Company Registration No. 01023609 (England and Wales)
CANONBURY ANTIQUES LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR
Taylor Associates Chartered Accountants

CONTENTS

	Page
ance sheet	1 - 2
es to the financial statements	3 - 7
es to the illustrata statements	3-1

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JULY 2019

		2019		2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		35,422		45,999
Investment properties	4		2,700,000		2,700,000
			2,735,422		2,745,999
Current assets					
Stocks		867,925		873,425	
Debtors	5	41,749		127,002	
		909,674		1,000,427	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(685,283)		(791,147)	
Net current assets			224,391		209,280
Total assets less current liabilities			2,959,813		2,955,279
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(187,827)		(202,696)
Provisions for liabilities			(481,765)		(481,765)
Net assets			2,290,221		2,270,818
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			2,290,121		2,270,718
Total equity			2,290,221		2,270,818

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 31 July 2019 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.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 JULY 2019

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 13 December 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

M M Worster P E Worster

Director Director

Company Registration No. 01023609

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Canonbury Antiques Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 1st Floor, Gallery Court, 28 Arcadia Avenue, London, N3 2FG.

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 and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts.

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:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment 15% reducing balance Computer equipment 33% straight Line Motor vehicles 25% 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.

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. Changes in fair value are 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.

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).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand.

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.

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 and bank loans are initially recognised at transaction price

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.

1.10 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.

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

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.

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.

1.11 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.

1.12 Retirement benefits

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

1.13 Leases

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

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 3 (2018 - 2).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Depreciation charge for the year in respect of leased assets

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

Tangible fixed assets	Plant and ma	achinery etc
		£
Cost or valuation		
At 1 August 2018		132,314
Additions		698
At 31 July 2019		133,012
Depreciation and impairment		
At 1 August 2018		86,313
Depreciation charged in the year		11,277
At 31 July 2019		97,590
Carrying amount		
At 31 July 2019		35,422
At 31 July 2018		45,999
The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in resor hire purchase contracts.	spect of assets held under fina	ance leases
of file purchase contracts.	2019	2018
	£	£
Motor vehicles	38,508	38,508
	38,508	38,508

4 Investment property

2019

£

Fair value

At 1 August 2018 and 31 July 2019

2,700,000

17,064

12,836

The director have considered the position as at 31 July 2019 and believe there has no material change in fair value of the properties.

On an historical cost basis these would have been included at an original cost of £419,639 (2018: £419,639).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

	Debtors	2019	2018
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2019 £	2016 £
	Trade debtors	8,160	90,117
	Other debtors	33,589	36,885
		41,749	127,002
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2010	2040
		2019 £	2018 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts	84,543	82,308
	Trade creditors	289,241	200,461
	Corporation tax	6,283	1,277
	Other taxation and social security	31,200	60,761
	Other creditors	274,016	446,340
		685,283	791,147
	The bank overdraft and the bank loans are secured by way of a cha	rge on the freehold land and buildin	gs.
7	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Deal Janes and successful	400.040	
	Bank loans and overdrafts	186,848	*
	Other creditors	979 ———	*
			13,314
8	Other creditors	979	13,314
8		979 187,827 ————————————————————————————————————	202,696
8	Other creditors Called up share capital	979 187,827	202,696
8	Other creditors	979 187,827 ————————————————————————————————————	189,382 13,314 202,696 2018

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.