REGISTERED NUMBER: 06379521 (England and Wales)

Unaudited Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31st March 2017

for

Woodvale Developments Limited

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DIRECTORS:	M K Payne C J Roper
SECRETARY:	C J Roper
REGISTERED OFFICE:	Sovereign House 155 High Street Aldershot Hampshire GU11 1TT
REGISTERED NUMBER:	06379521 (England and Wales)
ACCOUNTANTS:	Whiteleys Chartered Certified Accountants Sovereign House 155 High Street Aldershot Hampshire GU11 1TT

Abridged Balance Sheet
31st March 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	5		3,362		4,483
Investment property	6		210,000		210,000
			213,362		214,483
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		280		320	
Debtors		7,957		5,229	
Cash at bank		42,533		33,185	
		50,770		38,734	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year		43,936		32,792	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			6,834		5,942
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			220,196		220,425
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one year			(47,847)		(51,697)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			(18,413)		(18,638)
NET ASSETS			153,936		150,090
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			100		100
Revaluation reserve	7		70,965		70,965
Retained earnings			82,871		79,025
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			153,936		150,090

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31st March 2017.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2017 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

(a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and

(b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The notes on pages 4 to 6 form part of these financial statements

Abridged Balance Sheet - continued
31st March 2017

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

All the members have consented to the preparation of an abridged Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st March 2017 in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 22nd June 2017 and were signed on its behalf by:

M K Payne - Director

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Woodvale Developments Limited is a private company, limited by shares , registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements
The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Turnover
Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax.

Tangible fixed assets
Tangible fixed assets are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

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

Motor vehicles	-	25% reducing balance
Office equipment	-	25% reducing balance

On disposal, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item sold is recognised in profit or loss.

Investment property
Investment property is shown at most recent valuation. Any aggregate surplus or deficit arising from changes in fair value is recognised in profit or loss.

Stocks
Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and selling price less cost to complete and sell.

Cost is calculated on a first in, first out basis and includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Taxation
Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

3. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Deferred tax

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

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the best estimate, which is an approximation, of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is an 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.

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date non-financial assets not carried at fair value, like goodwill and plant, property and equipment, are reviewed to determine whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any asset or group of related assets, which is the higher of value in use and the fair value less cost to sell, is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If the recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Stocks are also assessed for impairment at each reporting date. The carrying amount of each item of stock, or group of similar items, is compared with its selling price less costs to complete and sell. If an item of stock or group of similar items is impaired, its carrying amount is reduced to selling price less costs to complete and sell, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset or group of related assets is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not to exceed the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset or group of related assets in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

4. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 2 .

5. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Totals £
COST	
At 1st April 2016 and 31st March 2017	32,146
DEPRECIATION	
At 1st April 2016	27,663
Charge for year	1,121
At 31st March 2017	28,784
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31st March 2017	3,362
At 31st March 2016	4,483

6. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

The investment property was purchased in 2009. The fair value of the property at March 2017 has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out at that date by Mr C Roper, a director of the company who is not a professionally qualified valuer.

The valuation of the investment property, which does not differ from the valuation at the end of the previous reporting period, was arrived at by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties in its location and takes into account the rental market in the area where the property is situated.

The historic cost of the investment property was £121,294.

7. RESERVES

	Revaluation reserve £
At 1st April 2016 and 31st March 2017	70,965

8. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

During the year, total dividends of £60,200 were paid to the directors .

9. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

For the whole of the current and previous year, the company was under the control of M K Payne and C J Roper.

10. FIRST YEAR ADOPTION

This is the first year in which the financial statements have been prepared under FRS 102.

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.