ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30TH APRIL 1995

Registered number: 1493825

ELLACOTT STRANKS & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Banbury



ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the Year ended 30th April 1995

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AUDITORS' REPORT ON ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Auditors' report to the directors of Cheney Coaches Limited pursuant to paragraph 24 of Schedule 8 to the Companies Act 1985

We have examined the abbreviated financial statements on pages 2 to 5 together with the financial statements of Cheney Coaches Limited prepared under section 226 of the Companies Act 1985 for the year ended 30th April 1995.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The directors are responsible for preparing the abbreviated financial statements in accordance with Schedule 8 to the Companies Act 1985. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to the company's entitlement to the exemptions claimed in the directors' statement on page 2a and whether the abbreviated financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with that Schedule.

Basis of opinion

We have carried out the procedures we considered necessary to confirm, by reference to the audited financial statements, that the company is entitled to the exemptions and that the abbreviated financial statements have been properly prepared from those financial statements. The scope of our work for the purpose of this report does not include examining or dealing with events after the date of our report on the full financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion the company is entitled under sections 246 and 247 of the Companies Act 1985 to the exemptions conferred by Section A of Part III of Schedule 8 to that Act, in respect of the year ended 30th April 1995, and the abbreviated financial statements on pages 2 to 5 have been properly prepared in accordance with that Schedule.

Other information

On the 9th August 1995 we reported, as auditors of Cheney Coaches Limited, to the members on the financial statements prepared under section 226 of the Companies Act 1985 for the year ended 30th April 1995, and our audit report was as follows:

'We have audited the financial statements on pages 5 to 15 which have been prepared under the accounting policies set out on pages 8 and 9.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As described on page 3, the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion, based on our audit, on those statements and to report our opinion to you.

continued



AUDITORS' REPORT ON ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Auditors' report to the directors of Cheney Coaches Limited pursuant to paragraph 24 of Schedule 8 to the Companies Act 1985

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Auditing Standards issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error or other irregularity. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

Going Concern

In forming our opinion, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosures made in note 1 of the financial statements concerning the uncertainty as to the continuation and renewal of the company's bank overdraft facility. In view of the significance of this uncertainty we consider that it should be drawn to your attention but our opinion is not qualified in this respect.

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30th April 1995 and of its loss for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1985 as applicable to small companies.'

Ellacott Stranks & Co. Beechfield House, 38 West Bar, Banbury Oxon.

boutt and

9th August 1995

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

at 30th April 1995

		1995			1994	
	Note	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Tangible assets	2		386,772		316,224	
Current assets						
Stocks Debtors Cash at bank and in hand		3,278 45,207 -		2,851 40,574 88		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	3	48,485 (217,246)		43,513 (160,694)		
Net current liabilities			(168,761)		(117,181)	
Total assets less current liabiliti	es		218,011		199,043	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	3		(195,611)		(204,352)	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital Revaluation reserve Profit and loss account	4		10,000 61,261 (48,861)		(5,311)	
Total shareholders' funds			22,400		(5,309) ———	

continued

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET (continued)

at 30th April 1995

The directors have taken advantage of the exemptions conferred by Section A of Part III of Schedule 8 of the Companies Act 1985 and have done so on the grounds that, in their opinion, the company is entitled to those exemptions as a small company.

The directors have taken advantage of the special exemptions conferred by Part I of Schedule 8 of the Companies Act 1985 and have done so on the grounds that in their opinion, the company is entitled to those special exemptions as a small company.

The abbreviated financial statements on pages 2 to 5 were approved by the board of directors on

Director GW PEACE

NOTES ON ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30th April 1995

1 Accounting policies

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost accounting rules (as modified by the revaluation of certain fixed assets).

The accounts have been drawn up on a going concern basis. The company meets its day-to-day working capital requirements through an overdraft facility which in common with all such facilities is repayable on demand. The company is operating within its agreed facility and the directors expect it to be able to do so for the foreseeable future. The facility is under continuous review and in view of their relationship with the company's bankers, the directors consider it reasonable to rely on the continuation of the facility.

If the going concern basis were not appropriate, adjustments would have to be made to reduce the value of assets to their recoverable amount, to provide for any further liabilities that might arise and to reclassify fixed assets as current assets and long term liabilities as current liabilities.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing a cash flow statement conferred by Financial Reporting Standard No. 1 on the grounds that it is entitled to the exemptions available in Section 246 to 247 of the Companies Act 1985 for small companies.

Depreciation

Depreciation of fixed assets is calculated to write off their cost or valuation less any residual value over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Freehold land and buildings
Plant and machinery
Motor vehicles

2% Straight Line Method 15% Reducing Balance Method 25% Reducing Balance Method

An amount equal to the excess of the annual depreciation charge on revalued assets over the notional historical cost depreciation charge on those assets is transferred annually from the revaluation reserve to the profit and loss reserve.

Leases and hire purchase contracts

Tangible fixed assets acquired under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are capitalised at the estimated fair value at the date of inception of each lease or contract. The total finance charges are allocated over the period of the lease in such a way as to give a reasonably constant charge on the outstanding liability.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is computed on a first in first out basis. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less the estimated cost of disposal.

NOTES ON ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30th April 1995

1 Accounting policies continued Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation is provided on the liability method to take account of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for accounts purposes and their treatment for tax purposes. Tax deferred or accelerated is accounted for in respect of all material timing differences to the extent that it is considered that a net liability may crystallise.

2 Fixed assets

Cost or valuation	Tangible fixed assets £
1st May 1994 Additions Disposals Revaluation surplus	485,115 102,628 (41,107) 61,261
30th April 1995 Depreciation	607,897
1st May 1994 . Charge for year Disposals	168,890 62,513 (10,278)
30th April 1995	221,125
Net book amount	
30th April 1995	386,772
30th April 1994	316,224

NOTES ON ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30th April 1995

3	Creditors		
		1995	1994
		£	£

The following amounts are included in creditors falling due after more than one year:

Due wholly or in part by instalments

after five years		
Other loan	90,535	103,477
The aggregate amount of instalments due after five years is as follows:		
Other loan	71,764	80,057
Secured creditors		
Small company secured creditors	284,834	263,654
Called up share capital	,	

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Called up share capital	1995		1994		
	Number of		Number of		
	shares	£ *	shares	£	
Authorised ordinary £1					
Equity shares					
Authorised share capital	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
				:	
Allotted called up and fully paid ordinary £1					
Equity shares					
Authorised share capital	10,000	10,000	2	2	

On 30th April 1995 additional share capital was issued at par to provide additional working capital for the company.

5 Directors' interests and loans

During the year the company sold to M. Peace, a director of the company, an escort car at fair market value.