REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES

Abbey Coachworks Limited

Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended

31 December 2009

Company Number 2405125

WEDNESDAY



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Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009

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Directors

S Markandu

S D Lockwood

Secretary and registered office

S Markandu, 430 Strathcona Road, Wembley, Middlesex, HA9 8QD

Company number

2405125

Auditors

BDO LLP, 55 Baker Street, London, W1U 7EU

Report of the directors for the year ended 31 December 2009

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009

Results and dividends

The loss for the year is set out in the profit and loss account on page 5

No interim dividend (2008 - £Nil) was paid in the year

The directors do not recommend a final dividend (2008 - £Nil)

Principal activity, trading review and future developments

The principal activity of the company throughout the year was motor vehicle body repair

The directors are satisfied with the result for the year and view the future with optimism

Directors

The directors of the company during the year were

S Markandu

S D Lockwood

Directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements, and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Report of the directors for the year ended 31 December 2009 (Continued)

Auditors

All of the current directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any information needed by the company's auditors for the purposes of their audit and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information. The directors are not aware of any relevant audit information of which the auditors are unaware.

BDO LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution to re-appoint them will be proposed at the annual general meeting

In preparing this directors' report advantage has been taken of the small companies' exemption

By order of the Board

S Markandu

Date 25TH MARCH, 2010

Independent auditor's report

TO THE MEMBERS OF ABBEY COACHWORKS LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Abbey Coachworks Limited for the year ended 31 December 2009 which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of total recognised gains and losses, the balance sheet, the cash flow statement and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors, and the overall presentation of the financial statements.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2009 and of its loss for the
 year then ended,
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice,
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements

Independent auditor's report (Continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us, or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns, or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made, or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements and the directors' report in accordance with the small companies' regime

BEO LEP

Stephen Elsworth, (senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor
London
United Kingdom

25 March 2010

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127)

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2009

	Note	2009 £	2008 £
Turnover	2	3,517,211	3,839,726
Cost of sales		(2,786,262)	(2,954,168)
Gross profit		730,949	885,558
Administrative expenses		(751,830)	(768,610)
Operating (loss)/profit		(20,881)	116,948
Interest payable and similar charges	4	(4,762)	(8,899)
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation	5	(25,643)	108,049
Taxation	6	-	(26,247)
Retained (loss)/profit for the financial year	14	(25,643)	81,802

All amounts shown relate to continuing operations

Statement of total recognised gains and losses for the year ended 31 December 2009

	2009 £	2008 £
(Loss)/profit for the financial year Revaluation of properties	(25,643)	81,802 (395,000)
Total recognised gains and losses in the year	(25,643)	(313,198)

The notes on pages 9 to 16 form part of these financial statements

Balance sheet at 31 December 2009

Company number 2405125	Note	2009 £	2009 £	2008 £	2008 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	7		2,393,502		2,404,717
Current assets					
Stock	8	51,201		40,461	
Debtors	9	460,551		565,917	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,215		3,985	
		512,967		610,363	
Creditors. amounts falling due	40	570.040		077.040	
within one year	10	579,348		677,316	
Net current liabilities			(66,381)		(66,953)
Total assets less current liabilities			2,327,121		2,337,764
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	11		15,000		-
			2,312,121		2,337,764
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	13		60		60
Revaluation reserve	14		505,244		505,244
Profit and loss account	14		1,806,817		1,832,460
Shareholders' funds	15		2,312,121		2,337,764

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 25/4 March 2/3.

S Markandu Director

The notes on pages 9 to 16 form part of these financial statements

Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 December 2009

	Note	2009 £	2009 £	2008 £	2008 £
Net cash inflow from operating activities	17		53,711		323,767
Returns on investments and servicing of finance Interest paid		(2,713)		(7,502)	
Interest element of hire purchase payments		(2,713)		(1,397)	
			(4,762)		(8,899)
Taxation UK corporation tax paid			(26,012)		(30,622)
Capital expenditure and financial investment					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets Sale of tangible fixed assets		(54,021) 8,000		(17,018) -	
			(46,021)		(17,018)
Cash (outflow)/inflow before use of liquid resources and financing			(23,084)		267,228
Financing Capital element of hire purchase contract Repayment of other loans	ts	18,160 -		(17,995) (120,000)	
		 	18,160		(137,995)
(Decrease)/increase in cash	18,19		(4,924)		129,233

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009

1 Accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, subject to the revaluation of certain assets. The following principal accounting policies have been applied

Turnover

Turnover represents sales to outside customers at invoiced amounts less discounts and value added tax

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided to write off the cost less estimated residual value of fixed assets over their expected useful lives. It is provided on cost at the following rates -

Plant

over five to ten years on a straight line basis

Fixtures, fittings and equipment

over two to five years on a straight line basis

Motor vehicles

down to market valuations

Revaluation of land and buildings

Freehold land and buildings are carried in the balance sheet at open market value. Movements in open market value are taken to the revaluation reserve

The profit or loss on disposal of revalued properties is calculated by reference to balance sheet value and any realised revaluation surplus is transferred to the profit and loss account through reserves

Stock and work in progress

Stock and work in progress is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date except that

- deferred tax is not recognised on timing differences arising on revalued properties unless the company
 has entered into a binding sale agreement and is not proposing to take advantage of rollover relief, and
- the recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that the company anticipates to make sufficient taxable profits in the future to absorb the reversal of the underlying timing differences

Deferred tax balances are not discounted

Leased assets

Where assets are financed by leasing agreements that give rights approximating to ownership ('finance leases'), the assets are treated as if they had been purchased outright. The amount capitalised is the present value of the minimum lease payments payable during the lease term. The corresponding leasing commitments are shown as amounts payable to the lessor. Depreciation on the relevant assets is charged to the profit and loss account.

Lease payments are analysed between capital and interest components so that the interest element of the payment is charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the lease and represents a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding. The capital part reduces the amounts payable to the lessor. All other leases are treated as operating leases. Their annual rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

2	Turnover		
	All turnover arises in the United Kingdom and relates to the principal activity of the	ne company	
3	Employees	2009	2008
	Staff costs consist of	£	£
	Wages and salaries Social security costs	923,613 118,222	1,020,994 130,687
		1,041,835	1,151,681
	The average number of persons employed by the company on a full time ba	isis during the	e year was as
		2009 Number	2008 Number
	Servicing division Administration	30 11	31 12
		41	43
	Directors' emoluments consist of	£	£
	Remuneration	140,347	135,176
4	Interest payable	2009	2008
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdraft Hire purchase	2,713 2,049	7,502 1,397
		4,762	8,899
5	(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation	2009	2008
	This is arrived at after charging	2005 £	£
	Depreciation Auditors' remuneration - audit services Payments made under operating leases - land and buildings	57,236 9,800 26,175	54,780 11,550 26,175

6	Taxation	2009	2008
	Current tax	£	£
	Tax charge for the year Adjustment in respect of previous years	-	26,247 -
			26,247
	The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation ta are explained below	ix in the UK	The differences
		2009 £	2008 £
	(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax	(25,643)	108,049
	(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 21% for part of year (2008 - 21%)	(5,385)	22,420
	Effects of Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Depreciation for year in excess of capital allowances Difference in tax rates Tax losses	875 (2,154) 79 6,585	1,093 2,734 - -
	Current tax charge for year	-	26,247

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009 (Continued)

7	Tangible assets					
		Freehold properties £	Plant £	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
	Cost or valuation At 1 January 2009 Additions Disposal	2,230,000 - -	180,637 11,826 -	57,044 6,013 -	205,715 36,182 (35,013)	2,673,396 54,021 (35,013)
	At 31 December 2009	2,230,000	192,463	63,057	206,884	2,692,404
	Depreciation At 1 January 2009 Charge for the year Accumulated depreciation on disposal	- -	92,137 19,593	37,743 10,445 -	138,799 27,198 (27,013)	268,679 57,236 (27,013)
	At 31 December 2009	-	111,730	48,188	138,984	298,902
	Net book value At 31 December 2009	2,230,000	80,733	14,869	67,900	2,393,502
	At 31 December 2008	2,230,000	88,500	19,301	66,916	2,404,717
	Analysis of net book value at 31 December 2009 At cost At valuation	2,230,000	80,733	14,869 -	67,900 -	163,502 2,230,000
		2,230,000	80,733	14,869	67,900	2,393,502

The freehold properties have been valued by the directors at open market value. The original cost of these properties is £1,724,756 (2008 - £1,724,756)

Included within the net book value of fixed assets is an amount of £32,940 (2008 - £44,400) in respect of assets held under hire purchase contracts, of which £3,242 (2008 - £15,518) has been depreciated in the year

As at 31 December 2009 the company had no contracted capital commitments (2008 - £Nil)

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009 (Continued)

8	Stock	2009 £	2008 £
	Work in progress	51,201	40,461
	In the opinion of the directors, the replacement cost of the stock at 31 Decem different from the amount stated above	ber 2009 was	not materially
9	Debtors	2009 £	2008 £
	Trade debtors Prepayments and accrued income Other debtors	185,343 273,548 1,660	498,970 64,327 2,620
		460,551	565,917
	All amounts included within debtors fall due for payment within one year		
10	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2009 £	2008 £
	Amounts due to parent company Overdrafts Trade creditors Accruals and deferred income Obligations under hire purchase contracts Taxation and social security Corporation tax Other creditors	44,097 36,743 341,138 41,982 6,000 67,910 613 40,865	44,087 34,589 415,805 64,640 2,840 88,511 26,625 219
		579,348	677,316

The overdraft is secured by a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company

11	Creditors: amounts falling due after more	than one year		2009 £	2008 £
	Obligations under hire purchase contracts			15,000	-
	Obligations under hire purchase contracts a	re due as follows			
	In one to two years In two to five years			6,000 9,000	-
	Obligations under hire purchase contracts a	re repayable mon	othly and are sec	cured on the ass	et held
12	Provision for liabilities and charges	2009	2009	2008	2008
	Deferred taxation	Amount provided £	Amount unprovided £	Amount provided £	Amount unprovided £
	Accelerated capital allowances	-	-		22,281
	No provision has been made for the potential the freehold properties were sold at their rev		.106,101 (2008 -	£106,101) whic	ch would arise if
13	Called up share capital			2009 £	2008 £
	Authorised 100 ordinary shares of £1 each			100	100
	Allotted, called up and fully paid 60 ordinary shares of £1 each			60	60

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009 (Continued)

14	Reserves		Profit
		Revaluation reserve £	and loss account £
	At 1 January 2009 Retained loss for the year Deficit on revaluation of freehold properties	505,244 - -	1,832,460 (25,643)
	At 31 December 2009	505,244	1,806,817
15	Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds	2009 £	2008 £
	(Loss)/profit for the financial year Deficit on revaluation of freehold properties Opening shareholders' funds	(25,643) 2,337,764	81,802 (395,000) 2,650,962
	Closing shareholders' funds	2,312,121	2,337,764

16 Ultimate parent company

The ultimate parent company, and parent company of the smallest and largest group of which the company is a member, is Abbey Coachworks (Holdings) Limited, a company registered in England

17 Reconciliation of operating profit to cash flows

	2009 £	2008 £
Operating (loss)/profit	(20,881)	116,948
Depreciation	57,236	54,870
Movements in	(40.740)	40.740
Stocks Debtors	(10,740) 105,366	13,710 242,730
Creditors	(77,270)	(104,491)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	53,711	323,767
		-,

18	Reconciliation of net cash outflow to movement in net	debt		
			2009 £	2008 £
	(Decrease)/increase in cash in the year Cash (inflow)/outflow from decrease		(4,924)	129,233
	in debt and hire purchase financing		(18,160) ———	137,995
	Movement in net debt in the year		(23,084)	267,228
	Opening net debt		(33,444)	(300,672)
	Closing net debt		(56,528)	(33,444)
19	Analysis of net debt			
		At 1 January	Cash 31	At I December
		2009	flow	2009
		£	£	£
	Cash at bank and in hand	3,985	(2,770)	1,215
	Bank overdraft	(34,589)	(2,154)	(36,743)
		(30,604)	(4,924)	(35,528)
	Hire purchase agreements	`(2,840)	(18,160)	(21,000)
		(33,444)	(23,084)	(56,528)