Company Registration No. 02584905 (England and Wales)

OWENS OF OSWESTRY COACHES LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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OWENS OF OSWESTRY COACHES LIMITED

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OWENS OF OSWESTRY COACHES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2018 £	2017 £	2017 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	**3**		1		1
Tangible assets	**4**		2,620,443		2,314,396
Investments	**5**		81,688		95,251
			2,702,132		2,409,648
Current assets					
Stocks		5,000		5,000	
Debtors	**6**	366,443		297,862	
Cash at bank and in hand		138,910		80,102	
		510,353		382,964	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**7**	(665,639)		(595,949)	
Net current liabilities			(155,286)		(212,985)
Total assets less current liabilities			2,546,846		2,196,663
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**8**		(917,902)		(602,207)
Provisions for liabilities			(292,587)		(293,253)
Net assets			1,336,357		1,301,203
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	**9**		95,266		95,266
Share premium account			44,929		44,929
Revaluation reserve	**10**		31,688		45,251
Profit and loss reserves			1,164,474		1,115,757
Total equity			1,336,357		1,301,203

OWENS OF OSWESTRY COACHES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 3 September 2019

Mr M Owen
Director

Company Registration No. 02584905

1 Accounting policies

Company information
Owens of Oswestry Coaches Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 36 Beatrice Street, Oswestry, Shropshire, SY11 1QG.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts. Turnover is recognised on the date the company fulfils the obligation to the client, this being the date the client returns from travel.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill is written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated useful economic life.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold properties	Nil (Property Improvements - 7.5% straight line)
Leasehold properties	Over the term of the lease
Coaches	10% reducing balance basis
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	10% reducing balance basis and 33% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% straight line basis

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.

1.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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

1.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

1.9 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.

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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

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.

1.10 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.11 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.12 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.13 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.

1.14 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.15 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.16 Foreign exchange

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetry assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Where exchange differences result from the translation of foreign currency borrowings raised to acquire foreign assets they are taken to reserves and offset against the differences arising from the translation of those assets. All other exchange differences are dealt with through the profit and loss account.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 49 (2017 - 49).

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018	14,565
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018	14,564
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2018	1
At 31 December 2017	1

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2018	69,778	3,388,370	3,458,148
Additions	-	835,396	835,396
Disposals	-	(532,650)	(532,650)
At 31 December 2018	69,778	3,691,116	3,760,894
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2018	16,241	1,127,511	1,143,752
Depreciation charged in the year	1,020	242,828	243,848
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(247,149)	(247,149)
At 31 December 2018	17,261	1,123,190	1,140,451
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2018	52,517	2,567,926	2,620,443
At 31 December 2017	53,537	2,260,859	2,314,396

5 Fixed asset investments

	2018	2017
	£	£
Investments	81,688	95,251

Fixed asset investments revalued

The value of the shares are by reference to the Balance Sheet value as at the year end. The historical cost of the investment was £50,000.

5 Fixed asset investments (Continued)

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings
	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2018	95,251
Valuation changes	(13,563)
At 31 December 2018	81,688
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2018	81,688
At 31 December 2017	95,251

6 Debtors

	2018	2017
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	181,721	145,805
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	4,339	2,795
Other debtors	180,383	149,262
	366,443	297,862

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans	15,642	17,638
Trade creditors	159,167	109,136
Amounts owed to group undertakings	19,846	62,459
Taxation and social security	19,398	15,973
Other creditors	451,586	390,743
	665,639	595,949

8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	39,478	53,076
Other creditors	878,424	549,131
	917,902	602,207

9 Called up share capital

	2018	2017
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
95,266 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	95,266	95,266

10 Revaluation reserve

	2018	2017
	£	£
At the beginning of the year	45,251	53,197
Revaluation surplus arising in the year	(13,563)	(7,946)
At the end of the year	31,688	45,251

The Revaluation reserve has arisen on the revaluation of the investment in Travel Master Holidays Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

11 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties
During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

The company trades with Travel Master Holidays Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary. The trade debtor as at the year end was £ Nil (2017 Nil).Sales to the subsidiary for the year totalled £Nil (2017 Nil).The company paid commissions to the subsidiary of £30,803 (2017 £24,545).
The company also pays a management charge to the subsidiary of £10,000 (2017 £10,000).
At the year end Travel Master Holidays Limited owed £7,864 to Owens of Oswestry Coaches Limited (2017 £30,695 CR).
The company paid business premises rent to the directors retirement benefit scheme (Owens Holdings Retirement Benefit Scheme)of £12,000 (2017 £12,000).
The company is owed £2,362 (2017 £2,362) by Owens Holdings Retirement Benefit Scheme.
The company owed £27,709 to Owens of Oswestry Limited (2017. £31,763).

12 Parent company

The parent company of Owens of Oswestry Coaches Limited is Owens of Oswestry Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales., its registered office is 36 Beatrice Street, Oswestry, Shropshire, SY11 1QG.