Registration number: 06965607

Rydal Motors (Preston) Limited

Unaudited Filleted Abridged Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 January 2025

Pages for filing with Registrar

Rydal Motors (Preston) Limited

Contents

Company Information	1
Abridged Balance Sheet	2 to 3
Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements	4 to 10

Rydal Motors (Preston) Limited

Company Information

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

Rydal Motors (Preston) Limited

(Registration number: 06965607)
Abridged Balance Sheet as at 31 January 2025

	Note	2025 £	2024 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	345,294	352,902
Current assets			
Stocks		351,023	425,200
Debtors		20,134	14,154
Cash at bank and in hand		141,518	79,786
		512,675	519,140
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		(181,785)	(209,508)
Net current assets		330,890	309,632
Total assets less current liabilities		676,184	662,534
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		(99,187)	(103,460)
Provisions for liabilities		(1,284)	(1,471)
Net assets		575,713	557,603
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Retained earnings		575,613	557,503
Shareholders' funds		575,713	557,603

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

For the financial year ending 31 January 2025 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.

All of the company's members have consented to the preparation of an Abridged Balance Sheet in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. As permitted by section 444 (5A) of the Companies Act 2006, the director has not delivered to the registrar a copy of the Profit and Loss Account.

Approved and authorised by the director on 16 October 2025

.....
Mr G Singleton
Director

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

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:
248 Liverpool Road
Howick Cross, Penwortham
Preston
Lancashire
PR1 0LY
England

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the director on 16 October 2025.

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.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Statement of compliance

These abridged financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A smaller entities - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006 (as applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime).

Basis of preparation

These abridged financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

The financial statements are prepared in Sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

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.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

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 balance sheet 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	Depreciation method and rate
Plant and machinery	20% on reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	15% on reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% on reducing balance
Computer equipment	33% on cost
Land and buildings	2% 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.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

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

2 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

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.

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 osset and liability simultaneously.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. As 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 3 (2024 - 3).

4 Tangible assets

	Total £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 February 2024	422,941
Additions	1,082
Disposals	(750)
At 31 January 2025	423,273
Depreciation	
At 1 February 2024	70,039
Charge for the year	8,690
Eliminated on disposal	(750)
At 31 January 2025	77,979
Carrying amount	
At 31 January 2025	345,294
At 31 January 2024	352,902

Included within the net book value of land and buildings above is £338,965 (2024 - £346,532) in respect of freehold land and buildings.

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.