

**DCH BUILDERS (DERBY) LTD**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**



# DCH BUILDERS (DERBY) LTD

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# DCH BUILDERS (DERBY) LTD

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	3		68,000		88,603
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	4	611,806		670,742	
Cash at bank and in hand		585,169		456,165	
		<u>1,196,975</u>		<u>1,126,907</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	<u>(455,947)</u>		<u>(460,079)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			741,028		666,828
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>809,028</u>		<u>755,431</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	6		(29,920)		(52,974)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>	7		<u>(12,920)</u>		<u>(15,063)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>766,188</u>		<u>687,394</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	8		2		2
Profit and loss reserves			<u>766,186</u>		<u>687,392</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>766,188</u>		<u>687,394</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

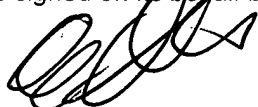
# **DCH BUILDERS (DERBY) LTD**

## **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

**AS AT 31 MARCH 2020**

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12 March 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:



N Challenger  
Director

Company Registration No. 08517590

# DCH BUILDERS (DERBY) LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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#### 1 Accounting policies

##### Company information

DCH Builders (Derby) Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 9 Albion Gateway, Milan Road, Burton on Trent, DE13 0FY.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which 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 principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Reporting period

The accounting period is for the 12 month period from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020. The previous period was for the 10 month period from 1 June 2018 to 31 March 2019.

#### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts.

Profit is recognised on long-term contracts, if the final outcome can be assessed with reasonable certainty, by including in the profit and loss account turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses. Turnover is calculated as that proportion of total contract value which costs to date bear to total expected costs for that

#### 1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and machinery	25% reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

#### 1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

# DCH BUILDERS (DERBY) LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

#### 1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments 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**

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.

##### **Classification of financial liabilities**

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**

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.

#### 1.8 Equity instruments

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.

#### 1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

# DCH BUILDERS (DERBY) LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### **Current tax**

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

##### **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

#### **1.10 Employee benefits**

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### **1.11 Leases**

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

#### **1.12 Long term contracts**

Amounts recoverable on long term contracts, which are included in debtors, are stated at the net sales value of the work done after provision for contingencies and anticipated future losses on contracts, less amounts received as progress payments on account. Excess progress payments are included in creditors as payments on account.

# DCH BUILDERS (DERBY) LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

#### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 4 (2019 - 4).

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	4	4

#### 3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 April 2019	107,180	-	63,686	170,866
Additions	-	1,633	-	1,633
At 31 March 2020	107,180	1,633	63,686	172,499
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>				
At 1 April 2019	44,413	-	37,850	82,263
Depreciation charged in the year	15,695	82	6,459	22,236
At 31 March 2020	60,108	82	44,309	104,499
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
At 31 March 2020	47,072	1,551	19,377	68,000
At 31 March 2019	62,767	-	25,836	88,603

#### 4 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	268,399	53,425
Other debtors	343,407	617,317
	611,806	670,742



# DCH BUILDERS (DERBY) LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

### 5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	290,587	263,380
Corporation tax	103,545	115,809
Other taxation and social security	11,510	48,341
Other creditors	50,305	32,549
	<u>455,947</u>	<u>460,079</u>

The hire purchase creditor amounting to £23,019, included in other creditors is secured on the assets to which it relates.

### 6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Other creditors	29,920	52,974
	<u>29,920</u>	<u>52,974</u>

The hire purchase creditor amounting to £29,920, included in other creditors is secured on the assets to which it relates.

### 7 Provisions for liabilities

	2020 £	2019 £
Deferred tax liabilities	12,920	15,063
	<u>12,920</u>	<u>15,063</u>

### 8 Called up share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

### 9 Directors' transactions

Description	% Rate	Opening balance £	Amounts advanced £	Interest charged £	Amounts repaid £	Closing balance £
Directors' loan	2.50	13,594	106,572	769	(72,266)	48,669
		<u>13,594</u>	<u>106,572</u>	<u>769</u>	<u>(72,266)</u>	<u>48,669</u>