LIMITED**ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET****30 NOVEMBER 2014**

	Note	2014 £	2013 £
Fixed assets	2		
Tangible assets		<u>183,961</u>	<u>173,222</u>
Current assets			
Debtors		271,542	204,236
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>277,030</u>	<u>165,925</u>
		548,572	370,161
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		<u>(364,564)</u>	<u>(230,449)</u>
Net current assets		<u>184,008</u>	<u>139,712</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>367,969</u>	<u>312,934</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		(46,990)	-
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(9,577)</u>	<u>(12,498)</u>
		<u>311,402</u>	<u>300,436</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called-up equity share capital	3	2	2
Profit and loss account		<u>311,400</u>	<u>300,434</u>
Shareholders' funds		<u>311,402</u>	<u>300,436</u>

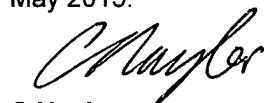
For the year ended 30 November 2014 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

These abbreviated accounts were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 5 May 2015.



C Naylor
Director

Company Registration Number: 04418615

The notes on pages 2 to 4 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

DUKES BAILIFFS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2014

1. Accounting policies

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with applicable UK accounting standards.

Cash flow statement

The director has taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard No 1 (Revised 1996) from including a cash flow statement in the financial statements on the grounds that the company is small.

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

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	-	Straight line over the life of the lease
Fixtures & Fittings	-	20% reducing balance & 20% straight line
Motor Vehicles	-	25% reducing balance

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.

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.

DUKES BAILIFFS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2014

1. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the director considers 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.

2. Fixed assets

	Tangible Assets £
Cost	
At 1 December 2013	597,176
Additions	90,975
Disposals	<u>(82,749)</u>
At 30 November 2014	<u>605,402</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 December 2013	423,954
Charge for year	56,183
On disposals	<u>(58,696)</u>
At 30 November 2014	<u>421,441</u>
Net book value	
At 30 November 2014	<u>183,961</u>
At 30 November 2013	<u>173,222</u>

3. Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2014		2013	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

4. Ultimate parent company

The directors consider Dukes Bailiffs Holdings Limited to be the ultimate parent undertaking.

DUKES BAILIFFS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2014

5. Transactions with directors

Advances to directors

The following directors had interest free loans during the year. The movements on these loans are as follows:

	Amount owing 2013 £	Amount owing 2012 £	Maximum in year £
C Naylor	139,380	140,038	155,929