D A V Properties Limited

Filleted Accounts

30 April 2017

DAV Properties Limited

Registered number: 01361579

Balance Sheet

as at 30 April 2017

	Notes		2017		2016
Current assets					
Stocks		481,030		838,847	
Debtors	4	295,592		169,724	
Cash at bank and in hand		286,743		265,132	
		1,063,365		1,273,703	
Creditors: amounts falling					
due within one year	5	(443,682)		(492,583)	
Net current assets			619,683		781,120
Total assets less current liabilities			619,683	-	781,120
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(352,373)		(412,189)
Net assets			267,310	-	368,931
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			2		2
Profit and loss account			267,308		368,929
Shareholder's funds			267,310	-	368,931

The director is satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

H Hanna

Director

Approved by the board on 11 October 2017

D A V Properties Limited Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 30 April 2017

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

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 from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. 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.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Leasehold alterations Over 5 years
Fixtures and equipment over 5 years

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and

their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only 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 and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2	Employees	2017	2016	
			Number	Number
	Average number of persons employed by the company		6	6
3	Tangible fixed assets			
		Leasehold alterations	Fixtures and equipment	Total
	Cost			
	At 1 May 2016	2,868	22,460	25,328
	At 30 April 2017	2,868	22,460	25,328
	Depreciation			
	At 1 May 2016	2,868	22,460	25,328
	At 30 April 2017	2,868	22,460	25,328
	Net book value			
	At 30 April 2017	-	-	-

4 Debtors 2017 2016

	Deferred tax asset			189	243
	Other debtors	_	295,403	169,481	
				295,592	169,724
	Amounts due after more than one	bove .	189	243	
5	Creditors: amounts falling due		2017	2016	
	Bank loans and overdrafts			57,887	55,605
	Corporation tax	5,877	39,177		
	Other taxes and social security costs			14,801	18,916
	Other creditors	365,117	378,885		
			-	443,682	492,583
6	Creditors: amounts falling due	2017	2016		
	Bank loans		-	352,373	412,189
7	Loans			2017	2016
	Creditors include: Instalments falling due for payme	ent after more tha	n five years	89,098	160,306
	Secured bank loans			410,260	467,794
	The bank loans are secured on c	ertain assets owr	ned by the comp	any.	
8	Other financial commitments			2017	2016
	Total future minimum payme operating leases	ents under nor	n-cancellable •	40,513	84,709
9	Loans to directors Description and conditions	B/fwd	Paid	Repaid	C/fwd
	H Hanna Directors current account	95,481	161,922	-	257,403
		95,481	161,922		257,403

Since the year end the director has repaid £250,000 to the company. The balance is anticipated to be repaid within the next 3 months.

10 Controlling party

H Hanna owns 100% of the issued share capital and is therefore the controlling party.

11 Other information

D A V Properties Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

104 George Street

London

W1U 8PB

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