Company registration number 02398925 (England and Wales)
WALKERS GARAGE (CARLTON) LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

## **COMPANY INFORMATION**

Directors Mrs M B Walker

Mr A M Walker

Secretary Mrs M B Walker

Company number 02398925

Registered office 136 Burton Road

Carlton Nottingham NG4 3GP

Accountants Higson & Co.

White House Wollaton Street Nottingham NG1 5GF

Business address 136 Burton Road

Carlton Nottingham NG4 3GP

Bankers National Westminster Bank Plc

148-149 Victoria Centre

Nottingham NG1 3QT

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## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

#### **AS AT 30 APRIL 2022**

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		-		55
Investment properties	5		1,052,000		1,041,000
Investments	6		80,997		70,294
			1,132,997		1,111,349
Current assets					
Debtors		31,382		111,102	
Cash at bank and in hand		605,201		481,830	
		636,583		592,932	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year		(224,735)		(203,952)	
Net current assets			411,848		388,980
Total assets less current liabilities			1,544,845		1,500,329
Provisions for liabilities			(31,859)		(29,780)
Net assets			1,512,986		1,470,549
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		5,295		5,295
Share premium account			467,778		467,778
Revaluation reserve			565,305		565,305
Profit and loss reserves			474,608 ———		432,171
Total equity			1,512,986		1,470,549

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, all of the members of the company have consented to the preparation of abridged financial statements pursuant to paragraph 1A of Schedule 1 to the Small Companies and Groups (Accounts and Directors' Report) Regulations (SI 2008/409)(b).

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

For the financial year ended 30 April 2022 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.

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

**AS AT 30 APRIL 2022** 

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 September 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr A M Walker Director

Company Registration No. 02398925

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

		Share capital	Share premium	RevaluationProfit and loss reserve reserves			
	Notes	£	account £	£	£	£	
Balance at 1 May 2020		5,295	467,778	565,305	385,492	1,423,870	
Year ended 30 April 2021: Profit and total comprehensive income for							
the year		-	-	-	66,679	66,679	
Dividends					(20,000)	(20,000)	
Balance at 30 April 2021		5,295	467,778	565,305	432,171	1,470,549	
Year ended 30 April 2022: Profit and total comprehensive income for							
the year		-	-	-	72,437	72,437	
Dividends					(30,000)	(30,000)	
Balance at 30 April 2022		5,295	467,778	565,305	474,608	1,512,986	

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Walkers Garage (Carlton) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 136 Burton Road, Carlton, Nottingham, NG4 3GP. The company registration number is 02398925.

#### 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, [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 relating to the recharge of broadband and forecourt electricity is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services rendered, net of discounts and standard rate VAT.

Turnover relating to rent and rates for the garage and forecourt is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services rendered, net of discounts and is exempt from VAT.

#### 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 equipment

20% 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.

## 1.4 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

# 1.5 Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.6 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.

Recognised impairment loss 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.

## 1.7 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 and cash and bank balances, 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.

#### Classification of financial liabilities

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.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including 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 payments 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. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 1.8 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.

#### 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.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

### 1.9 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

#### 1.10 Retirement benefits

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

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### 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 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

#### 3 Employees

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

		2022	2021
		Number	Number
	Total	2	2
4	Tangible fixed assets		
			Plant and equipment £
	Cost		
	At 1 May 2021 and 30 April 2022		51,154
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 May 2021		51,098
	Depreciation charged in the year		56
	At 30 April 2022		51,154
	Carrying amount		
	At 30 April 2022		-
	At 30 April 2021		55

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

Ordinary A shares of £1 each

Ordinary B shares of £1 each

Ordinary C shares of £1 each

Ordinary D shares of £1 each

5	Investment property				0000
					2022 £
	Fair value				
	At 1 May 2021				1,041,000
	Revaluations				11,000
	At 30 April 2022				1,052,000
	The directors have considered the far value of the	property at the year e	nd to be £1.052,00	00.	
	The property at 136 Burton Road, Carlton, Notting when the company ceased trading as Garage Pro		ıs an investment p	property on 27	April 2016
6	Fixed asset investments				
				2022	2021
				£	£
	Other investments other than loans			80,997	70,294
	Movements in fixed asset investments				
					Investments £
	Cost or valuation				Ł
	At 1 May 2021				70,294
	Valuation changes				(308
	Other movements				11,011
	At 30 April 2022				80,997
	Carrying amount				
	At 30 April 2022				80,997
	At 30 April 2021				70,294
7	Called up share capital				
	<b>.</b>	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
	Issued and fully paid				

2,498

2,497

150

150

5,295

2,498

2,497

150

150

5,295

2,498

2,497

150

150

5,295

2,498

2,497

150

150

5,295

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

#### 8 Directors' transactions

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

Description	% Rate	Opening	AmountsAmounts repaidClosing balance		
		balance £	advanced £	£	£
Mr A M Walker - Loan from director	-	158,386	21,350	(3)	179,733
Mrs M B Walker - Loan from director	-	15,880	10,000	(10,000)	15,880
		174,266	31,350	(10,003)	195,613

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.