Company Registration No. 02227449 (England and Wales)
ABERGAVENNY & NEWPORT MARKET AUCTIONEERS LTD  UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020  PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

## CONTENTS

	Page
alance sheet	1 - 2
otes to the financial statements	3 - 7

# BALANCE SHEET

#### AS AT 31 MAY 2020

		2020		2019	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		17,908		17,734
Current assets					
Debtors	4	1,567,120		1,741,309	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,146,116		506,801	
		2,713,236		2,248,110	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one	5	(0.100.705)		(1 730 003)	
year	3	(2,188,705)		(1,732,882)	
Net current assets			524,531		515,228
Total assets less current liabilities			542,439		532,962
Provisions for liabilities			(3,402)		(3,369)
Net assets			539,037		529,593
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		3		3
Profit and loss reserves			539,034		529,590
Total equity			539,037		529,593

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

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

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

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.

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

## **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

AS AT 31 MAY 2020

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 2 November 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

L H Trumper **Director** 

Company Registration No. 02227449

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Abergavenny & Newport Market Auctioneers Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Linden House, Monk Street, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, NP7 5NF. The company's trading address is Monmouthshire Market, Croesbychan, Bryngwyn, Usk, Monmouthshire, NP15 2BH.

#### 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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

#### 1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, 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:

Plant and machinery 25% Straight Line

Fixtures, fittings & equipment 9% Straight line/Reducing balance

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.

#### 1.4 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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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.

#### 1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

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.

#### 1.6 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.

#### Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are measured at transaction price. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

#### Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into.

#### Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, are recognised at transaction price. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less.

#### 1.7 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 profit and loss account 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 31 MAY 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.

#### 1.8 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.

#### 1.9 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### 1.10 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.

#### 1.11 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.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

#### 2 Employees

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

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	26	27

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

3	Tangible fixed assets		
		п	Plant and achinery etc
			£
	Cost		~
	At 1 June 2019		96,077
	Additions		12,075
	At 31 May 2020		108,152
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 June 2019		78,343
	Depreciation charged in the year		11,901
	At 31 May 2020		90,244
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 May 2020		17,908
	At 31 May 2019		17,734
4	Debtors		
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2020 £	2019 £
	Trade debtors	1,537,492	1,633,381
	Other debtors	29,628	107,928
		1,567,120	1,741,309
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
J	Creditors. amounts failing due within one year	2020	2019
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	1,435,379	1,004,578
	Trade creditors	16,827	58,402
	Taxation and social security	69,960	56,159
	Other creditors	666,539 ———	613,743
		2,188,705	1,732,882

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

6	Called up share capital	2020 £	2019 £
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	3 Ordinary shares of £1 each	3	3

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.