Company Registration No. 00271886 (England and Wales)	
ABBEY ESTATES DEVELOPMENT COMPANY (ALPERTON) LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors C Webber

S Webber

Secretary S Webber

Company number 00271886

Registered office Egale 1

80 St Albans Road

Watford Hertfordshire WD17 1DL

Accountants Myers Clark

Egale 1

80 St Albans Road

Watford Hertfordshire WD17 1DL

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

		2010	2016		5
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		8,506		16,711
Current assets					
Stocks		2,751,131		3,023,988	
Debtors	4	116,207		24,072	
Cash at bank and in hand		40,369		3	
		2,907,707		3,048,063	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(1,709,076)		(1,919,368)	
Net current assets			1,198,631		1,128,695
Total assets less current liabilities			1,207,137		1,145,406
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(2,373)		(5,398)
Net assets			1,204,764		1,140,008
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		2,850		2,850
Other reserves			1,681		1,681
Profit and loss reserves			1,200,233		1,135,477
Total equity			1,204,764		1,140,008

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 December 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act 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.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

The financial	statements	were approv	ed by tl	ne board	of dir	rectors a	nd auth	orised f	or issue	on 31	May	2017	and	are :	signed	on i	its
behalf by:																	

C Webber S Webber Director Director

Company Registration No. 00271886

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Abbey Estates Development Company (Alperton) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Egale 1, 80 St Albans Road, Watford, Hertfordshire, WD17 1DL.

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 \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 are the first financial statements of Abbey Estates Development Company (Alperton) Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 January 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts.

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 15% on cost. Fixtures, fittings & equipment 15% on cost. Motor vehicles 20% 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.

1.4 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.

1.5 Stocks

Work in progress is stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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 eash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price.

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 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 receipts 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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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.

1.10 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.

1.11 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 the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2015 - 2).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

3	Tangible fixed assets	Plant and n	nachinery etc
			£
	Cost		
	At I January 2016		209,519
	Additions		365
	Disposals		(21,450)
	At 31 December 2016		188,434
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 January 2016		192,808
	Depreciation charged in the year		8,570
	Eliminated in respect of disposals		(21,450)
	At 31 December 2016		179,928
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 December 2016		8,506
	At 31 December 2015		16,711
4	Debtors		
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2016 £	2015 £
	Trade debtors	3.347	1,728
	Other debtors	112,860	22,344
		116,207	24,072
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2016 £	2015 £
		£	ı.
	Bank loans and overdrafts	947,500	1,646,910
	Trade creditors	106,880	36,497
	Corporation tax	7,876	5,230
	Other creditors	646,820	230,731
		1,709,076	1,919,368

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

6	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
Ū		2016 £	2015 £
	Other creditors	2,373	5,398
7	Called up share capital	2016	2015
	Oudinary share carital	£	£
	Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 2,850 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2,850	2,850
8	Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102		
	Reconciliation of equity	1 January 2015	31 December 2015
		£	£
	Equity as reported under previous UK GAAP and under FRS 102	1,077,960	1,140,008
	Reconciliation of profit for the financial period		2015
			£
	Profit as reported under previous UK GAAP and under FRS 102		62,048

Notes to reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

There were no transitional adjustments with the transition to FRS102.

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.