

BARKER'S DOGS LIMITED

Registered Number
10982217
(England and Wales)

Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year ended
30 September 2022

BARKER'S DOGS LIMITED

Company Information

for the year from 1 October 2021 to 30 September 2022

Director EASTWOOD, Kassie Elizabeth

Registered Address 18 Vernon Avenue
Woodingdean
Brighton
BN2 6BF

Registered Number 10982217 (England and Wales)

BARKER'S DOGS LIMITED

Balance Sheet as at 30 September 2022

	Notes	2022		2021	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	6		-		2,000
Tangible assets	7		4,919		6,559
			<u>4,919</u>		<u>8,559</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	8	7,647		1,273	
Cash at bank and on hand		1,310		4,891	
		<u>8,957</u>		<u>6,164</u>	
Creditors amounts falling due within one year	9	(7,500)		(7,079)	
		<u></u>		<u></u>	
Net current assets (liabilities)			1,457		(915)
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>6,376</u>		<u>7,644</u>
Creditors amounts falling due after one year	10		(6,333)		(7,611)
			<u>43</u>		<u>33</u>
Net assets			<u>43</u>		<u>33</u>
Capital and reserves					
Profit and loss account			43		33
Shareholders' funds			<u>43</u>		<u>33</u>

The company was entitled to exemption from audit for this reporting period 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 Director acknowledges 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 in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The directors have chosen to not file a copy of the company's profit and loss account.

The members have agreed to the preparation of abridged accounts for this accounting period in accordance with section 444(2A).

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Director on 31 August 2023, and are signed on its behalf by:

EASTWOOD, Kassie Elizabeth

Director

Registered Company No. 10982217

BARKER'S DOGS LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2022

1. Statutory information

The company is a private company limited by shares and registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. Compliance with applicable reporting framework

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102 Section 1A as it applies to the financial statements for the period and there were no material departures from the reporting standard.

3. Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of dog grooming, walking and boarding.

4. Accounting policies

Functional and presentation currency policy

The financial statements are presented in sterling and this is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principle accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Turnover policy

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.

Property, plant and equipment policy

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation less depreciation. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets as follows:

	Reducing balance (%)
Plant and machinery	25

Intangible assets policy

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 5 years. For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

Revenue recognition policy

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.

Taxation policy

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current period. 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 policy

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.

Employee benefits policy

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

Valuation of financial instruments policy

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments. Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Going concern

The director has assessed whether the going concern basis of preparation continues to be appropriate, based on whether there are any material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the company to continue as a going concern.

At the time of approving the financial statements the director believes that all appropriate measure have been or will be taken to ensure that the company will be able to continue it's operations for at least the next 12 months and thus conclude that the going concern basis remains appropriate.

5. Employee information

	2022	2021
Average number of employees during the year	1	1

6. Intangible assets

	Total
	£
Cost or valuation	
At 01 October 21	2,000
Amortisation and impairment	
Charge for year	2,000
Net book value	
At 30 September 22	-
At 30 September 21	2,000

7. Property, plant and equipment

	Total
	£
Cost or valuation	
At 01 October 21	6,559
At 30 September 22	4,919
Depreciation and impairment	
Charge for year	1,640
Net book value	
At 30 September 22	4,919
At 30 September 21	6,559

8. Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade debtors / trade receivables	23	389
Other debtors	7,624	884
Total	<u>7,647</u>	<u>1,273</u>

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.

9. Creditors within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors / trade payables	-	673
Bank borrowings and overdrafts	1,900	1,889
Taxation and social security	5,600	3,977
Accrued liabilities and deferred income	-	540
Total	<u>7,500</u>	<u>7,079</u>

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.

10. Creditors after one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank borrowings and overdrafts	6,333	7,611
Total	<u>6,333</u>	<u>7,611</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.