Registered number: 11076607

DAVOCK KITCHENS LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2023

Goodwin & Laurie Ltd
Office 6
Dinnington Business Centre
Outgang Lane, Dinnington
South Yorkshire
S25 3QX

Davock Kitchens Ltd
Unaudited Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31 October 2023

Contents

	Page
Balance Sheet	1—2
Notes to the Financial Statements	3—5

Davock Kitchens Ltd
Balance Sheet
As At 31 October 2023

Registered number: 11076607

	Notes	2023		2022	
		£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible Assets	**3**		102,342		114,050
			102,342		114,050
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	**4**	6,000		9,000	
Debtors	**5**	-		(643)	
Cash at bank and in hand		102,381		111,267	
		108,381		119,624	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	**6**	(67,497)		(54,297)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			40,884		65,327
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			143,226		179,377
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year	**7**		(43,852)		(52,959)
NET ASSETS			99,374		126,418
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	**9**		100		100
Profit and Loss Account			99,274		126,318
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			99,374		126,418

For the year ending 31 October 2023 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

Mr Jason Davock

Director

14th June 2024

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

1. Accounting Policies

1.1. 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.

1.2. 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.

1.3. 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	10
Motor Vehicles	25
Fixtures & Fittings	10
Computer Equipment	25

1.4. Leasing and Hire Purchase Contracts

Assets obtained under finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in the creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged to profit and loss account as incurred.

1.5. 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.

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

2. Average Number of Employees

Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was as follows: 2 6 (2022: 6)

3. Tangible Assets

	Plant & Machinery	Motor Vehicles	Fixtures & Fittings	Computer Equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
As at 1 November 2022	60,019	4,000	85,000	1,516	150,535
As at 31 October 2023	60,019	4,000	85,000	1,516	150,535
Depreciation					
As at 1 November 2022	20,238	2,735	12,750	762	36,485
Provided during the period	3,978	316	7,225	189	11,708
As at 31 October 2023	24,216	3,051	19,975	951	48,193
Net Book Value					
As at 31 October 2023	35,803	949	65,025	565	102,342
As at 1 November 2022	39,781	1,265	72,250	754	114,050

4. Stocks

	2023	2022
	£	£
Stock - materials and work in progress	6,000	9,000

5. Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	-	(643)
	-	(643)

6. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Corporation tax	24,346	6,821
Other taxes and social security	280	280
VAT	8,373	13,320
Accruals and deferred income	33,500	33,000
Directors' loan accounts	998	876
	67,497	54,297

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

	2023	2022
	£	£
Net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	2,765	4,782
Bank loans	41,087	48,177
	43,852	52,959

8. **Obligations Under Finance Leases and Hire Purchase**

	2023	2022
	£	£
The maturity of these amounts is as follows:		
Between one and five years	2,765	4,782

9. **Share Capital**

	2023	2022
	£	£
Allotted, Called up and fully paid	100	100

10. **General Information**

Davock Kitchens Ltd is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 11076607 . The registered office is Wheatley Hall Road, Doncaster, South Yorkshire, DN2 4PE.

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.