Company Registration No. 00691558 (England and Wales)

## **Clevedon Garages Limited**

Financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2020

Pages for filing with the Registrar

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### **Company information**

**Directors** 

Stephen Day

Alison Skedd

**Alistair Packwood** 

Secretary

Zoe Day

**Company number** 

00691558

**Registered office** 

Tickenham Road

Clevedon

North Somerset

**BS21 6AB** 

**Independent auditors** 

Saffery Champness LLP

St Catherine's Court

**Berkeley Place** 

Clifton Bristol BS8 1BQ

**Bankers** 

National Westminster Bank plc

32 Corn Street

Bristol BS1 1HQ

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## Statement of financial position As at 30 April 2020

		2020		2019		
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Tangible assets	4		130,375		156,849	
Current assets						
Stocks		2,447,792		1,832,114		
Debtors	5	189,594		291,655		
Cash at bank and in hand		1,054		328		
		2,638,440		2,124,097		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(2,475,656)		(1,973,224)		
Net current assets			162,784		150,873	
Total assets less current liabilities			293,159		307,722	
Provisions for liabilities	-		(19,567)		(17,074	
Net assets			273,592		290,648	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	7		320		320	
Capital redemption reserve			280		280	
Profit and loss reserves			272,992	•	290,048	
Total equity			273,592		290,648	

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

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

## Statement of financial position (continued) As at 30 April 2020

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on  $\frac{10/2/2021}{1000} = \frac{0.0137}{1000} = \frac{0.$ 

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Stephen Day

**Director** 

Company Registration No. 00691558

## Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 April 2020

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Clevedon Garages Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Tickenham Road, Clevedon, North Somerset, BS21 6AB.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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 £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position': Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues':
   Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment': Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of C G Holdings Limited. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, Tickenham Road, Clevedon, North Somerset, BS21 6AB.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 April 2020

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### 1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements and in light of Coronavirus, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

#### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for the sale of new Ford and Mazda cars and used cars of any franchise, mechanical repairs, servicing, tyre replacements, MOTs and body work repairs all net of VAT.

#### 1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold improvements 10% straight line
Plant and machinery 10 - 20% straight line
Fixtures and fittings 20% straight line
Computer equipment 20 - 33% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

### 1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 April 2020

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

#### 1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

#### 1.8 Financial instruments

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 settle the liability simultaneously.

#### Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 April 2020

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

#### Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

#### Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

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 'creditors: amounts falling due within one year' if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as 'creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year'. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 1.9 Equity instruments

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

#### 1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

#### **Current tax**

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 April 2020

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

#### 1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### 1.12 Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for the benefit of its employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. Contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the year they are payable.

### 1.13 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

#### 1.14 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

#### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

						20 Numb	20 er	20 Numb	
Total						_	36		36 <del></del>

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 April 2020

### 3 Directors' remuneration

During the year the directors received remuneration of £70,430 (2019: £76,160).

4	<b>Tangible</b>	e fixed	assets
7	IGUISIN	CIIACU	<b>433CL3</b>

5

Taligible lineu assets	Leasehold improvements	Plant and Fix	xtures and fittings	Computer equipment	Total	
	£	£	£	£	£	
Cost						
At 1 May 2019	328,816	263,213	54,079	130,420	776,528	
Additions	-	7,045	907	6,789	14,741	
At 30 April 2020	328,816	270,258	54,986	137,209	791,269	
Depreciation and impairment		<del></del>				
At 1 May 2019	259,998	203,206	42,459	114,016	619,679	
Depreciation charged in the year	17,037	12,108	3,255	8,815	41,215	
At 30 April 2020	277,035	215,314	45,714	122,831	660,894	
Carrying amount						
At 30 April 2020	51,781	54,944	9,272	14,378	130,375	
At 30 April 2019	68,818	60,007	11,620	16,404	156,849	
			======		<del></del>	
Debtors						
				2020	2019	
Amounts falling due within one year	:			£	£	
Trade debtors				14,830	166,411	
Other debtors				174,764	125,244	

189,594

291,655

## Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 April 2020

6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	creations, amounts family due within one year	2020	2019
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	60,456	402,815
	Trade creditors	1,636,649	874,265
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	76,667	33,419
	Corporation tax	18,105	27,782
	Other taxation and social security	82,159	120,868
	Other creditors	601,620	514,075
		2,475,656	1,973,224
7	Called up share capital		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	320 Ordinary shares of £1 each	320	320

Ordinary shares has full voting rights. To the extent that the company has distributable profits for distribution in any financial year, such profits shall be distributed amongst the shareholder as states in the Articles of Association (including on winding up).

#### 8 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

. The auditor was Saffery Champness LLP.

#### 9 Events after the reporting date

After the reporting date, the Coronavirus pandemic has adversely impacted global commercial activities. The directors assessed the implications for the company's business and concluded that the matter is a non-adjusting post balance sheet event. The company's performance has remained stable post year end.

On the 10 December 2020, the company incorporated a subsidiary undertaking called C G Autocentres Limited.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 April 2020

#### 10 Operating lease commitments

#### Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Within one year	231,300	231,300
Between two and five years	253,200	253,200
In over five years	126,600	189,900
·		
	611,100	674,400

#### 11 Parent company

The ultimate controlling party is Stephen Day, the majority shareholder and a director of the ultimate parent company, C G Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. Consolidated accounts can be requested from the registered office Tickenham Road, Clevedon, Avon, BS21 6AB.

#### 12 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 33 of FRS 102 'related party disclosures' whereby it has not disclosed any transactions with the parent entity on the basis that it is a wholly owned subsidiary.