Registration number: 08910121

Louverly Shutters Ltd

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements
for the year ended 28 February 2025

HODSON & CO
Wiston House
1 Wiston Avenue
Worthing
West Sussex
BN14 7QL

Louverly Shutters Ltd

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Louverly Shutters Ltd

(Registration number: 08910121)
Statement of Financial Position
28 February 2025

	Note	2025 £	2024 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	1,105	1,681
Current assets			
Stocks	5	35,215	46,821
Debtors	6	264	1,581
Cash at bank and in hand		26,115	25,638
		61,594	74,040
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	7	(53,780)	(58,064)
Net current assets		7,814	15,976
Total assets less current liabilities		8,919	17,657
Provisions for liabilities		(210)	(319)
Net assets		8,709	17,338
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Retained earnings		8,609	17,238
Shareholders' funds		8,709	17,338

For the financial year ending 28 February 2025 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. As permitted by section 444 (5A) of the Companies Act 2006, the directors have not delivered to the registrar a copy of the Profit and Loss Account.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 28 November 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Louverly Shutters Ltd

(Registration number: 08910121)
Statement of Financial Position
28 February 2025

.....
P D Campbell
Director

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2025

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:
Wiston House
1 Wiston Avenue
Worthing
West Sussex
BN14 7QL
England

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 28 November 2025.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A smaller entities - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006 (as applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime).

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.
The company recognises revenue when:
The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;
it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;
and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

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

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.
Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised when 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.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.
The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Motor vehicles	over 4 years
Equipment	between 2 and 5 years

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.
Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.
The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.
Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.
Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 2 (2024 - 2).

4 Tangible assets

	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Other tangible assets £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 March 2024	7,598	21,000	1,935	30,533
Additions	675	-	-	675
At 28 February 2025	8,273	21,000	1,935	31,208
Depreciation				
At 1 March 2024	6,063	20,999	1,790	28,852
Charge for the year	1,141	-	110	1,251
At 28 February 2025	7,204	20,999	1,900	30,103
Carrying amount				
At 28 February 2025	1,069	1	35	1,105
At 29 February 2024	1,535	1	145	1,681

5 Stocks

	2025 £	2024 £
Other inventories	35,215	46,821

6 Debtors

	2025 £	2024 £
Current		
Other debtors	264	1,581
	264	1,581

7 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025 £	2024 £
Due within one year		
Trade creditors	1,062	2,525
Taxation and social security	17,810	14,268
Accruals and deferred income	34,863	41,146
Other creditors	45	125
	53,780	58,064

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.