Statement of Consent to Prepare Abridged Financial Statements

All of the members of D2 Planning Limited have consented to the preparation of the abridged statement of financial position for the year ending 31 December 2018 in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 05309357

D2 Planning Limited

Filleted Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements

31 December 2018

D2 Planning Limited

Abridged Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2018

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D2 Planning Limited

Report to the Board of Directors on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Abridged Financial Statements of D2 Planning Limited

Year ended 31 December 2018

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the abridged financial statements of D2 Planning Limited for the year ended 31 December 2018, which comprise the abridged statement of financial position and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us. As a practising member firm of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants, we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at www.accaglobal.com/en/member/professional-standards/rules-standards/acca-rulebook.html. Our work has been undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants as detailed at www.accaglobal.com/content/dam/ACCA_Global/Technical/fact/technical-factsheet-163.pdf.

JAY & JAY PARTNERSHIP LIMITED Chartered Certified Accountants

2 Chesterfield Buildings Westbourne Place Clifton Bristol BS8 1RU

26 September 2019

D2 Planning Limited

Abridged Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2018

	Note	2018	2017
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	**6**	**1,000,843**	1,003,234
Current assets			
Debtors		**216,298**	220,974
Cash at bank and in hand		**1,280,024**	1,057,291
		1,496,322	1,278,265
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		**155,430**	152,403
Net current assets		**1,340,892**	1,125,862
Total assets less current liabilities		**2,341,735**	2,129,096
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax		**4,674**	4,802
Net assets		**2,337,061**	2,124,294
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		**10**	10
Profit and loss account		**2,337,051**	2,124,284
Shareholders funds		**2,337,061**	2,124,294

These abridged 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 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 income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 December 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

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

D2 Planning Limited

Abridged Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 December 2018

These abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26 September 2019 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Ms A. D. Skinner	Mr D. S. Dunlop
Director	Director

Company registration number: 05309357

D2 Planning Limited

Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2018

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 2 Chesterfield Buildings, Westbourne Place, Clifton, Bristol, BS8 1RU.

2. Statement of compliance

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

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The abridged financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The abridged financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Revenue recognition

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

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, 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.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill	-	25% straight line

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

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

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:

Motor vehicles	-	25% reducing balance
Equipment	-	15% reducing balance

Investment property

Investment property is initially recorded at cost, which includes purchase price and any directly attributable expenditure. Investment property is revalued to its fair value at each reporting date and any changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss. If a reliable measure of fair value is no longer available without undue cost or effort for an item of investment property, it shall be transferred to tangible assets and treated as such until it is expected that fair value will be reliably measurable on an on-going basis.

Impairment of fixed assets

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. For the purposes of impairment testing, 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 largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

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 abridged 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 as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

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 as a finance cost 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 5 (2017: 5).

5. Intangible assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018	**5,000**
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018	**5,000**
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2018	**–**
At 31 December 2017	–

6. Tangible assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2018	**1,022,781**
Additions	**2,372**
Disposals	**(1,828)**
At 31 December 2018	**1,023,325**
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2018	**19,547**
Charge for the year	**4,158**
Disposals	**(1,223)**
At 31 December 2018	**22,482**
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2018	**1,000,843**
At 31 December 2017	1,003,234

Included within the above is investment property as follows:

	£
At 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018	**985,139**

The directors consider the cost of the investment properties to be a fair representation of their value at 31 December 2018.

Tangible assets held at valuation

In respect of tangible assets held at valuation, the aggregate cost, depreciation and comparable carrying amount that would have been recognised if the assets had been carried under the historical cost model are as follows:

	£
At 31 December 2018	
Aggregate cost	**910,649**
Aggregate depreciation	**–**
Carrying value	**910,649**
At 31 December 2017	
Aggregate cost	910,649
Aggregate depreciation	–
Carrying value	910,649

7. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	**14,028**	14,028
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	**23,325**	37,353
	37,353	51,381

8. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

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

2018

	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	**Balance outstanding**
	£	£	£	**£**
Ms A. D. Skinner	(2,940)	**–**	120	**(2,820)**
Mr D. S. Dunlop	(2,940)	–	120	**(2,820)**
	(5,880)	–	240	**(5,640)**

2017

	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Ms A. D. Skinner	(13,060)	(130)	10,250	(2,940)
Mr D. S. Dunlop	(13,060)	(130)	10,250	(2,940)
	(26,120)	(260)	20,500	(5,880)

The above loans are interest free and repayable on demand.