Registration number: 03200221

# Days Garage Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2019

Carter Nicholls Ltd Victoria House Stanbridge Park Staplefield Lane Staplefield West Sussex RH17 6AS

## **Contents**

Company Information	<u>1</u>
Balance Sheet	<u>2</u> to <u>3</u>
Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements	<u>4</u> to <u>12</u>

### **Company Information**

**Directors** Mr S F K Jedrzejewski

Mr D Stamp Ms S A Gunner Mr I J Stamp

Registered office Victoria House Stanbridge Park

Staplefield Lane Staplefield West Sussex RH17 6AS

Accountants Carter Nicholls Ltd

Victoria House Stanbridge Park Staplefield Lane Staplefield West Sussex RH17 6AS

Page 1

(Registration number: 03200221) Balance Sheet as at 31 July 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	<u>4</u>	1,250	4,000
Tangible assets	<u>4</u> <u>5</u>	76,715	68,825
		77,965	72,825
Current assets			
Stocks	<u>6</u>	20,000	5,100
Debtors	<u>?</u>	108,803	105,767
Cash at bank and in hand		502,662	440,197
		631,465	551,064
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>8</u>	(231,262)	(206,374)
Net current assets		400,203	344,690
Total assets less current liabilities		478,168	417,515
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(10,667)	-
Provisions for liabilities		(7,941)	(7,472)
Net assets		459,560	410,043
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	<u>9</u>	103	102
Profit and loss account		459,457	409,941
Total equity		459,560	410,043

For the financial year ending 31 July 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

#### Directors' 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 directors acknowledge their 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 Board on 3 December 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

(Registration number: 03200221) Balance Sheet as at 31 July 2019

Mr S F K Jedrzeje	wski

Director

The notes on pages  $\underline{4}$  to  $\underline{12}$  form an integral part of these financial statements.

### Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2019

#### 1 General information

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

The address of its registered office is: Victoria House Stanbridge Park Staplefield Lane Staplefield West Sussex RH17 6AS United Kingdom

The principal place of business is: 17 Hurst Green Road Oxted Surrey RH8 9BS

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 3 December 2019.

#### 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 that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

#### Revenue recognition

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

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.

#### Tax

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

The current income 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.

### Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2019

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.

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

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

#### 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
Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Leasehold improvements	15% reducing balance
Plant and machinery	15% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	15% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	15% reducing balance
Equipment	15% reducing balance

#### Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of an entity represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the entity recognised at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is held in the currency of the acquired entity and revalued to the closing rate at each reporting period date. Goodwill is amortised over its useful life, which shall not exceed ten years if a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made.

#### Amortisation

Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their useful life as follows:

Asset class Amortisation metho	
Goodwill	5% straight line

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

### Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2019

#### Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. 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 receivables.

#### 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 (FIFO) 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.

#### **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 subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### **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.

### Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2019

#### Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the Profit and Loss Account and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

#### 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.

#### Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

#### **Defined contribution pension obligation**

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

#### 3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 23 (2018 - 26).

## Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2019

## 4 Intangible assets

	Goodwill £	Total ₤
Cost or valuation		
At 1 August 2018	55,000	55,000
At 31 July 2019	55,000	55,000
Amortisation		
At 1 August 2018	51,000	51,000
Amortisation charge	2,750	2,750
At 31 July 2019	53,750	53,750
Carrying amount		
At 31 July 2019	1,250	1,250
At 31 July 2018	4,000	4,000

## Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2019

## 5 Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Furniture, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles £	Other tangible assets	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 August 2018	34,532	11,005	43,838	139,357	228,732
Additions	-	258	25,950	108	26,316
Disposals			(12,850)		(12,850)
At 31 July 2019	34,532	11,263	56,938	139,465	242,198
Depreciation					
At 1 August 2018	29,078	7,245	19,331	104,253	159,907
Charge for the year	818	714	6,854	5,282	13,668
Eliminated on disposal	<del>-</del>	<del>-</del>	(8,092)	<u>-</u>	(8,092)
At 31 July 2019	29,896	7,959	18,093	109,535	165,483
Carrying amount					
At 31 July 2019	4,636	3,304	38,845	29,930	76,715
At 31 July 2018	5,454	3,760	24,507	35,104	68,825

Included within the net book value of land and buildings above is £4,636 (2018 - £5,454) in respect of long leasehold land and buildings.

### Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2019

6 Stocks			
		2019 £	2018 £
Raw materials and consumables		£ 5,400	5,100
Other inventories		14,600	-
		20,000	5,100
7 Debtors			
		2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors		82,594	97,232
Prepayments		26,209	8,535
		108,803	105,767
8 Creditors			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings		4,000	-
Trade creditors		118,477	112,265
Taxation and social security		89,726	67,112
Accruals and deferred income		3,000	21,064
Other creditors		16,059	5,933
		231,262	206,374

Creditors include bank loans and overdrafts and net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts which are secured of £4000(2018 - £0).

### Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

or cancer and another more visite one year	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings		10,667	

Creditors include bank loans and overdrafts and net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts which are secured of £10667(2018 - £0).

## Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2019

### 9 Share capital

## Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2019		2018	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary Class A of £1 each	100	100	100	100
Ordinary Class B of £1 each	3	3	2	2
	103	103	102	102

#### 10 Dividends

## Interim dividends paid

	2019	2018
	£	£
Interim dividend of £120 (2018 - £330) per each Ordinary Class A	12,000	33,000
Interim dividend of £6,000 (2018 - £2,000) per each Ordinary Class B	14,000	4,000
	26,000	37,000

## 11 Related party transactions

#### Directors' remuneration

The directors' remuneration for the year was as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Remuneration	108,938	108,938

Dividends paid to directors

## Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2019

	2019 £	2018 £
Mr S F K Jedrzejewski		
Ordinary Shares B	6,000	2,000
Mr I J Stamp		
Ordinary Shares A	12,000	33,000
Mr D Stamp		
Ordinary Shares B	6,000	2,000
Ms S A Gunner		
Ordinary Shares B	2,000	-

Page 12

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