REGISTERED NUMBER: 05115373 (England and Wales)

J T EVANS & SON LIMITED

ABBREVIATED UNAUDITED ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2015

CONTENTS OF THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2015

J T EVANS & SON LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2015

DIRECTORS:	I J Evans Mrs A R Evans
SECRETARY:	
REGISTERED OFFICE:	37 Mill Street Bideford DEVON EX39 2JJ
REGISTERED NUMBER:	05115373 (England and Wales)
ACCOUNTANTS:	Jane Maynard Limited T/A Maynard Johns 37 Mill Street Bideford DEVON EX39 2JJ

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET
31 JANUARY 2015

	Notes	2015 £	2014 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Intangible assets	2	**56,500**	62,500
Tangible assets	3	**24,148**	58,883
		80,648	121,383
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks		**1,150**	1,150
Debtors		**12,524**	39,054
Cash in hand		**19**	19
		13,693	40,223
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	4	**(144,940)**	(187,117)
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		**(131,247)**	(146,894)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		**(50,599)**	(25,511)
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	4	**(29,580)**	(40,607)
NET LIABILITIES		**(80,179)**	(66,118)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	5	**2**	2
Profit and loss account		**(80,181)**	(66,120)
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		**(80,179)**	(66,118)

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 January 2015.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2015 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

(a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and

(b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The notes form part of these abbreviated accounts

continued...

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET - continued
31 JANUARY 2015

The abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 28 October 2015 and were signed on its behalf by:

I J Evans - Director

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2015

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Accounting convention
The financial statements 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 net invoiced sales of goods, excluding value added tax.

Goodwill
Goodwill, being the amount paid in connection with the acquisition of a business in 2004, is being amortised evenly over its estimated useful life of twenty years.

Tangible fixed assets
Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life or, if held under a finance lease, over the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

Plant and machinery etc - 25% on cost, 15% on cost and 10% on cost

Stocks
Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Deferred tax
The charge for taxation takes into account taxation deferred as a result of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. In general, deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date. However, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred taxation is measured on a non-discounted basis at the average tax rates that would apply when the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on the tax rates and laws that have been enacted by the balance sheet date.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments
Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts or finance leases are capitalised in the balance sheet. Those held under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Those held under finance leases are depreciated over their estimated useful lives or the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

The interest element of these obligations is charged to the profit and loss account over the relevant period. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability.

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2. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Total
	£
COST	
At 1 February 2014	
and 31 January 2015	**120,000**
AMORTISATION	
At 1 February 2014	**57,500**
Amortisation for year	**6,000**
At 31 January 2015	**63,500**
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 January 2015	**56,500**
At 31 January 2014	62,500

3. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Total
	£
COST	
At 1 February 2014	**131,151**
Additions	**2,140**
Disposals	**(51,000)**
At 31 January 2015	**82,291**
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 February 2014	**72,268**
Charge for year	**8,846**
Eliminated on disposal	**(22,971)**
At 31 January 2015	**58,143**
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 January 2015	**24,148**
At 31 January 2014	58,883

4. CREDITORS

Creditors include an amount of £ 21,116 (2014 - £ 46,344) for which security has been given.

5. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	2015 £	2014 £
2	Ordinary	£1	**2**	2

continued...

6. DIRECTORS' ADVANCES, CREDITS AND GUARANTEES

The bank overdraft has been secured by a guarantee from Mr J Evans, a former director and shareholder of the company.

7. GOING CONCERN

The company is reliant on the continuing support of its creditors and while there is no reason to doubt that the support will continue, inherently there can be no certainty in relation to these matters. On this basis, and having regard to the company's anticipated future revenues and costs including repayment of debt where appropriate, together with the expected availability of working capital, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result from an inability to meet obligations as they fall due.

Having assessed the company's financial position as well as considered the future sales expectation, the directors have concluded that the company will still be able to trade for at least the next eighteen months. They, therefore, consider it correct to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting.