

COUNTY GARAGE (CHELTENHAM) LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

County Garage (Cheltenham) Limited

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County Garage (Cheltenham) Limited

Company Information

Director W S Allen

Company secretary C Burel

Registered office Windsor House
Bayshill Road
Cheltenham
GL50 3AT

Accountants Hazlewoods LLP
Windsor House
Bayshill Road
Cheltenham
GL50 3AT

County Garage (Cheltenham) Limited**(Registration number: 00515148)****Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2019**

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	<u>4</u>	735	1,469
Investment property	<u>5</u>	1,390,006	1,390,006
Investments	<u>6</u>	325	325
		<u>1,391,066</u>	<u>1,391,800</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		4,000	10,200
Debtors	<u>7</u>	140,081	139,766
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>45,740</u>	<u>71,859</u>
		189,821	221,825
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>8</u>	<u>(1,217,637)</u>	<u>(1,311,811)</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>(1,027,816)</u>	<u>(1,089,986)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		363,250	301,814
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	<u>8</u>	<u>(570,435)</u>	<u>(570,435)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(207,185)</u>	<u>(268,621)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		150,300	150,300
Revaluation reserve		884,484	884,484
Profit and loss account		<u>(1,241,969)</u>	<u>(1,303,405)</u>
Total equity		<u>(207,185)</u>	<u>(268,621)</u>

For the financial year ending 30 June 2019 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 accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the director on 26 June 2020

W S Allen

Director

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

County Garage (Cheltenham) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:
Windsor House
Bayshill Road
Cheltenham
GL50 3AT

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

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

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except for, where disclosed in these accounting policies, certain items that are shown at fair value.

The presentational currency of the financial statements is Pounds Sterling, being the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest Pound.

Going concern

After reviewing the company's forecasts and projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods, provision of services and rental income in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the company.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

County Garage (Cheltenham) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current corporation tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Plant and machinery	10% of cost per annum

Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value, derived from the current market prices for comparable real estate determined annually by external valuers. The valuers use observable market prices, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Investments

Investments in equity shares which are publicly traded or where the fair value can be measured reliably are initially measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Investments in equity shares which are not publicly traded and where fair value cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Interest income on debt securities, where applicable, is recognised in income using the effective interest method. Dividends on equity securities are recognised in income when receivable.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed and rents receivable in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. All trade debtors are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted cost of cash expected to be received. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the debtors.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

County Garage (Cheltenham) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and all are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted amount of cash expected to be paid.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Financial instruments

Classification

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability on the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expenses in the profit and loss account.

Recognition and measurement

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Impairment

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

A non financial asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of an impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

County Garage (Cheltenham) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including the director) during the year, was as follows:

	2019 No.	2018 No.
Average number of employees	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

4 Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery £
Cost	
At 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019	39,343
Depreciation	
At 1 July 2018	37,874
Charge for the year	<u>734</u>
At 30 June 2019	<u>38,608</u>
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2019	<u>735</u>
At 30 June 2018	<u>1,469</u>

5 Investment properties

	2019 £
At 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019	<u>1,390,006</u>

The investment properties were revalued on 30 June 2011 by A R G Turrell MRICS who is external to the company. The basis of this valuation was open market for existing use. This class of assets has a current value of £1,390,006 (2018: £1,390,006) and a carrying amount at historical cost of £593,368 (2018: £593,368). The depreciation on this historical cost is £nil (2018: £nil).

6 Investments held as fixed assets

	Unlisted investments £
Cost	
At 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019	<u>325</u>

County Garage (Cheltenham) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

Details of undertakings

Details of the investments in which the company holds 20% or more of the nominal value of any class of share capital are as follows:

Undertaking	Holding	Proportion of voting rights and shares held	
		2019	2018
Yukantakitwithya Incorporated	Ordinary	50%	50%

7 Debtors

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors		-	30,600
Amounts owed by related parties	9	119,481	102,816
Other debtors		20,600	6,350
		<u>140,081</u>	<u>139,766</u>

8 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Due within one year		
Amounts due to related parties	-	9,500
Social security and other taxes	9,642	9,242
Other creditors	1,179,567	1,267,330
Accrued expenses	2,000	-
Corporation tax liability	26,428	25,739
	<u>1,217,637</u>	<u>1,311,811</u>
Due after one year		
Redeemable preference shares	<u>570,435</u>	<u>570,435</u>

The preference shares are redeemable at £1 per share and carry no voting rights. On a winding up of the company the holders of the shares have a right to receive £1 per share together with all dividends due to date of redemption.

County Garage (Cheltenham) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

9 Related party transactions

Summary of transactions with other related parties

At the year end the company was owed £119,481 (2018: £102,816) by Yukantakitwithya Inc, a USA registered company in which County Garage (Cheltenham) has a 50% interest after a provision of £20,000 (2018: £15,000) was made against the year end balance.

Also at the year end the company owed £1,097,971 (2018: £1,238,225) to Bill Allen's Autos Limited, a company under common control.

No interest was charged on these balances, and there are no fixed repayment terms.

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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.