

Rydal Motors (Preston) Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 July 2018

Pages for filing with Registrar

Rydal Motors (Preston) Limited

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Rydal Motors (Preston) Limited

Company Information

Directors Mr G Singleton

Registered office Thomas House
Meadowcroft Business Park
Pope Lane, Whitestake
Preston
Lancashire
PR4 4AZ

Rydal Motors (Preston) Limited**(Registration number: 06965607)****Balance Sheet as at 31 July 2018**

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	<u>5</u>	376,765	378,518
Current assets			
Stocks		202,463	310,679
Debtors	<u>6</u>	25,322	21,143
Cash at bank and in hand		9,050	32,094
		<u>236,835</u>	<u>363,916</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>7</u>	<u>(113,776)</u>	<u>(182,671)</u>
Net current assets		<u>123,059</u>	<u>181,245</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		499,824	559,763
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	<u>7</u>	(263,516)	(295,830)
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(2,350)</u>	<u>(2,864)</u>
Net assets		<u>233,958</u>	<u>261,069</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		<u>233,858</u>	<u>260,969</u>
Total equity		<u>233,958</u>	<u>261,069</u>

The notes on pages 4 to 10 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Rydal Motors (Preston) Limited

(Registration number: 06965607)

Balance Sheet as at 31 July 2018 (continued)

For the financial year ending 31 July 2018 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 accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the director on 24 April 2019

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Mr G Singleton
Director

The notes on pages 4 to 10 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Rydal Motors (Preston) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2018

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in Other.

The address of its registered office is:

Thomas House
Meadowcroft Business Park
Pope Lane, Whitestake
Preston
Lancashire
PR4 4AZ
England

The principal place of business is:

Rydal Car Village
Chorley Road
Preston
Lancashire
PR5 4JN

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the director on 24 April 2019.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A for small entities and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for modification to a fair value basis for certain fixed assets, as specified in the accounting policies below.

The company's presentational currency is pounds sterling.

Rydal Motors (Preston) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2018 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Departure from requirements of FRS 102

No depreciation has been provided for on the Land and buildings held by the company as the director deemed it inappropriate to do so.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Tax

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

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

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised when 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.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class

Plant and machinery

Fixtures and fittings

Motor vehicles

Computer equipment

Depreciation method and rate

20% on reducing balance

15% on reducing balance

25% on reducing balance

33% on cost

Rydal Motors (Preston) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2018 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Land and buildings

Not depreciated

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of an entity represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the entity recognised at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is held in the currency of the acquired entity and revalued to the closing rate at each reporting period date. Goodwill is amortised over its useful life, which shall not exceed ten years if a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made.

Amortisation

Goodwill, being the amount paid in connection with the acquisition of a business in 2009, was being amortised evenly over its useful life of ten years. Goodwill is now fully amortised.

Asset class	Amortisation method and rate
Goodwill	10% on cost

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call 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 of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Stocks

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

The cost of finished goods comprises direct materials. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are 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.

Rydal Motors (Preston) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2018 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Rydal Motors (Preston) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2018 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

Classification

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 statement of financial position 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 liability simultaneously.

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.

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including the director) during the year, was 1 (2017 - 2).

4 Intangible assets

	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 August 2017	100,000	100,000
Disposals	(100,000)	(100,000)
At 31 July 2018	-	-
Amortisation		
At 1 August 2017	100,000	100,000
Amortisation eliminated on disposals	(100,000)	(100,000)
At 31 July 2018	-	-
Carrying amount		
At 31 July 2018	-	-

Rydal Motors (Preston) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2018 (continued)

5 Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Plant and machinery £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 August 2017	363,647	19,301	6,021	13,671	402,640
Additions	750	1,049	-	-	1,799
Disposals	-	(2,255)	-	-	(2,255)
At 31 July 2018	364,397	18,095	6,021	13,671	402,184
Depreciation					
At 1 August 2017	-	9,801	5,611	8,710	24,122
Charge for the year	-	2,455	102	995	3,552
Eliminated on disposal	-	(2,255)	-	-	(2,255)
At 31 July 2018	-	10,001	5,713	9,705	25,419
Carrying amount					
At 31 July 2018	364,397	8,094	308	3,966	376,765
At 31 July 2017	363,647	9,500	410	4,961	378,518

Included within the net book value of land and buildings above is £364,397 (2017 - £363,647) in respect of freehold land and buildings.

Rydal Motors (Preston) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2018 (continued)

6 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	25,322	20,727
Prepayments and accrued income	-	416
	<u>25,322</u>	<u>21,143</u>

7 Creditors

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Due within one year			
Trade creditors		23,736	87,665
Amounts owed to related undertakings		31,882	12,622
Other taxation and social security		957	32,199
Other creditors		57,201	50,000
Accruals and deferred income		-	185
		<u>113,776</u>	<u>182,671</u>
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings		<u>263,516</u>	<u>295,830</u>

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.