

Company Registration No. 10035914 (England and Wales)

**DOBSONS TIMBER & BUILDERS MERCHANTS LTD**  
**ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**



# **DOBSONS TIMBER & BUILDERS MERCHANTS LTD**

## **COMPANY INFORMATION**

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**Director** SURINDER CHAGGAR

**Secretary**

**Company number** 10035914

**Registered office**

**Accountants**

# **DOBSONS TIMBER & BUILDERS MERCHANTS LTD**

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# **DOBSONS TIMBER & BUILDERS MERCHANTS LTD**

## **DIRECTOR'S REPORT**

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018***

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The director presents his annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018.

### **Principal activities**

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of [XXXX]

### **Director**

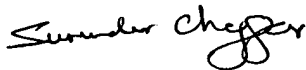
The director who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements was as follows:

SURINDER CHAGGAR

### **Results and dividends**

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board



SURINDER CHAGGAR

**Director**

8 November 2018

# **DOBSONS TIMBER & BUILDERS MERCHANTS LTD**

## **ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DOBSONS TIMBER & BUILDERS MERCHANTS LTD FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

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8 November 2018

**Chartered Accountants**

# DOBSONS TIMBER & BUILDERS MERCHANTS LTD

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

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	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover		2,947,712	2,725,740
Cost of sales		(2,296,375)	(2,097,037)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<u>651,337</u>	<u>628,703</u>
Administrative expenses		(514,701)	(506,910)
<b>Profit before taxation</b>		<u>136,636</u>	<u>121,793</u>
Tax on profit		(28,914)	(25,616)
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>		<u><u>107,722</u></u>	<u><u>96,177</u></u>

# DOBSONS TIMBER & BUILDERS MERCHANTS LTD

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Intangible assets	4		73,878		73,878
Tangible assets	5		1,320,731		1,339,710
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		167,230		166,450	
Debtors	6	7,490		7,415	
Cash at bank and in hand		7,259		43,877	
		181,979		217,742	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	(445,949)		(434,150)	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			(263,970)		(216,408)
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			1,130,639		1,197,180
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	8		(591,915)		(691,178)
<b>Net assets</b>			538,724		506,002
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Profit and loss reserves			538,724		506,002

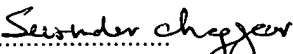
For the financial year ended 31 March 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his 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 in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on .....

  
.....  
SURINDER CHAGGAR  
Director

Company Registration No. 10035914

# DOBSONS TIMBER & BUILDERS MERCHANTS LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

DOBSONS TIMBER & BUILDERS MERCHANTS LTD is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is .

#### 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 £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position' – Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' – Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' – Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment' – Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' – Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of [XXXXX]. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, [XXXXXX].

#### 1.2 Business combinations

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018 are the first financial statements of DOBSONS TIMBER & BUILDERS MERCHANTS LTD prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 April 2016. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.



# DOBSONS TIMBER & BUILDERS MERCHANTS LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

#### **1.3 Turnover**

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and 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 and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

#### **1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill**

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is [XXXX].

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

#### **1.5 Tangible fixed assets**

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

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

Freehold land and buildings  
Plant and equipment  
Fixtures and fittings  
Motor vehicles

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.

# DOBSONS TIMBER & BUILDERS MERCHANTS LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

#### **1.6 Impairment of fixed assets**

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### **1.7 Stocks**

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

#### **1.8 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.

# DOBSONS TIMBER & BUILDERS MERCHANTS LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### **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.

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

##### **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, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

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.

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.

#### 1.9 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.

#### 1.10 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

# DOBSONS TIMBER & BUILDERS MERCHANTS LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### 1.11 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.

###### **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.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

##### 1.12 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.

##### 1.13 Retirement benefits

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

##### 1.14 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.

#### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 0 (2017 - 0).

# DOBSONS TIMBER & BUILDERS MERCHANTS LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

### 3 Dividends

	2018 Per share £	2017 Per share £	2018 Total £	2017 Total £
<i>Warning: Statutory database figures exceed / (fall short of) the trial balance by:</i>				
<i>Final dividend paid per trial balance - ordinary</i>			(75,000)	(75,000)

### 4 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018	73,878
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>	
At 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018	-
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 March 2018	73,878
At 31 March 2017	73,878

### 5 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery etc £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018	1,244,814	351,657	1,596,471
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 April 2017	-	256,761	256,761
Depreciation charged in the year	-	18,979	18,979
At 31 March 2018	-	275,740	275,740
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 March 2018	1,244,814	75,917	1,320,731
At 31 March 2017	1,244,814	94,896	1,339,710

### 6 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	7,490	7,415

Trade debtors disclosed above are measured at amortised cost.

# DOBSONS TIMBER & BUILDERS MERCHANTS LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

**7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank loans and overdrafts	111,076	129,530
Trade creditors	136,263	191,409
Corporation tax	54,530	25,616
Other taxation and social security	33,192	31,793
Other creditors	110,888	55,802
	<u>445,949</u>	<u>434,150</u>

**8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank loans and overdrafts	224,437	301,551
Other creditors	367,478	389,627
	<u>591,915</u>	<u>691,178</u>