Registered number
09322521

Dovetail Manufacturing Limited

Filleted Accounts

30 November 2017

WEDNESDAY
A7DCU7UG
A18 29/08/2018 #72
COMPANIES HOUSE

Dovetail Manufacturing Limited
Registered number: 09322521
Balance Sheet
as at 30 November 2017

	Notes		2017 £		2016 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		13,317		17,219
Current assets					
Stocks		1,800		1,500	
Debtors	4	20,166		9,605	
Cash at bank and in hand		1		3,836	
		21,967		14,941	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(20,776)		(28,543)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			1,191		(13,602)
Total assets less current liabilities			14,508		3,617
Provisions for liabilities			(1,664)		(2,332)
Net assets			12,844		1,285
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			4		2
Profit and loss account			12,840		1,283
Shareholders' funds			12,844		1,285

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

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

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

Mr J Madge
Director
Approved by the board on 18 August 2018

Dovetail Manufacturing Limited
Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 30 November 2017

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation
The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

Turnover
Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Tangible fixed assets
Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery	25% reducing balance

Stocks
Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Debtors
Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors
Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2 **Employees**	**2017 Number**	**2016 Number**
Average number of persons employed by the company	2	2

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 December 2016	30,156
Additions	542
At 30 November 2017	30,698
Depreciation	
At 1 December 2016	12,937
Charge for the year	4,444
At 30 November 2017	17,381
Net book value	
At 30 November 2017	13,317
At 30 November 2016	17,219

4 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	18,761	8,849
Other debtors	1,405	756
	20,166	9,605

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	1,801	-
Trade creditors	3,445	402
Taxation and social security costs	8,584	8,964
Other creditors	6,946	19,177
	20,776	28,543

6 Other information

Dovetail Manufacturing Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:
Unit 4, Central Business Park
Princess Street
Barnstaple
Devon
EX32 7EU