Company Registration No. 04596470 (England and Wales)	
DRAGONSPHERE PROPERTIES LTD UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	
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COMPANY INFORMATION

Director R Davis

Secretary G H Ledger

Company number 04596470

Registered office 62 Worple Road

Epsom Surrey KT18 7AG

Accountants Ledger Sparks Ltd

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Epsom Surrey KT18 7AG

Bankers National Westminster Bank Plc

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	2017 £	, £	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		620,000		553,329
Current assets					
Debtors	5	_		75,592	
Debiois	3	_		73,332	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
vear	6	(261,774)		(238,704)	
Net current liabilities			(261,774)		(163,112)
Total assets less current liabilities			358,226		390,217
Creditors: amounts falling due after more					
than one year	7		(320,564)		(350,002)
than one year	•		(020,001)		(500,502)
Provisions for liabilities			(1,120)		-
Net assets			36,542		40,215
Capital and reserves					
•			400		400
Called up share capital	8		100		100
Profit and loss reserves	9		36,442		40,115
Total equity			36,542		40,215
Total equity			JU,042		40,210

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

The notes on pages 3 - 8 form an integral part of these financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act 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 and FRS102 Section 1A.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 5 October 2017

R Davis

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

Director

Company Registration No. 04596470

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Dragonsphere Properties Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 62 Worple Road, Epsom, Surrey, KT18 7AG.

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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

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.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first financial statements of Dragonsphere Properties Ltd prepared in accordance with FRS 102 Section 1A small entities, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 Section 1A small entities was 1 April 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102 Section 1A small entities.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The director has made loans to the company totalling £156,718 at the balance sheet date and does not intend to withdraw these until the company has the available cash flow to do so. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the rent received or receivable provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

Rent received is recognised when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.4 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:

Land and buildings Leasehold

no depreciation due to fair value adjustment

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

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 direct issue 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

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 (2016 - 2).

3 Taxation

	2017	2016
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	6,570	6,408
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	1,120	-
Total tax charge	7,690	6,408

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings
	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2016	614,400
Revaluation	5,600
At 31 March 2017	620,000
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2016	61,071
Revaluation	(61,071)
At 31 March 2017	
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2017	620,000
At 31 March 2016	553,329

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

4 Tangible fixed assets

(Continued)

The leasehold property at 11 Imperial Way is held as an investment property. The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out by the directors at the balance sheet date and in their opinion the valuation is based on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties. Due to the revaluation the depreciation charges previously made in the financial statements have been eliminated.

5 Debtors

	2017	2016
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	-	70,237
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	3,855
Other debtors	-	1,500
	-	75,592

The director considers considers the carrying value of trade and other receivables approximate to their fair value.

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	11,218	10,272
Corporation tax	6,570	6,408
Other taxation and social security	20,270	131
Other creditors	223,716	221,893
	261,774	238,704
		

The director considers the carrying amounts of current liabilities approximate to their fair values.

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

oreanors. amounts raining due and more than one year	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	320,564	350,002

The director considers the carrying amounts of long term liabilities approximate to their fair values.

The loan with NatWest bank plc is secured on the property - 11 Imperial Way.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

8	Called up share capital	2017	2016
	Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid	£	£
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100 —— 100	100

9 Profit and loss reserves

Retained earnings consist of fair value adjustments and deferred tax in relation to the leasehold investment property held by the company.

At the balance sheet date the reserves therefore comprise of the following:

Distributable reserves £31,962

Non Distributable reserves £4,480 (relating to fair value adjustments to the investment property of £5,600 after eliminating depreciation previously charged less deferred tax calculated at £1,120 of the revalued amount.)

10 Related party transactions

Included in other creditors is a balance of £186,718 (2015 - £182,400) owed to the director of the company.

11 Controlling Party

The ultimate controlling party is Mr R Davis, managing director and holder of 100% of the issued share capital

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.