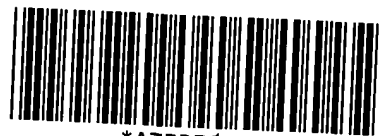


Company Registration No. 02487581 (England and Wales)

AMBER SCAFFOLDING LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018
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AMBER SCAFFOLDING LIMITED

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AMBER SCAFFOLDING LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		794,680		686,643
Current assets					
Debtors	4	1,157,736		1,052,962	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,477,281		1,387,246	
		<u>2,635,017</u>		<u>2,440,208</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(1,064,839)</u>		<u>(1,002,750)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>1,570,178</u>		<u>1,437,458</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>2,364,858</u>		<u>2,124,101</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(11,767)		-
Provisions for liabilities	7		(90,700)		(89,000)
Net assets			<u>2,262,391</u>		<u>2,035,101</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		346		346
Capital redemption reserve			33		33
Profit and loss reserves			<u>2,262,012</u>		<u>2,034,722</u>
Total equity			<u>2,262,391</u>		<u>2,035,101</u>

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

For the financial year ended 30 April 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have 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.

AMBER SCAFFOLDING LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 APRIL 2018

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 1 October 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr T-P Clarke
Director

Company Registration No. 02487581

AMBER SCAFFOLDING LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

	Notes	Share capital £	Capital redemption reserve £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 May 2016		346	33	1,649,319	1,649,698
Year ended 30 April 2017:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	858,323	858,323
Dividends		-	-	(472,920)	(472,920)
Balance at 30 April 2017		346	33	2,034,722	2,035,101
Year ended 30 April 2018:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	677,890	677,890
Dividends		-	-	(450,600)	(450,600)
Balance at 30 April 2018		346	33	2,262,012	2,262,391

AMBER SCAFFOLDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Amber Scaffolding Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 4a Star Road Trading Estate, Partridge Green, West Sussex, RH13 8RA.

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 £1.

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

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Land and buildings Leasehold	10% straight line
Plant and machinery	10% - 20% straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% straight line

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.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

AMBER SCAFFOLDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts, if any, are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.6 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 and bank loans, if any, are recognised at transaction price. 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 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.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

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.

AMBER SCAFFOLDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

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.

1.9 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.10 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.11 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 65 (2017 - 73).

AMBER SCAFFOLDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 May 2017	8,913	1,596,936	1,605,849
Additions	-	378,191	378,191
Disposals	-	(139,033)	(139,033)
At 30 April 2018	8,913	1,836,094	1,845,007
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 May 2017	8,049	911,157	919,206
Depreciation charged in the year	863	266,141	267,004
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(135,883)	(135,883)
At 30 April 2018	8,912	1,041,415	1,050,327
Carrying amount			
At 30 April 2018	1	794,679	794,680
At 30 April 2017	864	685,779	686,643

4 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,103,831	1,001,399
Other debtors	53,905	51,563
	1,157,736	1,052,962

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	125,067	107,948
Corporation tax	165,600	220,000
Other taxation and social security	382,268	334,098
Other creditors	391,904	340,704
	1,064,839	1,002,750

AMBER SCAFFOLDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Other creditors	11,767	-

7 Provisions for liabilities

	2018 £	2017 £
Deferred tax liabilities	90,700	89,000

8 Called up share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid		
134 'A' ordinary shares of 50p each	67	67
558 'B' ordinary shares of 50p each	279	279
	346	346

9 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
	300,000	360,000

10 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £450,600 (2017 - £472,920) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

The directors have made interest free loans to the company. At 30 April 2018 the total amount of these loans was £194,063 (2017 - £161,862).

Mr T P Clarke rents the premises occupied by the company from a third party and sub-leases them to the company. Total rental payments made to him during the year were £120,000 (2017 - £120,000).