

Courtney Bodyworks Limited

Report and Financial Statements

Period Ended

4 April 2020

Company Number 07780550



Courtney Bodyworks Limited

Company Information

Directors	C Anscombe R Williams L Jenkins D Bassett
Company secretary	A Pettitt
Registered number	07780550
Registered office	Great Knollys Street Reading Berkshire RG1 7HH
Independent auditor	BDO LLP Thames Tower Station Road Reading Berkshire RG1 1LX

Courtney Bodyworks Limited

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Courtney Bodyworks Limited

Directors' Report For the Period Ended 4 April 2020

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of Courtney Bodyworks Limited ("the company") for the period ended 4 April 2020. The company's accounting reference date was extended from 31 December 2019 to 31 March 2020 and these financial statements are drawn up to within 7 days of this date.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is that of repair and maintenance of transport equipment.

On 30 April 2019 the company's parent company, Thames Valley Buses Limited (formerly Courtney Coaches Limited), became a wholly owned subsidiary of Reading Transport Limited "the group".

Results and dividends

The loss for the period, after taxation, amounted to £46,014 (year ended 31 December 2018 - loss of £43,243).

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (year ended 31 December 2018 - £Nil).

Going concern

At 4 April 2020 the company had net liabilities of £174,580 (31 December 2018 – £128,566) and cash balances of £517 (31 December 2018 £76).

The COVID-19 outbreak has been considered as part of the adoption of the going concern basis.

The company has taken steps to reduce its cost base. Where operations were reduced as a result of various lockdowns and restrictions on movement both pre and post period end, employees were furloughed, see further information in note 2, under 'Going concern'.

The Directors have reviewed the cash flow requirements of the company and consider that the company has adequate resources to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least the next 12 months, from the date of signing these financial statements. However, the circumstances described in note 2 in relation to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and reliance on the parent and fellow subsidiary of the Reading Transport Group represent a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments, should the going concern basis of preparation be inappropriate.

Principal risks and uncertainties

COVID-19

During the COVID-19 pandemic, trading during the first lockdown was severely impacted as there were fewer vehicles being used and so less maintenance was required. As bus services increased from June 2020, the volume of work for Courtney Bodyworks Limited increased and has remained consistent. However, if the government were to ask bus operators to reduce services once again in any future lockdowns, this may impact the level of maintenance required and therefore the trading volumes for this entity.

Directors

The directors who served during the period and up to the date of the signing of these financial statements were as follows:

C Anscombe (appointed 30 April 2019)
R Williams (appointed 30 April 2019)
L Jenkins (appointed 19 September 2019)
D Bassett (appointed 9 March 2020)
W Courtney-Smith (resigned 30 April 2019)
A Pettitt (appointed 30 April 2019, resigned 31 August 2019)

Courtney Bodyworks Limited

Directors' Report (continued) For the Period Ended 4 April 2020

Directors' responsibilities statement

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 period. 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; 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.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.


Auditor

BDO LLP was appointed as auditor during the period and will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies' exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf by:



L Jenkins
Director

Date: 28 MAY 2021

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Courtney Bodyworks Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Courtney Bodyworks Limited (the "company") for the period ended 4 April 2020 which comprise of the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 4 April 2020 and of its loss for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to the disclosure in note 2 which indicates the possible effects of the COVID 19 pandemic on the ability of the company to continue as a going concern, in particular the reliance on the parent and fellow subsidiary of the Reading Transport Group to enable continued delivery the company's principal activity and the material uncertainty related to going concern disclosed in the financial statements of the parent and fellow subsidiary of the Reading Transport Group. As stated in note 2, these events or conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Courtney Bodyworks Limited (continued)

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Report and Financial Statements, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Other matters

The prior year accounts were not subject to audit. Other than undertaking sufficient audit work to satisfy ourselves that the opening balances as at 1 January 2019 were not materially misstated, we have not undertaken any further audit procedures on the comparative amounts disclosed in these accounts. As a consequence, all comparative amounts are described as unaudited.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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 in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' Report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Courtney Bodyworks Limited (continued)

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.


Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

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.

DocuSigned by:

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Gavin Crawford (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor
Reading
United Kingdom

Date: 28 May 2021

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

Courtney Bodyworks Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income For the Period Ended 4 April 2020

	Note	Period ended 4 April 2020 £	Unaudited Year ended 31 December 2018 £
Turnover		141,041	91,533
Cost of sales		(30,769)	(19,193)
Gross profit		110,272	72,340
Administrative expenses		(156,286)	(115,583)
Operating loss	4	(46,014)	(43,243)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		(46,014)	(43,243)
Taxation on loss on ordinary activities	6	-	-
Loss on ordinary activities after taxation and total comprehensive expense for the financial period/year		(46,014)	(43,243)

The results stated above are derived from continuing activities.

The notes on pages 9 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

Courtney Bodyworks Limited


Registered number: 07780550

Balance Sheet As at 4 April 2020

	Note	4 April 2020 £	4 April 2020 £	Unaudited 31 December 2018 £	Unaudited 31 December 2018 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	7		6,600		5,940
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	129,217		42,755	
Cash at bank and in hand		517		76	
		<u>129,734</u>		<u>42,831</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(310,914)		(177,337)	
Net current liabilities			(181,180)		(134,506)
Total assets less current liabilities			(174,580)		(128,566)
Net liabilities			<u>(174,580)</u>		<u>(128,566)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10,11		1		1
Profit and loss account	11		(174,581)		(128,567)
Shareholders' deficit			<u>(174,580)</u>		<u>(128,566)</u>

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

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:


L Jenkins
Director

Date: 28 MAY 2021

The notes on pages 9 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

Courtney Bodyworks Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity For the Period Ended 4 April 2020

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Shareholders' deficit £
At 1 January 2018	1	(85,324)	(85,323)
Comprehensive expense for the year			
Loss for the year	-	(43,243)	(43,243)
Total comprehensive expense for the year	-	(43,243)	(43,243)
At 1 January 2019	1	(128,567)	(128,566)
Comprehensive expense for the period			
Loss for the period	-	(46,014)	(46,014)
Total comprehensive expense for the period	-	(46,014)	(46,014)
At 4 April 2020	1	(174,581)	(174,580)

The notes on pages 9 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

Courtney Bodyworks Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 4 April 2020

1. General information

Courtney Bodyworks Limited ("the company") is a private company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales under the Companies Act 2006. The address of the registered office is given on the Company Information page. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' Report on page 1.

2. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland, Section 1A Small Entities ("FRS 102 Section 1A") and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 Section 1A requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The financial statements were prepared for the period from 1 January 2019 to 4 April 2020, whereas in the prior year the financial statements were prepared for the period from 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018. The current period figures are therefore not directly comparable with those of the prior year.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

Going concern

The Company made a loss after tax for the period of £46,014 (year to 31 December 2018 – £43,243) and at 4 April 2020 had net liabilities of £174,580 (31 December 2018 - £128,566).

The principal activity of the company is that of repair and maintenance of transport equipment, primarily buses.

Reading Transport Limited and its subsidiaries are the main customer of this business. Trade was severely impacted during the COVID-19 pandemic and especially the first lockdown when services were reduced and far fewer buses were being used. This meant significantly less work was required to be undertaken by the company.

Following the first lockdown, as Government directed to bus operators to fully restore services, the work required to be undertaken by the company regrew and has continued. Some work previously undertaken for Reading Transport Limited by external contractors, has been passed through CBL to ensure utilisation of the group resource. As the capability of the company has increased, a stronger marketing effort is being made to attract new, external customers, starting with a new website launched in April 2021.

The trading outlook for the company remains strong and is only likely to be impacted if there are further lockdowns and the government asks bus operators to substantially reduce services and take buses off the road, meaning less maintenance will be required.

Reliance on parent and fellow subsidiary of the Reading Transport Group

The company earns the majority of its income from its parent company, Reading Transport Limited and its fellow subsidiary of the Reading Transport Group, Thames Valley Buses Limited (formerly Courtney Coaches Limited) providing repairs and maintenance for the respective bus fleets. Further, the company leases its premises from its fellow subsidiary of the Reading Transport Group, Thames Valley Buses Limited. As disclosed in their own financial statements, a material uncertainty

Courtney Bodyworks Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 4 April 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Going concern (continued)

relating to going concern exists as a result of both Reading Transport Limited's and Thames Valley Buses Limited's reliance on the CBSSG for which the Department for Transport is able to terminate funding with 12 weeks' notice.

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements. However, due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, factors affecting the parent and fellow subsidiary of the Reading Transport Group, from which Courtney Bodywork Limited receives the majority of its work orders and leases its premises, represent a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments, should the going concern basis of preparation be inappropriate.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Turnover from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

Operating leases: the company as lessee

Rentals are accounted for as operating leases where substantially all the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged to profit or loss as incurred.

Courtney Bodyworks Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 4 April 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	- 25% reducing balance
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The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

Courtney Bodyworks Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 4 April 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

Financial liabilities and equity are classified according to the substance of the financial instrument's contractual obligations, rather than its legal form.

The company's cash at bank and in hand, trade and other debtors, accrued income, accruals, trade creditors and other creditors, and amounts owed to and by group companies are measured initially at the transaction price, including transaction costs, and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received.

Dilapidation provision

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that requires a probable settlement through the transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the profit or loss in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

Courtney Bodyworks Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 4 April 2020

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily available from other sources. The estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have had to make the following judgements:

- Determine whether leases entered into by the company as a lessee are operating leases. These decisions depend on an assessment of whether the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred from the lessor to the lessee on a lease by lease basis.

Other key sources of estimation uncertainty

- *Tangible assets (see note 7)*

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account their residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing assets lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining useful life of the asset and projected disposal values.

4. Operating loss

The operating loss is stated after charging:

	Period ended 4 April 2020 £	Unaudited Year ended 31 December 2018 £
Depreciation (see note 7)	2,690	1,845
Other operating lease rentals	(12,975)	5,357

5. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the period was 2 (2018 - 1).

Courtney Bodyworks Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 4 April 2020

6. Taxation on loss on ordinary activities

	Period ended 4 April 2020 £	Unaudited Year ended 31 December 2018 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on losses for the period/year	-	-
Total current tax	-	-

Factors affecting tax charge for the period/year

The tax assessed for the period is higher than (year ended 31 December 2018 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (year ended 31 December 2018 -19%). The differences are explained below:

	Period ended 4 April 2020 £	Unaudited Year ended 31 December 2018 £
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(46,014)	(43,243)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (year ended 31 December 2018 - 19%)	(8,743)	(8,216)
Effects of:		
Group relief	1,792	-
Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates	(2,543)	-
Deferred tax not recognised	9,494	8,216
Total tax charge for the period/year	-	-

Courtney Bodyworks Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 4 April 2020

6. Taxation on profit on ordinary activities (continued)

The effects of changes to the corporation tax rate

The effects of changes to the corporation tax rate, substantively enacted as part of the Finance Act 2016 on 15 September 2016, legislated for a reduction of UK corporation tax to 17% effective from 1 April 2020. On 17 March 2020, it was announced that this change was to be reversed and the rate remains at 19% from 1 April 2020. Subsequent to the reporting date, on 3 March 2021, it was announced that the main rate of corporation tax would increase to 25% with effect from 1 April 2023. Deferred taxes at the reporting date have been measured and reflected in these financial statements using the substantively enacted tax rate at the year end of 19%.

There were no other factors that may affect future tax changes.

Deferred tax assets

The benefits of accumulated tax losses of £164,816 (year ended 31 December 2018: £126,253) have not been recognised in deferred tax due to the uncertainty of future taxable profits.

7. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2019	10,459
Additions	3,350
At 4 April 2020	<u>13,809</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2019	4,519
Charge for the period	2,690
At 4 April 2020	<u>7,209</u>
Net book value	
At 4 April 2020	<u><u>6,600</u></u>
At 31 December 2018	<u><u>5,940</u></u>

Courtney Bodyworks Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 4 April 2020

8. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	4 April 2020 £	Unaudited As restated 31 December 2018 £
Trade debtors	1,502	14,380
Amounts owed by related companies	94,797	11,640
Other debtors	2,753	-
Prepayments and accrued income	30,165	16,735
	<u>129,217</u>	<u>42,755</u>

Prior year amount of £11,640 has been reclassified correctly from Other debtors to Amounts owed by related parties.

Amounts owed by related companies are interest free, with no fixed repayment terms and are repayable on demand.

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	4 April 2020 £	Unaudited As restated 31 December 2018 £
Trade creditors	2,753	9,855
Amounts owed to group companies	262,098	145,476
Other taxation and social security	12,919	3,465
Other creditors	11,813	5,432
Accruals and deferred income	21,331	13,109
	<u>310,914</u>	<u>177,337</u>

Prior year amount of £145,476 has been reclassified correctly from Other creditors to Amounts owed to group companies.

Included within Other creditors is £5,432 (2018: 5,432) in respect of a dilapidation provision.

Amounts owed to group companies are interest free, with no fixed repayment terms and are repayable on demand.

Courtney Bodyworks Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 4 April 2020

10. Share capital

	4 April 2020 £	Unaudited 31 December 2018 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1 Ordinary share of £1	1	1

11. Capital and reserves

The company's capital and reserves are made up as follows:

Called up share capital

Called up share capital represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Profit and loss account

The Profit and loss account represents cumulative profits, losses and total other recognised gains or losses made by the company, including distributions to, and contributions from, the parent company.

12. Related party transactions

Mr W Courtney-Smith a director during the period, is also a director and sole shareholder of Regenattec Ltd. During the period, Courtney Bodyworks Limited provided services to Regenattec Ltd. During the period, an amount totalling £11,640 owed to the company by Regenattec Limited was written-off. At the Balance Sheet date, Regenattec Limited owed Courtney Bodyworks Limited £nil (2018: £11,640).

Transactions with directors

The directors did not receive any remuneration from the company in the current period or prior year.

13. Ultimate parent and controlling party

The company's immediate parent company is Thames Valley Buses Limited (formerly Courtney Coaches Limited), a private company incorporated in England.

On 30 April 2019, Thames Valley Buses Limited, became a wholly owned subsidiary of Reading Transport Limited. Reading Transport Limited is now the company's ultimate parent company.

The smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Reading Transport Limited. The consolidated financial statements of Reading Transport Limited are available to the public and can be obtained from the registered office at Great Knollys Street, Reading, Berkshire, RG1 7HH, England.

The company's ultimate controlling party is now Reading Borough Council, which is incorporated in England. The consolidated financial statements of the council are available to the public.

Courtney Bodyworks Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Period Ended 4 April 2020

14. Post Balance sheet events

COVID-19

As described in the Directors Report on page 1, aside from the ongoing pandemic, there were no significant events between the Balance Sheet date and the date of signing of the financial statements, affecting the company, which require adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statements. During the COVID-19 pandemic, trading during the first lockdown was severely impacted as there were fewer vehicles being used and so less maintenance was required. As bus services increased from June 2020, the volume of work for Courtney Bodyworks Limited increased and has remained consistent. However, if the government were to ask bus operators to reduce services once again in any future lockdowns, this may impact the level of maintenance required and therefore the trading volumes for this entity.

UK withdrawal from the European Union

The United Kingdom formally left the European Union on 31 January 2020 with the transition period ending on 31 December 2020. A trade and cooperation agreement was provisionally agreed on 30 December 2020 but still awaits ratification as at the date of signing of these financial statements. The company's principal activity is exclusively performed in the United Kingdom and none of its suppliers are based within the European Union. As such, the directors do not consider Brexit to trigger a significant risk on the company's performance.