

Company registration number 00977923 (England and Wales)

DESIGN HOUSE CONSULTANTS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

DESIGN HOUSE CONSULTANTS LIMITED

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DESIGN HOUSE CONSULTANTS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

		2022	2021
	Notes	£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	3	24,519	52,639
Tangible assets	4	19,631	9,299
Investments	5	600	-
		<u>44,750</u>	<u>61,938</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	6	482,215	601,267
Cash at bank and in hand		594,799	16,621
		<u>1,077,014</u>	<u>617,888</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(676,433)</u>	<u>(442,258)</u>
Net current assets		<u>400,581</u>	<u>175,630</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>445,331</u>	<u>237,568</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	<u>(120,000)</u>	<u>(160,000)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>325,331</u></u>	<u><u>77,568</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	10,000	10,000
Share premium account		17,312	17,312
Capital redemption reserve		822	822
Profit and loss reserves		297,197	49,434
Total equity		<u><u>325,331</u></u>	<u><u>77,568</u></u>

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

For the financial year ended 30 September 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges her 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.

DESIGN HOUSE CONSULTANTS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 29 June 2023

L J Culverhouse
Director

Company Registration No. 00977923

DESIGN HOUSE CONSULTANTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Design House Consultants Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 71-91 Aldwych, London, United Kingdom, WC2B 4HN.

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 Turnover

Turnover represents the amounts recoverable for the services provided to clients under their contractual obligations.

Turnover is recognised by using the percentage of completion method of accounting for ongoing contracts. The percentage of completion used to determine the level of turnover recognised is based on the lower of two metrics applied to each individual contract; the direct labour cost to date as a percentage of total expected direct labour cost, or the weighted average percentage complete, calculated as the direct labour costs to date as a percentage of total expected direct labour cost by work stage.

Amounts invoiced in excess of income recognised are included within deferred income. Income recognised in excess of amounts invoiced is included within amounts recoverable on contracts.

When the contractual fee is agreed on an hourly rate basis, where fees earned are directly attributed to expended hours, turnover is recognised when the service is provided.

1.3 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

Amortisation 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:

Software	20% on cost
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DESIGN HOUSE CONSULTANTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 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:

Fixtures and fittings	25% on cost
Computer equipment	25% on cost

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.

1.6 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

DESIGN HOUSE CONSULTANTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 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.

1.9 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' 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.

1.10 Taxation

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

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.

DESIGN HOUSE CONSULTANTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.11 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.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.13 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.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.14 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

DESIGN HOUSE CONSULTANTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.15 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	15	12

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Software £
Cost	
At 1 October 2021 and 30 September 2022	140,600
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 October 2021	87,961
Amortisation charged for the year	28,120
At 30 September 2022	116,081
Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2022	24,519
At 30 September 2021	52,639

DESIGN HOUSE CONSULTANTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 October 2021	6,793	9,234	16,027
Additions	-	17,080	17,080
Disposals	-	(2,175)	(2,175)
At 30 September 2022	6,793	24,139	30,932
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 October 2021	2,402	4,326	6,728
Depreciation charged in the year	1,698	5,050	6,748
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(2,175)	(2,175)
At 30 September 2022	4,100	7,201	11,301
Carrying amount			
At 30 September 2022	2,693	16,938	19,631
At 30 September 2021	4,391	4,908	9,299

5 Fixed asset investments

	2022 £	2021 £
Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	600	-

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in subsidiaries £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 October 2021	-
Additions	600
At 30 September 2022	600
Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2022	600
At 30 September 2021	-

DESIGN HOUSE CONSULTANTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

6 Debtors	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	327,755	411,322
Other debtors	154,460	189,945
	<u>482,215</u>	<u>601,267</u>
	<u><u>482,215</u></u>	<u><u>601,267</u></u>
7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	38,684	44,995
Trade creditors	65,358	35,713
Amounts owed to group undertakings	600	-
Taxation and social security	232,330	205,267
Other creditors	339,461	156,283
	<u>676,433</u>	<u>442,258</u>
	<u><u>676,433</u></u>	<u><u>442,258</u></u>
8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	120,000	160,000
	<u>120,000</u>	<u>160,000</u>
	<u><u>120,000</u></u>	<u><u>160,000</u></u>
9 Loans and overdrafts	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans	158,684	204,872
Bank overdrafts	-	123
	<u>158,684</u>	<u>204,995</u>
	<u><u>158,684</u></u>	<u><u>204,995</u></u>
Payable within one year	38,684	44,995
Payable after one year	120,000	160,000
	<u>158,684</u>	<u>204,995</u>
	<u><u>158,684</u></u>	<u><u>204,995</u></u>

Loans relating to Coutts & Company are secured by way of a fixed and floating charge.

In the prior year the company took a loan from the Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan Scheme (CBILS). The loan repayments are government guaranteed with no capital repayments in the first twelve months. Interest in the first twelve months of this loan is paid by the government.

DESIGN HOUSE CONSULTANTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

10 Called up share capital

	2022 Number	2021 Number	2022 £	2021 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary of £1 each	1	1	10,000	10,000
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>

11 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
	109,305	18,094
	<u>109,305</u>	<u>18,094</u>

12 Directors' transactions

Description	% Rate	Opening balance £	Amounts advanced £	Interest charged £	Amounts repaid £	Closing balance £
Ms L Culverhouse	3.00	78,172	200,202	2,276	(280,875)	(225)
Mr P Dobie	3.00	26,349	10,088	483	(36,920)	-
		<u>104,521</u>	<u>210,290</u>	<u>2,759</u>	<u>(317,795)</u>	<u>(225)</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.