

Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

for

J. Dodsworth Coaches Limited

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for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

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J. Dodsworth Coaches Limited

Company Information
for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

DIRECTOR:

T G James

REGISTERED OFFICE:

2 Clifton Moor Business Village
James Nicolson Link
York
North Yorkshire
YO30 4XG

REGISTERED NUMBER:

00819287 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS:

Garbutt and Elliott Audit Limited
Triune Court
Monks Cross Drive
York
YO32 9GZ

J. Dodsworth Coaches Limited (Registered number: 00819287)**Balance Sheet**
31 December 2019

	Notes	31.12.19 £	£	31.12.18 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	4		112		2,223
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		3,000		3,000	
Debtors	5	132,875		130,279	
Cash at bank		<u>7,219</u>		<u>4,758</u>	
		143,094		138,037	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>18,245</u>		<u>17,175</u>	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			<u>124,849</u>		<u>120,862</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			124,961		123,085
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			<u>21</u>		<u>-</u>
NET ASSETS			<u>124,940</u>		<u>123,085</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			100		100
Share premium			4,996		4,996
Retained earnings			<u>119,844</u>		<u>117,989</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			<u>124,940</u>		<u>123,085</u>

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

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the director and authorised for issue on 22 December 2020 and were signed by:

T G James - Director

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

J. Dodsworth Coaches Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006 other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

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 £1.

The ultimate parent company is York Pullman Holdings Limited, which is the smallest and largest group into which these financial statements are consolidated. The registered office of York Pullman Holdings Limited is 2 Clifton Moor Business Village, James Nicolson Link, York, North Yorkshire, YO30 4XG.

The company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions of Section 33.1A of FRS 102 which permit it to not present details of its transactions with members of the group headed by York Pullman Holdings Limited where relevant group companies are all wholly owned. Details of outstanding balances as at the year end are disclosed within the debtor and creditor notes.

Going concern

The Director has considered all factors, including the wider economy and COVID-19, as part of his assessment of going concern. Although the current economic climate creates both cashflow and profitability risks for the company, the Director believes on balance that the company has sufficient resources for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements, on the basis of information currently available to them as at the point of approving the financial statements. Accordingly, these financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Fixtures and fittings	- 20% straight line
Motor vehicles	- 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

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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 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 in at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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 balance sheet 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.

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. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal 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, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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.

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.

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

Equity instruments

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.

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.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 3 (2018 - 4) .

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2019**

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Totals £
COST			
At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	<u>54,062</u>	<u>14,277</u>	<u>68,339</u>
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 January 2019	54,023	12,093	66,116
Charge for year	<u>39</u>	<u>2,072</u>	<u>2,111</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>54,062</u>	<u>14,165</u>	<u>68,227</u>
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 December 2019	<u>-</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>112</u>
At 31 December 2018	<u>39</u>	<u>2,184</u>	<u>2,223</u>

5. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31.12.19 £	31.12.18 £
Trade debtors	1,556	7,491
Amounts owed by group undertakings	111,642	101,841
Other debtors	<u>19,677</u>	<u>20,947</u>
	<u>132,875</u>	<u>130,279</u>

6. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31.12.19 £	31.12.18 £
Trade creditors	12,765	13,055
Taxation and social security	1,359	-
Other creditors	<u>4,121</u>	<u>4,120</u>
	<u>18,245</u>	<u>17,175</u>

7. CONTROLLING PARTY

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of York Pullman Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales, which is the immediate and ultimate parent undertaking.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of York Pullman Holdings Limited. Copies of these financial statements are available from York Pullman Holdings Limited whose registered office is 2 Clifton Moor Business Village, James Nicolson Link, York, North Yorkshire, YO30 4XG.

York Pullman Holdings Limited is the smallest and largest group into which J. Dodsworth Coaches Limited is consolidated.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

8. DISCLOSURE UNDER SECTION 444(5B) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

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 Report of the Auditors was unqualified.

Martin Davey (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Garbutt and Elliott Audit Limited

The audit report was dated on 23 December 2020

9. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

Subsequent to the year end, coronavirus COVID-19 has resulted in a global pandemic affecting businesses globally, including within the UK. The speed and severity of the impact has been unprecedented and while the UK Government has introduced considerable measures to help businesses through this extremely challenging time, the full impact of COVID-19 on the company has been significant. Notwithstanding the above, as detailed in note 2, the Directors remain satisfied that the company is a going concern.

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.