Registered number: 09246607

USKVALLEYJOINERY LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2025

USKVALLEYJOINERY LTD
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USKVALLEYJOINERY LTD
Balance Sheet
As At 31 October 2025

Registered number: 09246607

	Notes	2025		2024	
		£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible Assets	**4**		7,616		10,155
			7,616		10,155
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	**5**	3,500		3,500	
Debtors	**6**	120,169		93,582	
Cash at bank and in hand		13,747		30,086	
		137,416		127,168	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	**7**	(117,258)		(116,544)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			20,158		10,624
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			27,774		20,779
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year	**8**		(20,620)		(20,620)
NET ASSETS			7,154		159
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	**9**		2		2
Profit and Loss Account			7,152		157
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			7,154		159

For the year ending 31 October 2025 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

These accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account.

On behalf of the board

Adrian Davis

Director
08/07/2026

The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these financial statements.

1. General Information

USKVALLEYJOINERY LTD is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 09246607 . The registered office is Old Carpenter Shop Woodside Trading Estate, Llanbadoc, Usk, Gwent, NP15 1SS.

2. Accounting Policies

2.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 section 1A Small Entities "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006.

2.2. 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 is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has transferred to the buyer. This is usually at the point that the customer has signed for the delivery of the goods.

Rendering of services

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. Turnover is only recognised to the extent of recoverable expenses when the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably.

2.3. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of the fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Plant & Machinery	25% reducing balance

2.4. Stocks and Work in Progress

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads. Work-in-progress is reflected in the accounts on a contract by contract basis by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses.

2.5. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and 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 end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible timing differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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 assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflect the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss for the year, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case current and deferred tax are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

3. Average Number of Employees

Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was: 2 (2024: 2)

4. Tangible Assets

	Plant & Machinery
	£
Cost	
As at 1 November 2024	68,178
As at 31 October 2025	68,178
Depreciation	
As at 1 November 2024	58,023
Provided during the period	2,539
As at 31 October 2025	60,562
Net Book Value	
As at 31 October 2025	7,616
As at 1 November 2024	10,155

5. Stocks

	2025	2024
	£	£
Stock	3,500	3,500

6. Debtors

	2025	2024
	£	£
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	93,582	93,582
Other taxes and social security	2,840	-
Directors' loan accounts	17,755	-
	114,177	93,582
Due after more than one year		
Corporation tax recoverable assets	5,992	-
	120,169	93,582

7. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

	2025	2024
	£	£
Trade creditors	(2)	-
Bank loans and overdrafts	28,958	5,655
Corporation tax	42,654	64,276
Other taxes and social security	-	5,869
VAT	9,732	6,988
Accruals and deferred income	35,916	33,756
	117,258	116,544

8. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year

	2025	2024
	£	£
Bank loans	20,620	20,620

9. Share Capital

	2025	2024
	£	£
Allotted, Called up and fully paid	2	2

10. Directors Advances, Credits and Guarantees

Included within Debtors are the following loans to directors:

	As at 1 November 2024	Amounts advanced	Amounts repaid	Amounts written off	As at 31 October 2025
	£	£	£	£	£
Adrian Davis	-	(26,245)	44,000	-	17,755

The above loan is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

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.