Registered number: 07215684

THRAPSTON GARAGE AND TITTY HO MOTOR COMPANY LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

27/09/2023 COMPANIES HOUSE

THRAPSTON GARAGE AND TITTY HO MOTOR COMPANY LIMITED		
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THRAPSTON GARAGE AND TITTY HO MOTOR COMPANY LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER:07215684

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note		2022 £		2021 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4		220,014		293,346
Tangible assets	5		19,994		25,546
		-	240,008	_	318,892
Current assets					
Stocks	6	651,207		597,603	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	112,158		130,439	
Cash at bank and in hand	8	22,551		91,297	
	•	785,916	-	819,339	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(989,533)		(900,205)	
Net current liabilities	•		(203,617)		(80,866)
Total assets less current liabilities		-	36,391		238,026
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	ı	(176,780)		(212,758)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax		(3,713)		(3,798)	
	•		(3,713)		(3,798)
Net (liabilities)/assets		- -	(144,102)	_	21,470
Capital and reserves		=		=	
Called up share capital	11		100		100
Profit and loss account			(144,202)		21,370
		-	(144,102)	_	21,470

THRAPSTON GARAGE AND TITTY HO MOTOR COMPANY LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER:07215684

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

S W Porter Director

Date: 21 SGPTEMBER 2023

The notes on pages 3 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1. General information

Thrapston Garage and Titty Ho Motor Company Limited is a private limited company incorporated in England.

The address of its registered office is Century House, 1 The Lakes, Northampton, NN4 7HD and its principal places of business are:

4 Bridge Street, Thrapston, Kettering, NN14 4JP, United Kingdom Petrol Station, Grove Street, Raunds, Wellingborough, NN9 6DP

The company's principal activity is the sale and repair of motor vehicles and ancillary services.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling, which is also the functional currency of the Company.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.3 Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings over its useful economic life.

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery - 20% reducing balance
Motor vehicles - 25% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings - 15% reducing balance
Office equipment - 33% reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is 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.

2.6 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.8 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.10 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.11 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.12 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

2.13 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.14 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

2.16 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 20 (2021 - 20).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

4.	Intangible assets	
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	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 January 2022	1,100,000
At 31 December 2022	1,100,000
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2022	806,654
Charge for the year on owned assets	73,332
At 31 December 2022	879,986
Net book value	
At 31 December 2022	220,014
At 31 December 2021	293,346

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 January 2022	27 <u>,</u> 562	21,637	50,387	22,615	122,201
At 31 December 2022	27,562	21,637	50,387	22,615	122,201
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2022	22,072	11,332	42,947	20,304	96,655
Charge for the year on owned assets	1,098	2,577	1,115	762	5,552
At 31 December 2022	23,170	13,909	44,062	21,066	102,207
Net book value					
At 31 December 2022	4,392	7,728	6,325	1,549	19,994
At 31 December 2021	5,490	10,305	7,440	2,311	25,546

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

6.	Stocks		
		2021 £	2021 £
	Finished goods and goods for resale	651,207	597,603
		651,207	597,603
7.	Debtors		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Trade debtors	68,856	55,651
	Other debtors	-	28,547
	Prepayments and accrued income	43,302	46,241
		112,158	130,439
8.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	22,551	91,297
	Less: bank overdrafts	-	(2,151)
		22,551	89,146

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank overdrafts	-	2,151
Bank loans	9,893	9,639
Other loans	663,207	585,669
Trade creditors	171,672	137,467
Corporation tax	18,672	52,342
Other taxation and social security	72,758	97,436
Other creditors	47,333	10,301
Accruals and deferred income	5,998	5,200
	989,533	900,205

Vehicle stocking funding of £545,613 (2021: £523,989) included in other loans, are secured on the vehicles to which they relate.

10. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans 24,908	34,806
Other loans 151,872	177,952
176,780	212,758

11. Share capital

	2022	2021
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 (2021 - 100) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	100	100

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

12. Related party transactions

The directors of the company are all partners in a property business. At 31 December 2022, £23,376 was owed by the company to the partnership (2021: £28,547 owed to the company by the partnership). The loan is interest free and repayable on demand.

During the year the company paid rent of £106,200 (2021 - £106,200) to the partnership in respect of premises occupied by the company and owned by the partnership. No balance is outstanding in relation to rent at either year end.

During the year dividends were paid to the directors amounting to £nil (2021 - £140,000).