# Abbreviated Annual Report Year Ended 31st March 2014

Company Registration Number 03303158

SATURDAY

09/08/2014 COMPANIES HOUSE

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# **Abbreviated Balance Sheet**

# 31st March 2014

	Note	2014 £	2013 £
Fixed assets	2		
Intangible assets Tangible assets		277,758	238,621
		277,758	238,621
Current assets Stocks Debtors Cash at bank and in hand		5,000 75,194 26,864	5,000 66,415 9
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	3	107,058 106,580	71,424 196,834
Net current assets/(liabilities)		478	(125,410)
Total assets less current liabilities		278,236	. 113,211
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	4	62,080	10,358
Provisions for liabilities		47,321	38,122
		168,835	64,731
Capital and reserves Called-up equity share capital	5	100	100
Profit and loss account		168,735	64,631
Shareholders' funds		168,835	64,731

The Balance sheet continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

#### Abbreviated Balance Sheet (continued)

#### 31st March 2014

For the year ended 31st March 2014 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 abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

M J Chalk

These abbreviated accounts were approved by the directors and authorised for issue

on 3184 July

.2014, and are signed on their behalf by:

Mr B T Smith

Mrs R Chalk

Company Registration Number: 03303158

#### **Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts**

#### Year Ended 31st March 2014

#### 1. Accounting Policies

#### (a) Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

# (b) Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

#### (c) Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill

- 10% straight line

#### (d) Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

## (e) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Office Equipment

- 25% straight line

Motor Vehicles

- 25% reducing balance

Tools & Equipment

- 15% reducing balance

#### (f) Stocks

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

#### (g) Leasing and hire purchase commitments

Assets held under finance leases, which are leases where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have passed to the company, and hire purchase contracts, are capitalised in the balance sheet and are depreciated over their useful lives. The capital elements of future obligations under the leases and hire purchase contracts are included as liabilities in the balance sheet.

The interest elements of the rental obligations are charged in the profit and loss account over the periods of the leases and hire purchase contracts and represent an equal charge in each period over the term of the agreement.

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

#### **Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts**

#### Year Ended 31st March 2014

# 1. Accounting Policies (continued)

## (h) Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised, without discounting, in respect of all timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes which have arisen but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except as required by the FRSSE.

# (i) Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

#### 2. Fixed Assets

		Intangible Assets	Tangible Assets	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost At 1st April 2013	6,650	560,963	567,613
	Additions	-	104,528	104,528
	Disposals	_	(53,799)	(53,799)
	At 31st March 2014	6,650	611,692	618,342
	Depreciation	- • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
	At 1st April 2013	6,650	322,342	328,992
	Charge for year	_	64,560	64,560
	On disposals	<del>-</del>	(52,968)	(52,968)
	At 31st March 2014	6,650	333,934	340,584
•	Net book value			
	At 31st March 2014	-	277,758	277,758
	At 31st March 2013	· <del>-</del>	238,621	238,621

#### 3. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

The following liabilities disclosed under creditors falling due within one year are secured by the company:

	2014 £	2013 £
Bank loans and overdrafts Hire purchase and finance lease agreements	- 33,617	32,197 21,945
	33,617	54,142

# **Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts**

# Year Ended 31st March 2014

# 4. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

The following liabilities disclosed under creditors falling due after more than one year are secured by the company:

by the company:	2014 £	2013 £
Hire purchase and finance lease agreements	62,080	10,358

# 5. Share Capital

# Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2014		2013	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100

# 6. Ultimate Parent Company

The ultimate parent company is A B Coaches (Holdings) Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.