

D. Brown & Sons Limited

Unaudited Abbreviated Accounts

for the Year Ended 30 September 2016

D. Brown & Sons Limited
(Registration number: 00442593)
Abbreviated Balance Sheet at 30 September 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets		<u>2,710,000</u>	<u>2,710,165</u>
Current assets			
Debtors		25,187	27,531
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>68,647</u>	<u>479,995</u>
		93,834	507,526
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		<u>(36,996)</u>	<u>(421,478)</u>
Net current assets		<u>56,838</u>	<u>86,048</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		2,766,838	2,796,213
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		<u>(77,612)</u>	<u>(101,500)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>2,689,226</u></u>	<u><u>2,694,713</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	<u>4</u>	14,749	14,749
Revaluation reserve		1,798,952	1,798,952
Other reserves		5,249	5,249
Profit and loss account		<u>870,276</u>	<u>875,763</u>
Shareholders' funds		<u><u>2,689,226</u></u>	<u><u>2,694,713</u></u>

For the year ending 30 September 2016 the company was entitled to exemption 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 by the Board on 31 May 2017 and signed on its behalf by:

.....
Mrs E A Brown
Director

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

D. Brown & Sons Limited
Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 30 September 2016
..... continued

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
Plant and machinery	20% straight line basis
Fixtures and fittings	10% straight line basis

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 every 5 years. 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.

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.

D. Brown & Sons Limited
Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 30 September 2016
..... continued

2 Fixed assets

	Tangible assets £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 October 2015	<u>2,804,982</u>	<u>2,804,982</u>
At 30 September 2016	<u>2,804,982</u>	<u>2,804,982</u>
Depreciation		
At 1 October 2015	94,817	94,817
Charge for the year	<u>165</u>	<u>165</u>
At 30 September 2016	<u>94,982</u>	<u>94,982</u>
Net book value		
At 30 September 2016	<u>2,710,000</u>	<u>2,710,000</u>
At 30 September 2015	<u>2,710,165</u>	<u>2,710,165</u>

3 Creditors

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

	2016 £	2015 £
Amounts falling due within one year	25,375	25,375
Amounts falling due after more than one year	<u>77,612</u>	<u>101,500</u>
Total secured creditors	<u>102,987</u>	<u>126,875</u>

4 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2016		2015	
	No.	£	No.	£
Voting of £1 each	7,499	7,499	7,499	7,499
Non-voting of £1 each	<u>7,250</u>	<u>7,250</u>	<u>7,250</u>	<u>7,250</u>
	<u>14,749</u>	<u>14,749</u>	<u>14,749</u>	<u>14,749</u>

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