

Company registration number: 11760194

D2 DESIGN & BUILD LIMITED

Unaudited filleted financial statements

31 March 2023

D2 DESIGN & BUILD LIMITED

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D2 DESIGN & BUILD LIMITED

Directors and other information

Directors	Mr Daniel Allen	
	Mr Derek Trevillion	
	Mrs Roxanne Allen	(Resigned 29 June 2022)
	Mrs Wendy Trevillion	
Company number	11760194	
Registered office	c/o MCL Accountants	
	29-31 Shoebury Road	
	Southend-On-Sea	
	Essex	
Accountants	SS1 3RP	
	Maclean Carmichael Limited T/A MCL Accountants	
	29-31 Shoebury Road	
	Southend-on-Sea	
	SS1 3RP	

D2 DESIGN & BUILD LIMITED**Statement of financial position****31 March 2023**

		2023	2022
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	6	48,048	36,866
		<u>48,048</u>	<u>36,866</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	7	187,900	88,623
Cash at bank and in hand		183,458	335,369
		<u>371,358</u>	<u>423,992</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(215,901)	(260,830)
Net current assets		<u>155,457</u>	<u>163,162</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>203,505</u>	<u>200,028</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(21,824)	(36,815)
Net assets		<u>181,681</u>	<u>163,213</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		104	104
Profit and loss account		181,577	163,109
Shareholders funds		<u>181,681</u>	<u>163,213</u>

For the year ending 31 March 2023 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 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 Section 1A of 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.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 07 July 2023 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr Daniel Allen

Director

Company registration number: 11760194

D2 DESIGN & BUILD LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended 31 March 2023

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England. The address of the registered office is c/o MCL Accountants, 29-31 Shoebury Road, Southend-On-Sea, Essex, SS1 3RP.

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.

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.

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.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

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.

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	-	25 % straight line
Office equipment	-	25 % 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.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company 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. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

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 in finance costs 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 4 (2022: 3).

5. Tax on profit

Major components of tax expense

	2023	2022
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK current tax expense	31,770	66,232
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	-	(10)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Tax on profit	31,770	66,222
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Reconciliation of tax expense

	2023	2022
	£	£
Profit before taxation	173,883	340,536
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	(10)
	<hr/>	<hr/>

6. Tangible assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 April 2022	27,911	39,138	67,049
Additions	6,444	27,125	33,569
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 2023	34,355	66,263	100,618
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2022	11,497	18,685	30,182
Charge for the year	7,903	14,485	22,388
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 2023	19,400	33,170	52,570
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2023	14,955	33,093	48,048
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 2022	16,414	20,453	36,867
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

7. Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade debtors	117,743	75,779
Other debtors	70,157	12,844
	<u>187,900</u>	<u>88,623</u>

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	10,000	10,000
Trade creditors	58,778	86,804
Corporation tax	31,684	66,232
Social security and other taxes	71,407	51,204
Other creditors	44,032	46,590
	<u>215,901</u>	<u>260,830</u>

9. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	21,824	36,815
	<u></u>	<u></u>

10. Operating leases

The company as lessee

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

	£	£
Not later than 1 year	10,788	2,340
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	14,384	-
	<u>25,172</u>	<u>2,340</u>

11. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

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

2023

	Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the directors	Balance o/standing
	£	£	£
Mr Daniel Allen	(193)	(353)	(546)
Mr Derek Trevillion	(194)	-	(194)
	<u>(387)</u>	<u>(353)</u>	<u>(740)</u>

2022

	Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the directors	Balance o/standing
	£	£	£
Mr Daniel Allen	-	(193)	(193)
Mr Derek Trevillion	(179)	(15)	(194)
	<u>(179)</u>	<u>(208)</u>	<u>(387)</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.