### **COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 08287993**

# 24-7 SCAFFOLDING SERVICES LIMITED UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2013

\*A3DU5XFS\* A26 08/08/2014 #170 COMPANIES HOUSE

## **ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS**

# **PERIOD ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2013**

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### ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

### **30 NOVEMBER 2013**

	Note	£	2013 £
FIXED ASSETS	2		
Tangible assets			43,652
CURRENT ASSETS		00 544	
Debtors		26,514 695	
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>685</u>	
		27,199	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		20,483	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			6,716
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			50,368
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one ye	ear		6,000
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			4,339
			40,029
CAPITAL AND RESERVES		•	
Called-up equity share capital	4		100
Profit and loss account	7		39,929
		•	
SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS			40,029

For the period ended 30 November 2013 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

### Director's responsibilities:

- The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the period in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The director acknowledges his responsibility 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 7 August 2014.

Mr S M Johnson Director

Company Registration Number: 08287993

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

### NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

### **PERIOD ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2013**

### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### **Basis of accounting**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

### **Turnover**

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the period, 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:

Plant and equipment

20% reducing balance basis

Motor vehicles

- 25% reducing balance basis

### 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.

### **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 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.

### NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

### **PERIOD ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2013**

### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### **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. FIXED ASSETS

	Tangible Assets £
COST Additions Disposals	52,390 (2,000)
At 30 November 2013	50,390
DEPRECIATION Charge for period	6,738
At 30 November 2013	6,738
NET BOOK VALUE At 30 November 2013	43,652

### 3. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company was under the control of Mr S M Johnson throughout the current period by virtue of Mr S M Johnson's 100% interest in the company's issued ordinary share capital.

### **NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS**

### PERIOD ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2013

### 4. SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

Ordinary shares of £1 each  $\begin{array}{ccc} & \text{No} & \text{£} \\ & 100 & 100 \\ \end{array}$ 

On 9 November 2012, 100 ordinary shares of £1 each were issued at par in order to form the capital base of the company.