

DAWSON HART SOLICITORS LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018



DAWSON HART SOLICITORS LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 08268648

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	49,250	246,250
Tangible assets	5	65,769	64,576
		<u>115,019</u>	<u>310,826</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	1,043,973	1,199,884
Cash at bank and in hand	8	794	4,585
		<u>1,044,767</u>	<u>1,204,469</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(812,359)	(943,403)
Net current assets		<u>232,408</u>	<u>261,066</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>347,427</u>	<u>571,892</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	(10,812)	(68,750)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	12	(6,854)	(5,764)
		<u>(6,854)</u>	<u>(5,764)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>329,761</u></u>	<u><u>497,378</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	13	300,000	300,000
Profit and loss account		29,761	197,378
		<u>329,761</u>	<u>497,378</u>

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

DAWSON HART SOLICITORS LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 08268648

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

Mrs J M Hardaway
Director



Mr M Abey
Director



Date:

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

30/03/18

DAWSON HART SOLICITORS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1. General information

Dawson Hart Solicitors Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales within the United Kingdom. The registered number of the company is 08268648 and the address of the registered office is The Old Grammar School, Church Street, Uckfield, East Sussex, TN22 1BH.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.3 Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings over its useful economic life.

Other intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

DAWSON HART SOLICITORS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

L/Term Leasehold Property	- 10 years straight line
Fixtures and fittings	- 5 years straight line
Computer equipment	- 5 years straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

2.5 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.7 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

DAWSON HART SOLICITORS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.9 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.10 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.11 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings using the effective interest method.

2.12 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the year in which they are incurred.

2.13 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

DAWSON HART SOLICITORS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 43 (2017 - 40).

4. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 April 2017	1,005,000
At 31 March 2018	<u>1,005,000</u>
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2017	758,750
Charge for the year	197,000
At 31 March 2018	<u>955,750</u>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2018	<u>49,250</u>
At 31 March 2017	<u>246,250</u>

DAWSON HART SOLICITORS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvement £	Other fixed assets £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2017	30,131	87,954	118,085
Additions	-	21,764	21,764
At 31 March 2018	<u>30,131</u>	<u>109,718</u>	<u>139,849</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2017	3,251	50,258	53,509
Charge for the year on owned assets	3,013	17,559	20,572
At 31 March 2018	<u>6,264</u>	<u>67,817</u>	<u>74,081</u>
Net book value			
At 31 March 2018	<u>23,867</u>	<u>41,901</u>	<u>65,768</u>
At 31 March 2017	<u>26,880</u>	<u>37,696</u>	<u>64,576</u>

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, is £17,608 (2017 - £NIL).

DAWSON HART SOLICITORS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

6. Stocks

7. Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	306,136	325,307
Other debtors	550	573
Prepayments and accrued income	88,276	103,358
Amounts recoverable in regards to work in progress	649,011	770,646
	<u>1,043,973</u>	<u>1,199,884</u>

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2018 £	2017 £
Cash at bank and in hand	794	4,585
Less: bank overdrafts	(89,677)	(160,893)
	<u>(88,883)</u>	<u>(156,308)</u>

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank overdrafts	89,677	160,893
Bank loans	-	7,000
Other loans	375,656	305,271
Trade creditors	72,218	104,757
Corporation tax	89,351	97,916
Other taxation and social security	117,527	189,278
Other creditors	48,849	46,887
Accruals and deferred income	19,081	31,401
	<u>812,359</u>	<u>943,403</u>

DAWSON HART SOLICITORS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

10. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Other loans	10,812	68,750
	<u>10,812</u>	<u>68,750</u>
	<u><u>10,812</u></u>	<u><u>68,750</u></u>

Included within creditors are secured debts amounting to £89,677 (2017 - £167,893) which are secured via a fixed and floating charge on the company's assets.

11. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	-	7,000
Other loans	375,656	305,271
	<u>375,656</u>	<u>312,271</u>
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Other loans	10,812	68,750
	<u>10,812</u>	<u>68,750</u>
	<u><u>386,468</u></u>	<u><u>381,021</u></u>

12. Deferred taxation

	2018 £	2017 £
At beginning of year	(5,764)	(6,310)
Charged to profit or loss	(1,090)	546
At end of year	<u><u>(6,854)</u></u>	<u><u>(5,764)</u></u>

DAWSON HART SOLICITORS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

12. Deferred taxation (continued)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(6,854)	(5,764)
	<u>(6,854)</u>	<u>(5,764)</u>

13. Share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
300,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	300,000	300,000
	<u>300,000</u>	<u>300,000</u>

14. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund. At the year end there were contributions payable to the fund of £1,318 (2017 - £Nil).

15. Related party transactions

During the year the company operated loans with the directors of the company. The amount payable to the directors of the company at the year end was £15,303 (2017 - £22,340). These loans are interest free and repayable on demand.

During the year dividends of £350,000 (2017 - £260,000) were declared, which are payable to directors of the company.