Registration number: 07464081

C Dawson & Sons Limited

trading as C Dawson & Sons

Abbreviated Accounts

for the Year Ended 31 March 2015

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C Dawson & Sons Limited
trading as C Dawson & Sons
Registration number: 07464081
Abbreviated Balance Sheet at 31 March 2015

	Note	2015		2014	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible fixed assets	2		293,698		312,054
Tangible fixed assets	2		16,539		14,457
			310,237		326,511
Current assets					
Stocks		10,044		9,220	
Debtors		4,530		4,903	
Cash at bank and in hand		82,831		63,961	
		97,405		78,084	
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	3	(79,423)		(78,786)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			17,982		(702)
Total assets less current liabilities			328,219		325,809
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year			(255,017)		(274,371)
Provisions for liabilities			(2,816)		(2,370)
Net assets			70,386		49,068
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	4	100		100	
Profit and loss account		70,286		48,968	
Shareholders' funds			70,386		49,068

For the year ending 31 March 2015 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 2008).

Approved by the Board on 7 October 2015 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr JM Dawson
Director

The notes on pages 2 to 4 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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 April 2008).

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts chargeable, net of value added tax, in respect of the sale of goods and services to customers.

Goodwill

Positive goodwill is capitalised, classified as an asset on the balance sheet and amortised on a straight line basis over its useful economic life. It is reviewed for impairment at the end of the first full financial year following the acquisition and in other periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Amortisation

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

Asset class	Amortisation method and rate
Goodwill	5% on straight line basis

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
Plant and machinery	20% on straight line basis
Motor vehicles	20% on straight line basis
Property improvements	5% on straight line basis

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.

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 FRSSE. 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.

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

	Intangible assets £	Tangible assets £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2014	366,894	23,404	390,298
Additions	-	6,524	6,524
At 31 March 2015	366,894	29,928	396,822
Amortisation			
At 1 April 2014	54,840	8,947	63,787
Charge for the year	18,356	4,442	22,798
At 31 March 2015	73,196	13,389	86,585
Net book value			
At 31 March 2015	293,698	16,539	310,237
At 31 March 2014	312,054	14,457	326,511

3 Creditors

Creditors includes the following liabilities, on which security has been given by the company:

	2015 £	2014 £
Amounts falling due within one year	19,128	18,264
Amounts falling due after more than one year	87,017	106,371
Total secured creditors	106,145	124,635

Included in the creditors are the following amounts due after more than five years:

	2015 £	2014 £
After more than five years by instalments	169,313	192,519
	169,313	192,519

4 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2015		2014	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100

The notes on pages 2 to 4 form an integral part of these financial statements.