

D&S Holdings (Aylesford) Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements
for the Period from 8 November 2018 to 31 March 2019

D&S Holdings (Aylesford) Limited

(Registration number: 11666849)

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019

	Note	2019 £
Fixed assets		
Tangible assets	<u>4</u>	4,334
Investments	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>
		4,336
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>6</u>	<u>(3,819)</u>
Net assets		<u>517</u>
Capital and reserves		
Called up share capital		100
Profit and loss account		<u>417</u>
Total equity		<u>517</u>

For the financial period ending 31 March 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the period in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the director on 22 November 2019

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Mr D J Gilkes

Director

The notes on pages 2 to 6 form an integral part of these financial statements.
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D&S Holdings (Aylesford) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 8 November 2018 to 31 March 2019

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:

The Corner House
2 High Street
Aylesford
Kent
ME20 7BG
England

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the director on 22 November 2019.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

Judgements

The company may be required to make estimates and assumptions concerning the future. These estimates and judgements are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The principal areas where judgement was exercised are as follows:

i) Tangible fixed assets: the directors annually assess both the residual value of these assets and the expected useful life of such assets based on experience.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 8 November 2018 to 31 March 2019

Tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Fixtures & fittings	25% reducing balance
Plant & machinery	25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance
Plant & machinery	15% reducing balance

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the purchase method. The consideration for each acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the fair values at acquisition date of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the group in exchange for control of the acquired, plus any costs directly attributable to the business combination. When a business combination agreement provides for an adjustment to the cost of the combination contingent on future events, the group includes the estimated amount of that adjustment in the cost of the combination at the acquisition date if the adjustment is probable and can be measured reliably.

Investments

Investments in equity shares which are publicly traded or where the fair value can be measured reliably are initially measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Investments in equity shares which are not publicly traded and where fair value cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Interest income on debt securities, where applicable, is recognised in income using the effective interest method. Dividends on equity securities are recognised in income when receivable.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 8 November 2018 to 31 March 2019

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including the director) during the period, was 1.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 8 November 2018 to 31 March 2019

4 Tangible assets

	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost or valuation		
Additions	5,417	5,417
At 31 March 2019	5,417	5,417
Depreciation		
Charge for the period	1,083	1,083
At 31 March 2019	1,083	1,083
Carrying amount		
At 31 March 2019	4,334	4,334

5 Investments

	2019 £
Investments in subsidiaries	2
Subsidiaries	£
Cost or valuation	
At 8 November 2018	2
Provision	
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2019	2

6 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Note	2019 £
Due within one year		
Bank loans and overdrafts	7	1,900
Other creditors		1,919
		3,819

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 8 November 2018 to 31 March 2019

7 Loans and borrowings

	2019 £
Current loans and borrowings	
Other borrowings	<u>1,900</u>

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