Registration number: 01493825

Cheney Coaches Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 March 2017

MCA Banbury Ltd
Greenway House
Sugarswell Business Park
Shenington
Banbury
Oxon
OX15 6HW

Cheney Coaches Limited

Contents

Cheney Coaches Limited

Company Information

Directors	Mr Mark Raymond Peace
	Mr Andrew Graham Peace
	Mr Graham William Peace
Registration number	01493825
Registered office	Greenway House Sugarswell Business Park Shenington Banbury Oxfordshire OX15 6HW
Accountants	MCA Banbury Ltd Greenway House Sugarswell Business Park Shenington Banbury Oxon OX15 6HW

Cheney Coaches Limited

(Registration number: 01493825)
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	1,039,634	1,226,902
Current assets			
Stocks	5	6,967	23,481
Debtors	6	236,991	237,570
Cash at bank and in hand		469,805	343,499
		713,763	604,550
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	7	(323,301)	(270,746)
Net current assets		390,462	333,804
Total assets less current liabilities		1,430,096	1,560,706
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	7	(292,594)	(422,605)
Provisions for liabilities		(117,450)	(156,634)
Net assets		1,020,052	981,467
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		12,000	12,000
Profit and loss account		1,008,052	969,467
Total equity		1,020,052	981,467

The notes on pages 5 to 14 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Cheney Coaches Limited

(Registration number: 01493825)
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2017

For the financial year ending 31 March 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' 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 directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 3/7/2017 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr Mark Raymond Peace

Director

Cheney Coaches Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 March 2017

	Share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 April 2016	12,000	969,467	981,467
Profit for the year	-	133,092	133,092
Total comprehensive income	-	133,092	133,092
Dividends	-	(94,507)	(94,507)
At 31 March 2017	12,000	1,008,052	1,020,052

	Share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 April 2015	12,000	933,210	945,210
Profit for the year	-	206,477	206,477
Total comprehensive income	-	206,477	206,477
Dividends	-	(170,220)	(170,220)
At 31 March 2016	12,000	969,467	981,467

Cheney Coaches Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2017

1 General information

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

The address of its registered office is:
Greenway House
Sugarswell Business Park
Shenington
Banbury
Oxfordshire
OX15 6HW
England

The principal place of business is:
Cheney House
Thorpe Mead
Thorpe Industrial Estate
Banbury
Oxfordshire
OX16 4RZ

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.

Statement of compliance
These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation
These 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.

These financial statements are prepared in Sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. All monetary amounts are rounded to the nearest £.

Going concern
The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Judgements and estimates

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.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position 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
Land and buildings	2% on Cost
Other property plant and equipment	15% Reducing balance
Motor vehicles	20% Reducing balance

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.

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. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. 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

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 are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the Profit and Loss Account and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2017

Financial Instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basis 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 are classified into specified categories. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of recognition.

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 trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs 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.

Other Financial Assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

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, including trade and other payables, 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.

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

Trade payables 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 payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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 asserts 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.

Other Financial Liabilities
Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

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

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 26 (2016 - 26).

4 Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Motor vehicles £	Other property, plant and equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 April 2016	563,955	1,778,194	251,187	2,593,336
Disposals	-	(126,000)	-	(126,000)
At 31 March 2017	563,955	1,652,194	251,187	2,467,336
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2016	134,603	1,036,379	195,452	1,366,434
Charge for the year	7,879	142,697	8,360	158,936
Eliminated on disposal	-	(97,668)	-	(97,668)
At 31 March 2017	142,482	1,081,408	203,812	1,427,702
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2017	421,473	570,786	47,375	1,039,634
At 31 March 2016	429,352	741,815	55,735	1,226,902

Included within the net book value of land and buildings above is £421,473 (2016 - £429,352) in respect of freehold land and buildings.

5 Stocks

	2017 £	2016 £
Other inventories	6,967	23,481

6 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	171,423	165,282
Other debtors	65,568	72,288
Total current trade and other debtors	236,991	237,570

7 Creditors

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Due within one year			
Bank loans and overdrafts	8	128,896	164,179
Trade creditors		102,180	82,127
Taxation and social security		17,855	17,280
Other creditors		74,370	7,160
		323,301	270,746
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	8	292,594	422,605

8 Loans and borrowings

	2017 £	2016 £
Non-current loans and borrowings		
Bank borrowings	62,074	91,757
Finance lease liabilities	230,520	330,848
	292,594	422,605

	2017 £	2016 £
Current loans and borrowings		
Bank borrowings	28,570	47,207
Finance lease liabilities	100,326	116,972
	128,896	164,179

Bank borrowings and Finance lease liabilities

Fixed and floating charge on the assets of the company securing all monies due or to become due from the company to National Westminister Bank Plc. Total bank borrowings at 31 March 2017: £90,644 (2016: £138,964).

Finance lease liabilities are secured on the assets that they finance. Total finance lease liability at 31 March 2017: £330,846 (2016: £447,820).

9 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2017		2016	
	No.	£	No.	£
A Ordinary of £1 each	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
B Ordinary of £1 each	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
C Ordinary of £1 each	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
D Ordinary of £1 each	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000

10 Related party transactions

Transactions with directors

2017	At 1 April 2016 £	Advances to directors £	Repayments by director £	At 31 March 2017 £
Due form the director to the company repaid following the year end	3,608	-	(3,608)	-
	3,608	-	(3,608)	-
Due from the director to the company repaid following the year end	-	51,702	-	51,702
	-	51,702	-	51,702

2016	At 1 April 2015 £	Advances to directors £	Repayments by director £	At 31 March 2016 £
Due form the director to the company repaid following the year end	-	3,608	-	3,608
	-	3,608	-	3,608
Due from the director to the company repaid following the year end	31,457	-	(31,457)	-
	31,457	-	(31,457)	-

Cheney Coaches Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2017

Directors' remuneration

The directors' remuneration for the year was as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Remuneration	14,976	14,976

11 Transition to FRS 102

This is the first year that the company has presented its financial statements under Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102), the financial reporting standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

The date of transition was 1 April 2015, and there were minimal changes required to the company's accounting policies.

There is no difference between the financial position or financial performance as a result of the transition.