Registration number: 00498834

Dore Masonic Hall Company Limited

(A company limited by guarantee)

Unaudited Abbreviated Accounts

for the Year Ended 30 September 2016

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COMPANIES HOUSE

Dore Masonic Hall Company Limited (Registration number: 00498834) Abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 30 September 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	2	742,259	739,457
Current assets			
Stocks		1,792	1,859
Debtors		2,014	1,368
Cash at bank and in hand		71,318	56,471
		75,124	59,698
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	_	(13,437)	(4,910)
Net current assets	_	61,687	54,788
Net assets	_	803,946	794,245
Capital and reserves			
Revaluation reserve		700,000	700,000
Other reserves		40,000	40,000
Profit and loss account	_	63,946	54,245
Shareholders funds	_	803,946	794,245

For the year ending 30 September 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit 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 Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Approved and authorised for issue by the Board on 6/1/2017. and signed on its behalf by:

W H M Booth Chairman

Director

The notes on pages 2 to 3 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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Dore Masonic Hall Company Limited Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The full financial statements, from which these abbreviated accounts have been extracted, have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (Effective January 2015).

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts chargeable in respect of the sale of goods and services to customers.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost or valuation, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows:

Asset class

Depreciation method and rate

Fixtures, fittings and equipment

4 years straight line

Freehold land and buildings are not depreciated as the estimated useful economic life isdeemed to be in excess of 50 years and so any resulting depreciation would be immaterial.

Investment properties

Certain of the company's properties are held for long-term investment. Investment properties are accounted for in accordance with the FRSSE, as follows:

No depreciation is provided in respect of investment properties and they are revalued annually. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is transferred to the revaluation reserve unless a deficit below original cost, or its reversal, on an individual investment property is expected to be permanent, in which case it is recognised in the profit and loss account for the year.

This treatment as regards the company's investment properties may be a departure from the requirements of the Companies Act concerning the depreciation of fixed assets. However, these properties are not held for consumption but for investment and the directors consider that systematic annual depreciation would be inappropriate. The accounting policy adopted is therefore necessary for the financial statements to give a true and fair view. Depreciation or amortisation is only one of many factors reflected in the annual valuation and the amount which might otherwise have been shown cannot be separately identified or quantified.

Stock

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after due regard for obsolete and slow moving stocks. Net realisable value is based on selling price less anticipated costs to completion and selling costs.

Dore Masonic Hall Company Limited Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability in the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expense in the profit and loss account.

2 Fixed assets

	Tangible assets £
Cost	·
At 1 October 2015	783,865
Additions	3,635
Disposals	(717)
At 30 September 2016	786,783
Depreciation	
At 1 October 2015	44,408
Charge for the year	833
Eliminated on disposals	(717)
At 30 September 2016	44,524
Net book value	
At 30 September 2016	742,259
At 30 September 2015	739,457

3 Company status

The company is a private company limited by guarantee and consequently does not have share capital. Each of the members is liable to contribute an amount not exceeding £1 towards the assets of the company in the event of liquidation.