REGISTERED NUMBER: 06198036 (England and Wales)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018 FOR ABLE STERLING PROPERTY & DEVELOPMENT LTD

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ABLE STERLING PROPERTY & DEVELOPMENT LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

DIRECTORS: C P Kelly Mrs A Kelly J N Kelly

SECRETARY: Mrs A Kelly

REGISTERED OFFICE: 17 Ingswell Ave

Notton Wakefield West Yorkshire WF4 2NG

REGISTERED NUMBER: 06198036 (England and Wales)

ACCOUNTANTS: Shenward LLP

Chartered Accountants & Business Advisors

19 Bolling Road Bradford West Yorkshire BD4 7BG

ABRIDGED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION 30 APRIL 2018

		2010		2017	
	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
FIXED ASSETS Investment property	4	4	503,000	2.	503,000
CURRENT ASSETS Debtors Cash at bank and in hand		139,051 <u>9,629</u> 148,680		139,051 13,294 152,345	
CREDITORS Amounts falling due within one year NET CURRENT (LIABILITIES)/ASSETS TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		154,030	<u>(5,350)</u> 497,650	128,212	<u>24,133</u> 527,133
CREDITORS Amounts falling due after more than one year NET ASSETS	5		469,789 27,861		491,787 35,346
CAPITAL AND RESERVES Called up share capital Revaluation reserve Retained earnings SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	6 7		1,000 586 26,275 27,861		1,000 586 33,760 35,346

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 30 April 2018.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2018 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
 - preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of
- (b) Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

All the members have consented to the preparation of an abridged Statement of Financial Position for the year ended 30 April 2018 in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 30 January 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

C P Kelly - Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Able Sterling Property & Development Ltd is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Details of these judgements can be found in the accounting policies.

Investment property

Investment property is shown at most recent valuation. Any aggregate surplus or deficit arising from changes in fair value is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial instruments

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

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially recorded 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.

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party,

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recorded 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.

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 in 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.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the statement of financial position date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Going concern

After reviewing the company's forecasts and projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made when an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Income Statement in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of Financial Position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of Financial Position.

4. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	Total £
FAIR VALUE	
At 1 May 2017	
and 30 April 2018	503,000
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 30 April 2018	503,000
At 30 April 2017	503,000

The market value of the investment properties has been considered by the directors. The market valuation as at 30th April 2018 is £503,000 (2017: £503,000).

5. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN FIVE YEARS

	£	£
Repayable otherwise than by instalments Bank loans more 5 yrs non-inst	203,846	203,846
Repayable by instalments Bank loans more 5 yr by instal	265,943	287,941

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2018

2017

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

6.	CALLED UP SE	HARE CAPITAL			
	Allotted, issued Number: 1,000	and fully paid: Class: Ordinary	Nominal value: £1	2018 £ 1,000	2017 £ 1,000
7.	RESERVES				Revaluation reserve £
	At 1 May 2017 and 30 April 20	18			<u>586</u>

8. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The controlling party is C P Kelly.

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.