

Company Registration No. 05358708 (England and Wales)

DAVENTRY PANELCRAFT LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2021
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

DAVENTRY PANELCRAFT LIMITED

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DAVENTRY PANELCRAFT LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2021

	Notes	2021 £	£	2020 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		159,599		165,274
Current assets					
Stocks	4	49,432		58,499	
Debtors	5	93,665		98,290	
Cash at bank and in hand		27,439		30,527	
		<u>170,536</u>		<u>187,316</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(246,757)</u>		<u>(253,600)</u>	
Net current liabilities			<u>(76,221)</u>		<u>(66,284)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>83,378</u>		<u>98,990</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		<u>(360,676)</u>		<u>(249,884)</u>
Net liabilities			<u>(277,298)</u>		<u>(150,894)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		66		66
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(277,364)</u>		<u>(150,960)</u>
Total equity			<u>(277,298)</u>		<u>(150,894)</u>

For the financial period ended 30 June 2021 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 period in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered 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 30 March 2022

Mr Ian Pugh

Director

Company Registration No. 05358708

DAVENTRY PANELCRAFT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Daventry Panelcraft Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Lyndale House, Ervington Court, Meridan Business Park, Leicester, United Kingdom, LE19 1WL.

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.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption, under the terms of the Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", not to disclose the related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

1.2 Going concern

After considering the impact of COVID-19 at the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future,

While the company has made a loss for the period, the going concern basis will be adopted as the company will be supported by both the director and other companies in the Commuto UK Limited group.

1.3 Reporting period

The financial year has been reduced to a 6 month period ended 30th June 2021 to bring the financial year end in line with the controlling parent company, Commuto UK Limited. Due to the reduction period the comparative amounts presented in the financial statements (including the related notes) are not entirely comparable.

1.4 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.

DAVENTRY PANELCRAFT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.5 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:

Leasehold improvements	10% straight line
Plant and machinery	10% to 20% reducing balance basis
Fixtures and fittings	10% straight line basis
Office equipment	15% reducing balance basis
Motor vehicles	25% straight line basis

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.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

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

DAVENTRY PANELCRAFT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 cost and replacement 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 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.9 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.

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.

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.

DAVENTRY PANELCRAFT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

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 Retirement benefits

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

1.13 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.14 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

DAVENTRY PANELCRAFT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.15 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss 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.

1.16 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was:

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Total	19	17

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost						
At 1 January 2021	99,838	113,962	9,967	36,933	2,500	263,200
Additions	-	-	-	4,561	-	4,561
At 30 June 2021	99,838	113,962	9,967	41,494	2,500	267,761
Depreciation and impairment						
At 1 January 2021	18,617	56,084	1,696	20,800	729	97,926
Depreciation charged in the period	4,740	3,361	498	1,324	313	10,236
At 30 June 2021	23,357	59,445	2,194	22,124	1,042	108,162
Carrying amount						
At 30 June 2021	76,481	54,517	7,773	19,370	1,458	159,599
At 31 December 2020	81,221	57,878	8,271	16,133	1,771	165,274

4 Stocks

	2021 £	2020 £
Stocks	49,432	58,499

DAVENTRY PANELCRAFT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

5 Debtors			2021	2020
			£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:				
Trade debtors			61,648	56,638
Corporation tax recoverable			10,838	10,838
Prepayments and accrued income			21,179	30,814
			<u>93,665</u>	<u>98,290</u>
			<u><u>93,665</u></u>	<u><u>98,290</u></u>
6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			2021	2020
			£	£
Bank loans			5,517	783
Other borrowings			1,868	1,965
Trade creditors			153,206	147,730
Amounts owed to group undertakings			14,450	12,665
Taxation and social security			59,394	74,164
Accruals and deferred income			12,322	16,293
			<u>246,757</u>	<u>253,600</u>
			<u><u>246,757</u></u>	<u><u>253,600</u></u>
7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			2021	2020
	Notes		£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts			44,483	49,217
Amounts owed to group undertakings			316,193	200,667
			<u>360,676</u>	<u>249,884</u>
			<u><u>360,676</u></u>	<u><u>249,884</u></u>
8 Called up share capital			2021	2020
	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary share capital				
Authorised				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	66	66	66	66
	<u>66</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>66</u>
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	66	66	66	66
	<u>66</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>66</u>

DAVENTRY PANELCRAFT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

9 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2021	2020
£	£
700,713	734,005
<u><u>700,713</u></u>	<u><u>734,005</u></u>

10 Related party transactions

During the period purchases of £5,274 (2020: £83,549) were made from EuroFixAuto UK Limited, a company that I Pugh is a director of. At the period end £11,664 (2020: £160) was due from the company to EuroFixAuto UK Limited,

11 Controlling party

The ultimate parent undertaking and ultimate controlling party is Commuto UK Ltd.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.