COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 10436214

Alderbee Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

31 October 2018

Alderbee Limited

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 October 2018

Contents	**Page**

Alderbee Limited

Statement of Financial Position

31 October 2018

	Note	2018	2017
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	708	944
Current assets			
Debtors	5	90	–
Cash at bank and in hand		13,334	–
		13,424	–
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	22,232	10,058
Net current liabilities		8,808	10,058
Total assets less current liabilities		(8,100)	(9,114)
Net liabilities		(8,100)	(9,114)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		(8,200)	(9,214)
Shareholders deficit		(8,100)	(9,114)

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 October 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

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

Alderbee Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 October 2018

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 5 July 2019 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr M Valentine

Director

Company registration number: 10436214

Alderbee Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity

Year ended 31 October 2018

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	**Total**
	£	£	**£**
At 19 October 2016	–	–	–
Loss for the year		(9,214)	(9,214)
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	(9,214)	(9,214)
Issue of shares	100	–	100
Total investments by and distributions to owners	100	–	100
At 31 October 2017	100	(9,214)	(9,114)
Profit for the year		1,014	1,014
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	1,014	1,014
At 31 October 2018	100	(8,200)	(8,100)

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Brooks House, 1 Albion Place, Maidstone, Kent, ME14 5DY.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fixtures and fittings	-	20% straight line

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

4. Tangible assets

	Fixtures and fittings
	£
Cost	
At 1 November 2017 and 31 October 2018	1,180
Depreciation	
At 1 November 2017	236
Charge for the year	236
At 31 October 2018	472
Carrying amount	
At 31 October 2018	708
At 31 October 2017	944

5. Debtors

	2018	2017
	£	£
Other debtors	90	–

6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Other creditors	22,232	10,058

7. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the director entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

2018

	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the director	**Balance outstanding**
	£	£	**£**
Mr M Valentine	(1,125)	1,215	90

2017

	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the director	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£
Mr M Valentine	–	(1,125)	(1,125)