

Company registration number 05838596 (England and Wales)

ASKHAM MOTORS LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

ASKHAM MOTORS LTD

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ASKHAM MOTORS LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2023

		2023	2022
	Notes	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	1,051,591	1,042,420
Investments	5	2,885	2,885
		<u>1,054,476</u>	<u>1,045,305</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	6	27,029	49,248
Cash at bank and in hand		135,792	252,534
		<u>162,821</u>	<u>301,782</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(76,020)</u>	<u>(237,968)</u>
Net current assets		<u>86,801</u>	<u>63,814</u>
Net assets		<u>1,141,277</u>	<u>1,109,119</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		900,000	900,000
Profit and loss reserves	8	241,277	209,119
Total equity		<u>1,141,277</u>	<u>1,109,119</u>

The notes on pages 2 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 June 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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.

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.

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 3 January 2024 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mrs. A M Banks
Director

Company registration number 05838596 (England and Wales)

ASKHAM MOTORS LTD

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 JUNE 2023

1 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 amount 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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Valuation of investment property

2 Accounting policies

Company information

Askham Motors Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Croftlands, Askham, Penrith, CA10 2PL.

2.1 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 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.

2.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

2.3 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.

ASKHAM MOTORS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

2 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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:

Freehold land and buildings	No depreciation
Leasehold land and buildings	No depreciation
Plant and machinery	20% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	20% reducing balance

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.

2.4 Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

2.5 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

ASKHAM MOTORS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

2 Accounting policies

(Continued)

2.7 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 in the company's balance sheet 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 debtors and 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 transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

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 creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares 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. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

2.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

ASKHAM MOTORS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

2 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	2	2

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings	Leasehold land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Fittings and fixtures	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation					
At 1 July 2022	850,000	191,713	10,640	10,110	1,062,463
Additions	-	-	-	11,640	11,640
At 30 June 2023	850,000	191,713	10,640	21,750	1,074,103
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 July 2022	-	-	10,288	9,755	20,043
Depreciation charged in the year	-	-	70	2,399	2,469
At 30 June 2023	-	-	10,358	12,154	22,512
Carrying amount					
At 30 June 2023	850,000	191,713	282	9,596	1,051,591
At 30 June 2022	850,000	191,713	352	355	1,042,420

ASKHAM MOTORS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

4 Tangible fixed assets

(Continued)

The Investment Property included in Freehold Property was revalued upwards in 2021 by £48,292 by the Directors on the basis of Open Market Value with the benefit of current tenancies. The Directors do not consider there has been any material changes to the valuation in the current year.

The following assets are carried at valuation. If the assets were measured using the cost model, the carrying amounts would be as follows:

	Freehold property	
	2023	2022
	£	£
Cost	801,708	801,708
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

5 Fixed asset investments

	2023	2022
	£	£
Other investments other than loans	2,885	2,885
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Fixed asset investments revalued

The investments are shares in an unlisted company and are valued at market value which is considered equal to fair value.

The historic cost of the shares is £2,000, with no accumulated depreciation.

6 Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	15,909	16,677
Other debtors	11,120	32,571
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	27,029	49,248
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

ASKHAM MOTORS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade creditors	265	164,259
Taxation and social security	4,203	-
Other creditors	71,552	73,709
	<u>76,020</u>	<u>237,968</u>

8 Profit and loss reserves

The profit and loss account includes undistributable reserves of £49,178 in respect of investment revaluations and investment property revaluations, net of any relevant deferred tax.

9 Directors' transactions

The Directors were not advanced any monies during the year.

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.