	Company Registration No. 00649662 (England and Wales)
	INTURY MOTORS (SHEFFIELD) LIMITED
	OR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
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U	INTURY MOTORS (SHEFFIELD) LIMITED JINAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

		201	2019		2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Tangible assets	3		125,250		127,769	
Investment properties	4		227,031		217,031	
Investments	5		3,212		3,121	
			355,493		347,921	
Current assets						
Stocks		548,780		531,925		
Debtors	6	99,777		12,280		
Cash at bank and in hand		555,345		606,102		
		1,203,902		1,150,307		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one						
year	7	(157,233)		(157,905)		
Net current assets			1,046,669		992,402	
Total assets less current liabilities			1,402,162		1,340,323	
Provisions for liabilities			(4,800)		(1,100)	
Net assets			1,397,362		1,339,223	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	8		500		500	
Fair value reserve	9		75,133		75,133	
Profit and loss reserves			1,321,729		1,263,590	
Total equity			1,397,362		1,339,223	

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

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019 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 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.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 9 December 2019

G Elliff

Director

Company Registration No. 00649662

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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.

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
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.

1.4 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 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.

1.6 Stocks

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

1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

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.

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.11 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.

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.

1.12 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.

1.13 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 (2018 - 6).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

3	Tangible fixed assets			
		Land and buildingsna	Plant and achinery etc	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019	148,005	45,155	193,160
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 April 2018	26,400	38,991	65,391
	Depreciation charged in the year	1,600	919	2,519
	At 31 March 2019	28,000	39,910	67,910
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 March 2019	120,005	5,245	125,250
	At 31 March 2018	121,605	6,164	127,769
4	Investment property			2019
				£
	Fair value			
	At 1 April 2018			217,031
	Revaluations			10,000
	At 31 March 2019			227,031
	The valuation of the investment property was made on an open market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.	value basis by	reference to mar	ket
5	Fixed asset investments			
			2019 £	2018 £
	Investments		3,212	3,121

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

5	Fixed asset investments		(Continued)
	Movements in fixed asset investments	,	nvestments
			r than loans
	Cost or valuation		£
	At 1 April 2018 Valuation changes		3,121 91
	At 31 March 2019		3,212
	Carrying amount At 31 March 2019		3,212
	At 31 March 2018		3,121
6	Debtors		
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2019 £	2018 £
	Trade debtors	-	4,120
	Other debtors	99,777	8,160 ———
		99,777	12,280
7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Trade creditors Corporation tax	45,398 65,973	23,042 49,329
	Other taxation and social security	34,006	26,474
	Other creditors Accruals and deferred income	1,917 9,939	44,131 14,929
		157,233	157,905
8	Called up share capital		
		2019	2018
	Ordinary share capital	£	£
	Issued and fully paid 500 Ordinary shares of £1 each	500	500
		500	500

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

9	Fair value reserve		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	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.