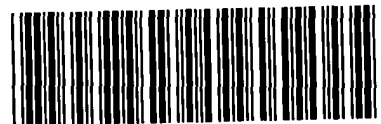


HELPDART LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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HELPDART LIMITED

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HELPDART LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

		2018		2017 as restated	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		5,050,559		4,371,720
Current assets					
Debtors	4	167,498		267,250	
Cash at bank and in hand		145,727		63,099	
		<u>313,225</u>		<u>330,349</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(104,612)</u>		<u>(196,676)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>208,613</u>		<u>133,673</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>5,259,172</u>		<u>4,505,393</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(1,207,991)		(1,248,220)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(452,455)</u>		<u>(339,371)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>3,598,726</u></u>		<u><u>2,917,802</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		100		100
Revaluation reserve	8		3,178,265		2,499,147
Profit and loss reserves			<u>420,361</u>		<u>418,555</u>
Total equity			<u><u>3,598,726</u></u>		<u><u>2,917,802</u></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 2018 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.

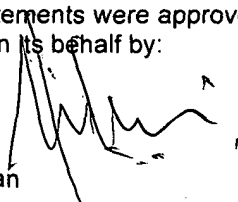
These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

HELPDART LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 5 December 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr M Sivakumaran
Director

Company Registration No. 02013152

HELPDART LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Helpdart Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 3 Branksome Way, New Malden, Surrey, KT3 3AX.

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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable in respect of rent receivable for the accounting period.

1.3 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:

Investment properties	Not depreciated
Leasehold land and buildings	Over period of lease if less than 50 years
Plant and equipment	25% Straight line

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.

1.4 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by both internal and external valuers as required and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

HELPDART LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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' 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.

HELPDART LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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.

HELPDART LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2017 - 2).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2017	4,370,882	36,978	4,407,860
Revaluation	679,118	-	679,118
At 31 March 2018	5,050,000	36,978	5,086,978
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2017	-	36,140	36,140
Depreciation charged in the year	-	279	279
At 31 March 2018	-	36,419	36,419
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2018	5,050,000	559	5,050,559
At 31 March 2017	4,370,882	838	4,371,720

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by both internal and external valuers as required and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset.

HELPDART LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

3 Tangible fixed assets

(Continued)

If revalued assets were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the total amounts included would have been as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Cost	1,908,713	1,908,713
Accumulated depreciation	(36,419)	(36,140)
Carrying value	<u>1,872,294</u>	<u>1,872,573</u>

The revaluation surplus is disclosed in note 8. **Details of restrictions**

4 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	<u>167,498</u>	<u>267,250</u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	9,434	9,321
Trade creditors	1,050	564
Corporation tax	27,296	23,111
Other taxation and social security	2,198	2,198
Other creditors	64,634	161,482
	<u>104,612</u>	<u>196,676</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	1,207,991	1,217,100
Other creditors	-	31,120
	<u>1,207,991</u>	<u>1,248,220</u>

All bank loans are secured by charges on the Company's properties.

HELPDART LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year (Continued)

Creditors which fall due after five years are as follows:	2018 £	2017 £
Payable by instalments	52,691	61,800
Payable other than by instalments	1,155,300	1,155,300
	<u>1,207,991</u>	<u>1,217,100</u>

7 Called up share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

8 Revaluation reserve

	2018 £	2017 £
At the beginning of the year	2,499,147	2,499,147
Transfer to retained earnings	679,118	-
	<u>3,178,265</u>	<u>2,499,147</u>

9 Directors' transactions and related party transactions

Debtors comprises £60,000 (2017: £60,000) owed by a company under common control and £107,498 (2017: £207,250) owed by a company related by virtue of a common shareholding in excess of 25% in both companies.

Other creditors includes £54,406 (2017: £161,482) owed to the directors of the company. During the year £130,000 was repaid (2017: £150,000 repaid) and a further credit of 22,924 (2017: £14,953) incurred in respect of wages not taken and expenses borne by the directors on behalf of the company.

HELPDART LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

10 Prior period adjustment

Reconciliation of changes in equity

	1 April 2016 £	31 March 2017 £
Equity as previously reported	3,163,809	3,257,173
Adjustments to prior year		
Deferred tax adjustment	(369,811)	(339,371)
	<u></u>	<u></u>

Reconciliation of changes in profit for the previous financial period

	2017 £
Profit as previously reported	93,264
Deferred tax adjustment	30,440
	<u></u>

Notes to reconciliation

Deferred tax

The prior year adjustment is to recognise the deferred tax liability that is associated with the inclusion of the company's property in the accounts at a revalued amount. This change of accounting policy arises from the adoption of FRS102 in the 2016 accounts.