

Company registration number: 01135445

Davis & Snell (Engineering) Ltd

Unaudited filleted financial statements

31 December 2022

DAVIS & SNELL (ENGINEERING) LTD**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****31 DECEMBER 2022**

	Note	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5	52,472		63,418	
		<u>52,472</u>	52,472	<u>63,418</u>	63,418
Current assets					
Stocks		9,700		7,516	
Debtors	6	108,970		81,598	
Cash at bank and in hand		205,837		219,391	
		<u>324,507</u>		<u>308,505</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(123,403)		(104,316)	
Net current assets			201,104		204,189
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>253,576</u>		<u>267,607</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(9,568)		(18,527)
Provisions for liabilities			(12,323)		(11,312)
Net assets			<u>231,685</u>		<u>237,768</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			5,000		5,000
Profit and loss account	9		226,685		232,768
Shareholders funds			<u>231,685</u>		<u>237,768</u>

For the year ending 31 December 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

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

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 01 August 2023 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr S Mackie

Director

Company registration number: 01135445

DAVIS & SNELL (ENGINEERING) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England. The address of the registered office is Unit 9 Exmoor House, Chivenor Business Park, Barnstaple, North Devon, EX31 4AY.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is general precision engineering.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Leasehold improvements	- 16.67 % straight line
Plant and machinery	- The shorter of 15% reducing balance or over the period of the lease
Fittings fixtures and equipment	- 15 % reducing balance
Motor vehicles	- 25 % reducing balance

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand, demand deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. In the statement of financial position, bank overdrafts are shown within borrowing or current liabilities.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 8 (2021: 8).

5. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Leasehold improvements	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 January 2022	267,884	25,569	28,400	10,719	332,572
Additions	-	422	-	-	422
At 31 December 2022	267,884	25,991	28,400	10,719	332,994
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2022	211,652	23,260	23,523	10,719	269,154
Charge for the year	9,739	410	1,219	-	11,368
At 31 December 2022	221,391	23,670	24,742	10,719	280,522
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2022	46,493	2,321	3,658	-	52,472
At 31 December 2021	56,232	2,309	4,877	-	63,418

6. Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade debtors	105,784	78,414
Other debtors	3,186	3,184
	108,970	81,598

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	12,739	12,079
Accruals and deferred income	3,391	3,168
Social security and other taxes	44,860	23,614
Other creditors	62,413	65,455
	123,403	104,316

8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Other creditors	9,568	18,527
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

9. Reserves

Profit and loss account: This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses.

10. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the director entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

2022

	Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the director	Amounts repaid	Balance o/standing
	£	£	£	£
Director	(56,412)	(69,039)	74,825	(50,626)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

2021

	Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the director	Amounts repaid	Balance o/standing
	£	£	£	£
Director	(22,668)	(68,588)	34,844	(56,412)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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.