

Company registration number 06125536 (England and Wales)

**ABLE 4 CARPENTRY LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2022**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

**ABLE 4 CARPENTRY LIMITED**

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## ABLE 4 CARPENTRY LIMITED

### BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 5 APRIL 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	4		10,876		14,502
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		500		500	
Debtors	5	16,133		19,144	
Cash at bank and in hand		153,584		193,238	
		<u>170,217</u>		<u>212,882</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	<u>(12,395)</u>		<u>(47,312)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>157,822</u>		<u>165,570</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>168,698</u>		<u>180,072</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			<u>(2,066)</u>		<u>(2,755)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u><u>166,632</u></u>		<u><u>177,317</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			<u>166,532</u>		<u>177,217</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u><u>166,632</u></u>		<u><u>177,317</u></u>

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 5 April 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 3 November 2022

Mr M Forge  
Director

Company Registration No. 06125536

## ABLE 4 CARPENTRY LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2022

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#### 1 Accounting policies

##### Company information

Able 4 Carpentry Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 6 High Street, Castor, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE5 7BB.

##### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, [modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value]. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

##### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

##### 1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

##### 1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and equipment	25% on reducing balance
Computer equipment	25% on reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% on reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

##### 1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

##### 1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

## ABLE 4 CARPENTRY LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2022

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### 1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

##### **Basic financial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

##### **Classification of financial liabilities**

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 company after deducting all of its liabilities.

##### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

##### 1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

##### **Current tax**

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

## ABLE 4 CARPENTRY LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

#### 1.9 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

#### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	1	1

#### 3 Intangible fixed assets

Goodwill  
£

##### **Cost**

At 6 April 2021 and 5 April 2022 50,000

##### **Amortisation and impairment**

At 6 April 2021 and 5 April 2022 50,000

##### **Carrying amount**

At 5 April 2022 -

At 5 April 2021 -

## ABLE 4 CARPENTRY LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2022

#### 4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and equipment £	Computer equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>				
At 6 April 2021 and 5 April 2022	5,123	1,566	17,940	24,629
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>				
At 6 April 2021	2,411	427	7,289	10,127
Depreciation charged in the year	678	285	2,663	3,626
At 5 April 2022	3,089	712	9,952	13,753
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
At 5 April 2022	2,034	854	7,988	10,876
At 5 April 2021	2,712	1,139	10,651	14,502

#### 5 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	1,412	-
Other debtors	14,721	19,144
	16,133	19,144

#### 6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	1,019	130
Corporation tax	8,035	15,921
Other taxation and social security	87	4,179
Other creditors	3,254	27,082
	12,395	47,312

#### 8 Directors' transactions

At the year end the company owed the director £1,400 (2021 £22,870). This loan is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.