

Company Registration No. 03596237 (England and Wales)

**THEDMP CONSULTANCY LTD**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# THEDMP CONSULTANCY LTD

## BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 APRIL 2019

			2019	2018
	Notes	£	£	as restated £
<b>Fixed assets</b>				
Tangible assets	3		38,523	47,709
Investment properties	4		470,000	489,000
			<u>508,523</u>	<u>536,709</u>
<b>Current assets</b>				
Debtors	5	421		62,436
Cash at bank and in hand		189,768		65,974
		<u>190,189</u>		<u>128,410</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	(23,371)		(129,002)
<b>Net current assets/(liabilities)</b>			<u>166,818</u>	<u>(592)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>675,341</u>	<u>536,117</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	7		(154,892)	(176,722)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			<u>(54,993)</u>	<u>(56,647)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>465,456</u>	<u>302,748</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>				
Called up share capital	8		1,000	1,000
Profit and loss reserves			<u>464,456</u>	<u>301,748</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>465,456</u>	<u>302,748</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 April 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has 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.

# **THEDMP CONSULTANCY LTD**

## **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 30 APRIL 2019**

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The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 17 September 2019

Mr M. E. Greatwood  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 03596237**

# THEDMP CONSULTANCY LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Thedmp Consultancy Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Little Timbers, Dean Lane, Cookham, Berkshire, SL6 9BG.

#### 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 represents net invoiced sales of services and rental income which is recognised as the right to consideration accrues, excluding value added tax.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

#### 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:

Plant and machinery	25% reducing balance basis
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	15% reducing balance basis
Computer equipment	33% straight line basis
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance basis

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. Changes in fair value are 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.

# THEDMP CONSULTANCY LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Investment property comprises a property which is held and rented out by the company. An assessment of the fair value of the property has been made by the director on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

#### 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 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' 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.

# THEDMP CONSULTANCY LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

### 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.

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

# THEDMP CONSULTANCY LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to the profit and loss account in the period to which they relate.

#### 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.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

#### 1.14 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 are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 3 (2018 - 3).

# **THEDMP CONSULTANCY LTD**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)** **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019**

### **3 Tangible fixed assets**

	<b>Plant and machinery etc</b>
	<b>£</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 May 2018	110,290
Additions	3,650
	<u>113,940</u>
At 30 April 2019	113,940
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 May 2018	62,581
Depreciation charged in the year	12,836
	<u>75,417</u>
At 30 April 2019	75,417
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 30 April 2019	38,523
	<u><u>47,709</u></u>
At 30 April 2018	<u><u>47,709</u></u>

### **4 Investment property**

	<b>2019 £</b>
<b>Fair value</b>	
At 1 May 2018	489,000
Revaluations	(19,000)
	<u>470,000</u>
At 30 April 2019	<u><u>470,000</u></u>

Investment property comprises a property which is owned and rented out by the company. An assessment of the fair value of the property has been made by the director on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

### **5 Debtors**

	<b>2019 £</b>	<b>2018 £</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	-	48,821
Corporation tax recoverable	-	12,742
Other debtors	421	873
	<u>421</u>	<u>62,436</u>
	<u><u>421</u></u>	<u><u>62,436</u></u>



# **THEDMP CONSULTANCY LTD**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)** **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019**

### **6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Obligations under finance leases	-	12,475
Trade creditors	-	105
Corporation tax	-	13,278
Other taxation and social security	836	20,294
Other creditors	19,686	80,405
Accruals and deferred income	2,849	2,445
	<u>23,371</u>	<u>129,002</u>

### **7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	<b>Notes</b>	
Obligations under finance leases	-	21,830
Other borrowings	154,892	154,892
	<u>154,892</u>	<u>176,722</u>

The following secured debts are included within creditors:

£154,892 (2018: £154,892) Bank Loans

Capital Home Loans Limited hold a fixed charge over the rental income and the proceeds of sale of any lease of the property and a floating charge over the undertaking all property assets and rights of the company.

### **8 Called up share capital**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
1,000 Ordinary of £1 each	1,000	1,000
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

### **9 Prior period adjustment**

Accumulated deferred tax on the investment property of £48,059 was offset to reserves in the previous year. This has been restated and reanalysed to provisions in the balance sheet. There was no effect on the profit and loss account in the current or previous year for this adjustment.

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.