Company Registration No. 00649662 (England and Wales	s)
CENTURY MOTORS (SHEFFIELD) LIMITED  UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017  PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

Director G R Elliff

Secretary P Elliff

Company number 00649662

Registered office Catch Bar Lane

Middlewood Road

Sheffield South Yorkshire S6 1TA

Accountants Hart Shaw LLP

Europa Link

Sheffield Business Park

Sheffield S9 1XU

### CONTENTS

	Page	
Balance sheet	1 - 2	
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 7	

### **BALANCE SHEET**

### AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

		2017		2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		347,481		348,473
Investments	4		3,121		3,121
			350,602		351,594
Current assets					
Stocks		482,851		439,340	
Debtors	5	27,703		9,897	
Cash at bank and in hand		494,390		471,943	
		1,004,944		921,180	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(122,826)		(178,454)	
Net current assets			882,118		742,726
Total assets less current liabilities			1,232,720		1,094,320
Provisions for liabilities			(1,400)		(1,295)
Net assets			1,231,320		1,093,025
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		500		500
Revaluation reserve	8		75,133		75,133
Profit and loss reserves	Ü		1,155,687		1,017,392
Total equity			1,231,320		1,093,025

### **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

#### **AS AT 31 MARCH 2017**

The director 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 31 March 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act 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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 20 December 2017

**GREIliff** 

Director

Company Registration No. 00649662

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Century Motors (Sheffield) Limited is a private company, limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Catch Bar Lane, Middlewood Road, Sheffield, South Yorkshire, S6 1TA.

#### 1.1 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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest  $\pounds$ .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first financial statements of Century Motors (Sheffield) Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 April 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

#### 1.2 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.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

#### 1.3 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.

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 4% straight line
Leasehold land and buildings No depreciation
Plant and equipment 15% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings 15% reducing balance

Freehold land is not depreciated.

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.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.4 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.

#### 1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

#### 1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

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

#### 1.7 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 are initially recognised at transaction price. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

#### 1.8 Taxation

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

#### Current tay

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.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

#### 1 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.

### 1.9 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### 1.10 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 7 (2016 - 6).

### 3 Tangible fixed assets

<b>-</b>	Land and Plant and buildingsmachinery etc				Total
	£	£	£		
Cost					
At 1 April 2016	365,036	43,276	408,312		
Additions	-	1,879	1,879		
At 31 March 2017	365,036	45,155	410,191		
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 April 2016	23,200	36,639	59,839		
Depreciation charged in the year	1,600	1,271	2,871		
At 31 March 2017	24,800	37,910	62,710		
Carrying amount					
At 31 March 2017	340,236	7,245	347,481		
At 31 March 2016	341,836	6,637	348,473		

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1	Fixed asset investments	2017	2016
		£	í
	Investments	3,121	3,12
	Movements in fixed asset investments		
			nvestments
		Othe	
	Cost or valuation		1
	At 1 April 2016 & 31 March 2017		3,12
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2017		3,121
	At 31 March 2016		3,121
	Debtors		
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2017 £	2016 £
	Automics faming due William one year.	-	•
	Trade debtors Other debtors	20,316 7,387	9,897
	Circle designs		
		27,703 ———	9,897
	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Trade creditors	25,845	65,238
	Corporation tax	61,434	65,554
	Other taxation and social security	27,941	26,436
	Other creditors Accruals and deferred income	3,446 4,160	6,842 14,384
	, les dats and asserted mounts		
		122,826 ———	178,454 ———
	Called up share capital		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Ordinary share capital	_	
	Issued, allotted and fully paid 500 Ordinary shares of £1 each	500	500
	500 Claimary Shares of 21 caon	300	300

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

8	Revaluation reserve		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	At beginning and end of year	75,133	75,133

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.