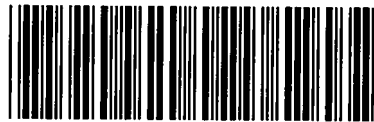


J D Lonsdale Limited

Abbreviated Accounts

for the Year Ended 31 July 2016

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COMPANIES HOUSE

J D Lonsdale Limited
Registration number: 05855143
Abbreviated Balance Sheet at 31 July 2016

		2016		2015	
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible fixed assets	2		22,819		17,513
Current assets					
Debtors		36,910		60,424	
Cash at bank and in hand		57,929		48,907	
		94,839		109,331	
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		(29,002)		(30,987)	
Net current assets			65,837		78,344
Total assets less current liabilities			88,656		95,857
Provisions for liabilities			(2,209)		(2,061)
Net assets			86,447		93,796
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	3	100		100	
Profit and loss account		86,347		93,696	
Shareholders' funds			86,447		93,796


For the year ending 31 July 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 and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2015).

Approved by the director on 12-12-16



 Mr J D Lonsdale
 Director

J D Lonsdale Limited

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 31 July 2016

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, net of value added tax, 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
Equipment	20% per annum on written down value

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised, without discounting, in respect of all timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes, which have arisen but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except as required by the FRSSSE.

Deferred tax is measured at the rates that are expected to apply in the periods when the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on the tax rates and law enacted at the balance sheet date.

Hire purchase and leasing

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Assets held under finance leases, which are leases where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have passed to the company, are capitalised in the balance sheet as tangible fixed assets and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital elements of future obligations under the leases are included as liabilities in the balance sheet. The interest element of the rental obligation is charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the lease and represents a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding. Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised as tangible fixed assets and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital element of future finance payments is included within creditors. Finance charges are allocated to accounting periods over the length of the contract and represent a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding.

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.

Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions are recognised in the profit and loss account in the period in which they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

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

J D Lonsdale Limited

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 31 July 2016

2 Fixed assets

	Tangible assets £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 August 2015	29,779	29,779
Additions	<u>9,776</u>	<u>9,776</u>
At 31 July 2016	<u>39,555</u>	<u>39,555</u>
Amortisation		
At 1 August 2015	12,266	12,266
Charge for the year	<u>4,470</u>	<u>4,470</u>
At 31 July 2016	<u>16,736</u>	<u>16,736</u>
Net book value		
At 31 July 2016	<u>22,819</u>	<u>22,819</u>
At 31 July 2015	<u>17,513</u>	<u>17,513</u>

3 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2016		2015	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>