# **DRAYSONS CAR CARE KENSINGTON LTD**

Filleted Accounts

30 June 2018

# DRAYSONS CAR CARE KENSINGTON LTD

Registered number:

09091940

**Balance Sheet** 

as at 30 June 2018

	Notes		2018		2017
Fixed assets			£		£
Tangible assets	3		13,570		18,029
Current assets					
Debtors	4	32,865		11,321	
Cash at bank and in hand		54,461		70,152	
		87,326		81,473	
Creditors: amounts falling	5	(46.270)		(20.200)	
due within one year	5	(46,378)		(38,208)	
Net current assets			40,948		43,265
Total assets less current liabilities		-	54,518	-	61,294
Provisions for liabilities			(1,588)		(1,458)
Net assets		-	52,930	- -	59,836
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			52,830		59,736
Shareholders' funds		-	52,930	-	59,836

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

# Director

Approved by the board on 24 March 2019

#### DRAYSONS CAR CARE KENSINGTON LTD

## **Notes to the Accounts**

# for the year ended 30 June 2018

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard) and the Companies Act 2006.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

## Significant judgements and estimates

There are no significant judgements and estimates applied to the numbers contained within these financial statements.

#### **Turnover**

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the rendering of s e r v i c e s .

Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

# Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery 25% reducing balance Motor vehicles 25% reducing balance

#### **Debtors**

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

## **Creditors**

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

#### Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and

payable, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the best estimate, which is an approximation, of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the company would

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.

## Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand 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 to changes in value.

#### **Taxation**

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that 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, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

#### Leased assets

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

# Going concern

The Directors' expectation is that the Company will continue to trade profitably and have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. They are therefore of the opinion that the Company should continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting when preparing the annual financial statements.

2	Employees and directors	2018	2017
		Number	Number
	Average number of persons employed by the company	3	2

#### Tangible fixed assets

		Plant and machinery etc	Motor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 July 2017	3,500	24,986	28,486
	Additions	-	7,792	7,792
	Disposals	-	(14,754)	(14,754)
	At 30 June 2018	3,500	18,024	21,524
	Depreciation			
	At 1 July 2017	875	9,582	10,457
	Charge for the year	656	3,866	4,522
	On disposals	-	(7,025)	(7,025)
	At 30 June 2018	1,531	6,423	7,954
	Net book value			
	At 30 June 2018	1,969	11,601	13,570
	At 30 June 2017	2,625	15,404	18,029
4	Debtors		2018	2017
•			£	£
	Trade debtors		20,683	11,321
	Other debtors		12,182	-
			32,865	11,321
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	•	2018	2017
			£	£
	Trade creditors		24,541	16,297
	Taxation and social security costs		16,664	20,064
	Other creditors		5,173	1,847
			46,378	38,208
		-	-	

# 6 Related party transactions

In the financial year the company paid a total of £44,000 (2017 - £50,158) of dividends to its d i r e c t o r s .

# 7 Other information

DRAYSONS CAR CARE KENSINGTON LTD is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

Suite 215 42-44 Clarendon Road Watford Hertfordshire WD17 1JJ

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.