

**COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 09104865**

**AVONDALE MOTORPARK LTD**

**FILLETED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**31 August 2020**

# **AVONDALE MOTORPARK LTD**

## **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**Year ended 31 August 2020**

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# AVONDALE MOTORPARK LTD

## BALANCE SHEET

31 August 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>			
Tangible assets	5	409,991	395,010
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Stocks		720,201	655,962
Debtors	6	185,425	186,436
Cash at bank and in hand		169,907	76,597
		1,075,533	918,995
<b>CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	( 734,525)	( 788,292)
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>		341,008	130,703
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		750,999	525,713
<b>CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	8	( 155,489)	( 85,040)
<b>PROVISIONS</b>		( 40,989)	( 35,955)
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		554,521	404,718
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		554,421	404,618
<b>SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS</b>		554,521	404,718

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the profit and loss account has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 August 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- 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 ;
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

# **AVONDALE MOTORPARK LTD**

## **BALANCE SHEET** (continued)

**31 August 2020**

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 15 April 2021 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

**Mr J Crees**

**Director**

**Company registration number: 09104865**

# **AVONDALE MOTORPARK LTD**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**Year ended 31 August 2020**

### **1. GENERAL INFORMATION**

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Avondale House, Avondale Road, Cwmbran, NP44 1TT.

### **2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE**

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

### **3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

#### **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

#### **Turnover**

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account is derived from ordinary activities and represents the value of work done in the financial year, exclusive of Value Added Tax. In respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services, turnover represents the value of work done in the year, including estimates of amounts not invoiced. Turnover in respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion.

#### **Taxation**

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

#### **Tangible assets**

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

## **Depreciation**

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fixtures and fittings	-	20% straight line
Motor vehicles	-	20% straight line
Office equipment	-	20% straight line
Leasehold improvements	-	10% straight line

## **Impairment of fixed assets**

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

## **Stocks**

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

## **Finance leases and hire purchase contracts**

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the balance sheet as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

## **Government grants**

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

## **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the balance sheet and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

## Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities. Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability. Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

## 4. EMPLOYEE NUMBERS

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 7 (2019: 11 ).

## 5. TANGIBLE ASSETS

	<b>Fixtures and fittings</b>	<b>Motor vehicles</b>	<b>Equipment</b>	<b>Leasehold Improvements</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Cost</b>					
At 1 September 2019	11,625	320,755	34,902	94,000	461,282
Additions	10,521	31,240	22,515	40,669	104,945
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<b>At 31 August 2020</b>	<b>22,146</b>	<b>351,995</b>	<b>57,417</b>	<b>134,669</b>	<b>566,227</b>
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<b>Depreciation</b>					
At 1 September 2019	2,374	54,088	9,810	—	66,272
Charge for the year	3,225	67,275	8,472	10,992	89,964
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<b>At 31 August 2020</b>	<b>5,599</b>	<b>121,363</b>	<b>18,282</b>	<b>10,992</b>	<b>156,236</b>
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<b>Carrying amount</b>					
<b>At 31 August 2020</b>	<b>16,547</b>	<b>230,632</b>	<b>39,135</b>	<b>123,677</b>	<b>409,991</b>
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At 31 August 2019	9,251	266,667	25,092	94,000	395,010
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## Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Included within the carrying value of tangible assets are the following amounts relating to assets held under finance leases or hire purchase agreements:

	<b>Motor vehicles</b>
	<b>£</b>
<b>At 31 August 2020</b>	<b>68,272</b>
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At 31 August 2019	215,563
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## 6. DEBTORS

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade debtors	45,064	111,746
Other debtors	140,361	74,690
	-----	-----
	<b>185,425</b>	<b>186,436</b>
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**7. CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank loans and overdrafts	10,284	–
Trade creditors	59,224	181,299
Corporation tax	53,635	18,841
Social security and other taxes	136,206	46,772
Other creditors	475,176	541,380
	-----	-----
	734,525	788,292
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Included within other creditors are loans totalling £286,993 (2019 - £211,160) that are secured against stocks. Also included within other creditors are hire purchase agreements totalling £74,106 (2019 - £30,163) which are secured on the assets to which they relate.

**8. CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank loans and overdrafts	140,552	–
Other creditors	14,937	85,040
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	155,489	85,040
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Included within creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year is an amount of £18,928 (2019: £Nil) in respect of liabilities payable or repayable by instalments which fall due for payment after more than five years from the reporting date.

Included within other creditors are hire purchase agreements totalling £14,937 (2019 - £85,039) which are secured on the assets to which they relate.

**9. DIRECTOR'S ADVANCES, CREDITS AND GUARANTEES**

Included in debtors is an amount of £101,663 (2019 - £51,874) due from the director. This amount is interest free, unsecured and recoverable on demand. In relation to the overdrawn balance, the following transactions took place during the year;

	<b>£</b>
Opening balance	51,874
Amounts repaid	(320,000)
Amounts drawn	369,789
Closing balance	101,663

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