Registration number: 05991209

Goring Road Carpet Centre Limited

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

Bolden & Long Chartered Accountants 36a Goring Road Goring-by-Sea Worthing West Sussex BN12 4AD

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Company Information

Director Mr P Yates

Company secretary Mrs PE Yates

Registered office 36A Goring Road

Goring By Sea Worthing West Sussex BN12 4AD

Accountants Bolden & Long Chartered Accountants

36a Goring Road Goring-by-Sea Worthing West Sussex BN12 4AD

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(Registration number: 05991209) Abridged Balance Sheet as at 31 May 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	<u>5</u>	78,377	70,837
Current assets			
Stocks	<u>6</u>	61,078	69,250
Debtors		65,396	35,948
Cash at bank and in hand		13,768	15,814
		140,242	121,012
Prepayments and accrued income		21,909	25,041
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		(222,790)	(203,284)
Net current liabilities		(60,639)	(57,231)
Total assets less current liabilities		17,738	13,606
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		(1,687)	-
Provisions for liabilities		(14,987)	(13,459)
Net assets		1,064	147
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	<u>?</u>	100	100
Profit and loss account		964	47
Total equity		1,064	147

For the financial year ending 31 May 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.

All of the company's members have consented to the preparation of an Abridged Balance Sheet in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

(Registration number: 05991209) Abridged Balance Sheet as at 31 May 2019

Approved and autl	norised by the director on 28 February 2020

Mr P Yates	
Director	
	The notes on pages $\frac{4}{2}$ to $\frac{10}{2}$ form an integral part of these abridged financial statements Page 3
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Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2019

1 General information

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

The address of its registered office is: 36A Goring Road Goring By Sea Worthing West Sussex BN12 4AD United Kingdom

The principal place of business is: 10 Wallace Parade Goring Road Worthing West Sussex BN12 4AL

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the director on 28 February 2020.

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 abridged 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 abridged 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.

Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2019

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.

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 classDepreciation method and rateOffice equipment20% reducing balanceMotor vehicles25% reducing balanceFurniture, fittings, tools and equipment20% 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
Goodwill
Goodwill
Amortisation method and rate
10% 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 Abridged Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 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 Abridged Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 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 the director) during the year, was 11 (2018 - 11).

Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2019

4 Intangible assets

	Total £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 June 2018	15,000
At 31 May 2019	15,000
Amortisation	
At 1 June 2018	15,000
At 31 May 2019	15,000
Carrying amount	
At 31 May 2019	

The aggregate amount of research and development expenditure recognised as an expense during the period is £Nil (2018 - £Nil).

Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2019

5 Tangible assets

		Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 June 2018		57,034	93,075	150,109
Additions		1,077	30,592	31,669
At 31 May 2019		58,111	123,667	181,778
Depreciation				
At 1 June 2018		33,356	45,916	79,272
Charge for the year		4,645	19,484	24,129
At 31 May 2019		38,001	65,400	103,401
Carrying amount				
At 31 May 2019	_	20,110	58,267	78,377
At 31 May 2018	_	23,678	47,159	70,837
6 Stocks Other inventories		_	2019 £ 61,078	2018 £ 69,250
7 Share capital				
Allotted, called up and fully paid shares				
	2019		2018	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100
8 Dividends	•	·		
Interim dividends paid				
Interim dividend of £250.00 (2018 - £310.00) p	er each Ordinary sh	ares	2019 £ 25,000	2018 £ 31,000

Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2019

9 Related party transactions

Directors' remuneration

The director's remuneration for the year was as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Remuneration	8,430	8,200

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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.