Company registration number: 06242977

**D T Services Nottingham Limited** 

**Unaudited filleted financial statements** 

31 March 2017

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# **Directors and other information**

**Directors** 

Mr David Tebbutt

Mr Steven Tebbutt

Secretary

Sandra Mary Tebbutt

Company number

06242977

Registered office

Lyndhurst

1 Cranmer Street Long Eaton

Nottingham NG10 1NJ

**Business address** 

1 Farndale Close

Long Eaton Nottingham NG10 3PA

**Accountants** 

Gregory Priestley & Stewart

Lyndhurst

1 Cranmer Street

Long Eaton Nottingham NG10 1NJ

# Chartered accountants report to the board of directors on the preparation of the unaudited statutory financial statements of D T Services Nottingham Limited Year ended 31 March 2017

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of D T Services Nottingham Limited for the year ended 31 March 2017 which comprise the statement of financial position and related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at http://www.icaew.com/en/members/regulations-standards-and-guidance/.

This report is made solely to the board of directors of D T Services Nottingham Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of D T Services Nottingham Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the board of directors of D T Services Nottingham Limited as a body, in this report in accordance with the ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than D T Services Nottingham Limited and its board of directors as a body for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that D T Services Nottingham Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and loss of D T Services Nottingham Limited. You consider that D T Services Nottingham Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of D T Services Nottingham Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Gregory Priestley & Stewart Chartered Accountants

Lyndhurst 1 Cranmer Street Long Eaton Nottingham NG10 1NJ

12 December 2017 ·

# Statement of financial position 31 March 2017

·	2017		2016		
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	5	1,600		3,200	
Tangible assets	6	1,063		1,465	
			2,663		4,665
Current assets					
Debtors	7	9,585		11,863	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,238		2,745	
		10,823		14,608	-
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	8	(25,388)		(28,730)	
Net current liabilities			(14,565)		(14,122)
Total assets less current liabilities			(11,902)		(9,457)
Net liabilities			(11,902)		(9,457)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			(12,002)		(9,557)
Shareholders deficit			(11,902)		(9,457)

For the year ending 31 March 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

### Directors responsibilities:

- The shareholders have not required the company to obtain an audit of its 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 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 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.

The notes on pages 5 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

# Statement of financial position (continued) 31 March 2017

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12 December 2017, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr David Tebbutt Director

Company registration number: 06242977

# Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 March 2017

#### 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England & Wales. The address of the registered office is Lyndhurst, 1 Cranmer Street, Long Eaton, Nottingham, NG10 1NJ.

#### 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, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss

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

#### Going concern

In accordance with their responsibilities as directors, the directors have considered the appropriateness of the going concern basis for the preparation of the financial statements. In forming their view, they have considered a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

The company made a loss for the period to 31st March 2017 and had a deficiency of assets as at that date. In order to continue in operational existance as a going concern and meet its liabilities as they fall due, the company depends on funding receivable from one of its directors. This funding has been provided and the director has confirmed that he will not seek repayment of the funding until such time as cash flow permits.

In considering the long term, the directors forecast that the company will become profitable. Profitability is dependent on a number of factors both within and out of the company's control but the directors will always seek to increase income while reducing costs.

Accordingly, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. Should the assumptions above prove to be invalid, the going concern basis may be invalid and accordingly adjustments may have to be made to reduce the value of the assets to their realisable amounts, to provide for any further liabilities which might arise and to reclasify all fixed assets and long term liabilities as current assets and liabilities respectively.

#### **Transition to FRS 102**

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 April 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 10.

#### **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.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 March 2017

#### **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.

#### Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business.

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

#### **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:

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 are 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 capital and reserves, 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 capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 March 2017

#### **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:

Plant and machinery - 20% straight line Fittings fixtures and equipment - 20% straight line

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.

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.

#### Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity 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.

### 4. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 2 (2016: 2).

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 March 2017

5.	Intangible assets			Goodwill	Total
				£	£
	Cost At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017			16,000	16,000
	Amortisation At 1 April 2016 Charge for the year			12,800 1,600	12,800 1,600
	At 31 March 2017			14,400	14,400
	Carrying amount At 31 March 2017 At 31 March 2016			1,600	1,600 3,200
6.	Tangible assets	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	•	£	£	£	£
	Cost At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017	3,507	631	760	4,898
	<b>Depreciation</b> At 1 April 2016 Charge for the year	2,055 389	618 13	760	3,433 402
	At 31 March 2017	2,444	631	760	3,835
	Carrying amount At 31 March 2017 At 31 March 2016	1,063	13	-	1,063
7.	Debtors			2017	2016
	Trade debtors			<b>£</b> 9,585	£ 1,908
	Other debtors				9,955
				9,585	11,863

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 March 2017

# 8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

•	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	4,316	6,271
Social security and other taxes	30	114
Other creditors	21,042	22,345
	25,388	28,730

# 9. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

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

	2017				
		Balance	Advances	Amounts	Balance
		brought		repaid	o/standing
		forward	the directors		
		£	£	£	£
Mr David Tebbutt		(19,795)	) 11,251	(8,174)	(16,718)
Mr Steven Tebbutt		9,955	1,251	(13,100)	(1,894)
		(9,840)	12,502	(21,274)	(18,612)
	2016				
		Balance	Advances	Amounts	Balance
		brought forward	` '	repaid	o/standing
		£	£	£	£
Mr David Tebbutt		(22,107)	10,372	(8,060)	(19,795)
Mr Steven Tebbutt		(467)	10,422	•	9,955
		(22,574)	20,794	(8,060)	(9,840)

#### 10. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 April 2015.

# Reconciliation of equity

No transitional adjustments were required.

# Reconciliation of profit or loss for the year

No transitional adjustments were required.