

**ALLENDALE SECURITIES AND INVESTMENTS  
LIMITED**

**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
31 MARCH 2018**

**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**



**ALLENDAL SE SECURITIES AND INVESTMENTS LIMITED****STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 31 MARCH 2018**

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	2		296		395
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	3	1,295		1,295	
Cash at bank and in hand		11,734		11,734	
		<u>13,029</u>		<u>13,029</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	4	(18,183)		(17,163)	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			(5,154)		(4,134)
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>(4,858)</u>		<u>(3,739)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			(4,958)		(3,839)
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>(4,858)</u>		<u>(3,739)</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement 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 members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21/12/2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

*T. J. Richardson.*

T J Richardson  
Director

# ALLENDALE SECURITIES AND INVESTMENTS LIMITED

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

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Allendale Securities and Investments Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 142 Manor House Road, Jesmond, Newcastle upon Tyne, Tyne and Wear, NE2 2NA.

#### 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.

#### Going concern

Notwithstanding the net current liabilities and the deficiency of shareholders' funds the financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis which assumes the continued financial support of the company's connected companies.

If the going concern basis provided to be invalid, the financial statements would have to be prepared on the break up basis in which the balance sheet would be restated to include all assets at their estimated realisable values and all liabilities would become current and would have to be increased to include those liabilities contingent on the company ceasing to trade.

#### 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 & fittings	25% reducing balance
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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.

#### 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.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks.

# ALLENDALDE SECURITIES AND INVESTMENTS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

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#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

##### **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 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 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 financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

##### **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 other creditors 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.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

##### **Equity instruments**

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of 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.

##### **Taxation**

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

# ALLENDALE SECURITIES AND INVESTMENTS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

#### 2 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures & fittings £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018	6,755
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 April 2017	6,360
Depreciation charged in the year	99
At 31 March 2018	6,459
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 March 2018	296
At 31 March 2017	395

#### 3 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Deferred tax asset	1,295	1,295

#### 4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Other creditors	18,183	17,163

# ALLENDALE SECURITIES AND INVESTMENTS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

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#### 5 Related party transactions

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2018 £	2017 £
<b>Amounts due to related parties</b>		
Connected companies	<u>16,864</u>	<u>15,664</u>