

**Able Estates Limited ABBREVIATED  
ACCOUNTS COVER**

**Able Estates Limited**

**Company No. 03060035**

**Abbreviated Accounts**

**29 February 2016**



**Able Estates Limited ABBREVIATED  
BALANCE SHEET  
at 29 February 2016**

<b>Company No. 03060035</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>2016 £</b>	<b>2015 £</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	2	31,709	29,789
Investments	2	250,002	50,002
		<u>281,711</u>	<u>79,791</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors		432,051	349,238
Cash at bank and in hand		593,104	701,426
		<u>1,025,155</u>	<u>1,050,664</u>
<b>Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year</b>		<u>(793,732)</u>	<u>(672,748)</u>
<b>Net current assets</b>		231,423	377,916
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		513,134	457,707
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>513,134</u>	<u>457,707</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	3	100	100
Profit and loss account		513,034	457,607
<b>Shareholder's funds</b>		<u>513,134</u>	<u>457,707</u>

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime as set out in part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2015).

For the year ended 29 February 2016 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 Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

Approved by the board on 27 October 2016

And signed on its behalf by:

P. Mitchell  
Director  
27 October 2016

**Able Estates Limited NOTES TO THE  
ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS  
for the year ended 29 February 2016**

**1 Accounting policies**

**Basis of preparation**

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2015) ["the FRSSE"].

**Turnover**

Turnover represents the amounts (excluding value added tax) derived from the provision of goods and services to customers.

**Freehold investment property**

In accordance with the FRSSE, investment properties are revalued annually and any surplus or deficit is transferred to revaluation reserve. No depreciation is provided in respect of investment properties. This treatment conflicts with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 that all properties should be depreciated. The directors consider that, because these properties are not held for consumption, but for their investment potential it is necessary to adopt the requirements of the FRSSE in order to give a true and fair view.

**Intangible fixed assets and amortisation**

Intangible fixed assets (including purchased goodwill, patents and trademarks and research and development costs) are amortised at rates calculated to write off the assets on a straight line basis over their estimated useful economic lives. Impairment of intangible assets is reviewed where circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an assets may not be fully recoverable.

**Stocks**

Stocks and work-in-progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving items. Cost includes all direct expenditure and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

**Deferred taxation**

Deferred tax arises as a result of including items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the company's accounts.

Deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences which result in an obligation to pay more (or a right to pay less) tax at a future date, at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the timing differences reverse, based upon current tax rates and laws.

Deferred tax is not provided on timing differences arising from the revaluation of fixed assets where there is no commitment to sell the asset.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as more likely than not that they will be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

**Research and development**

Expenditure on research and development is written off in the year in which it is incurred.

**Foreign currencies**

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date.

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in sterling using the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

**Leased assets**

Where the company enters into a lease which entails taking substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset, the lease is treated as a 'finance lease'. Assets held under finance leases, or hire purchase contracts, are recorded in the balance sheet as tangible fixed assets and depreciated over their estimated useful lives or the term of the finance lease or hire purchase contract, whichever is shorter. Future instalments under such finance leases or hire purchase contracts, net of finance charges, are included within creditors. Rentals payable are apportioned between the finance element, which is charged to the profit and loss account, and the capital element which reduces the outstanding obligation for future instalments.

All other leases are accounted for as 'operating leases' and the rental charges are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the life of the lease.

**Pension costs**

Contributions in respect of the company's defined contribution pension scheme are charged to the profit and loss account for the year in which they are payable to the scheme. Differences between contributions payable and contributions actually paid in the year are shown as either accruals or prepayments at the year end.

## 2 Fixed assets

	<b>Tangible fixed assets</b>	<b>Investments</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Cost or revaluation</b>			
At 1 March 2015	125,096	50,002	175,098
Additions	5,707	200,000	205,707
At 29 February 2016	<u>130,803</u>	<u>250,002</u>	<u>380,805</u>
<b>Amortisation</b>			
At 1 March 2015	95,307	-	95,307
Charge for the year	3,787	-	3,787
At 29 February 2016	<u>99,094</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>99,094</u>
<b>Net book values</b>			
At 29 February 2016	<u>31,709</u>	<u>250,002</u>	<u>281,711</u>
At 28 February 2015	<u>29,789</u>	<u>50,002</u>	<u>79,791</u>

### Investment in Subsidiaries

The company has the following subsidiary undertakings:

<b>Name of company</b>	<b>Country of incorporation (if not UK)</b>	<b>Class of shares held</b>	<b>% age of shares held</b>	<b>Capital and reserves at end of the relevant year £</b>	<b>Profit/(loss) for the relevant year £</b>
Jovis Investments Ltd		ORDINARY	100	-	-

## 3 Share Capital

	<b>Nominal £</b>	<b>2016 Number</b>	<b>2016 £</b>	<b>2015 £</b>
Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
Ordinary	1.00	100	100	100
			<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>



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