Registered number 960456

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 May 2013

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23/08/2013 COMPANIES HOUSE #129

Directors' Report

The directors submit their report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31st May 2013. This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Principal activities and business review

The principal activities of the Company are the development and management of property and the leasing of motor vehicles for group purposes

The Company traded profitably during the financial year under review and the current indications are that the business should continue at a reasonable level of profitability for the year to May 2014

Profit and dividends

The directors have declared a dividend of £10,000 for the year ended 31st May 2013 (2012 £40,000) The dividend is £5,000 per share (2012 £20,000 per share)

Directors

The following people served as directors of the company during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements -

S C Waddington J H Hayman

Disclosure of information to auditors

So far as each of the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (that is, information needed by the company's auditors in connection with preparing their report) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each of the directors has taken all steps that he ought to have taken in order to make himself aware of any relevant information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information. This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Independent Auditors

A resolution to re-appoint PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as auditors of the company will be proposed at the annual genteral meeting

By order of the Board

J H Hayman, Company secretary

24th July 2013

Statement of 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 prepared 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,
- 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF HEATHCOAT PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

We have audited the financial statements of Heathcoat Property Management Company Limited for the year ended 31st May 2013 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet 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)

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities set out on on page 2 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 and express an opinion on 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 Ethical Standards for Auditors

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing

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. In addition we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Directors Report and financial statements to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

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 31st May 2013 and of its profit for the year 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

Opinion on other matter 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

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 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 take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the Directors'

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Heather Ancient (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Plymouth

25 July 2013.

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Profit and loss account for the year ended 31st May 2013

	Notes	2013 £000	2012 £000
Turnover	1	114	161
Administrative expenses		(<u>103</u>)	(<u>107</u>)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	2	11	54
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	3	20	(10)
Profit for the financial year		31	44
Statement of retained profits			
At start of financial year Profit for the financial year Dividends		200 31 (10)	196 44 (40)
At end of financial year		221	200

There is no difference between the profit on ordinary activities before taxation and the retained profit for the years stated above, and their historical cost equivalents

The company has no recognised gains and losses other than the profits above and therefore no separate statement of total recognised gains and losses has been presented

All the results were derived from continuing operations

The notes on pages 6 to 8 form part of these financial statements

Balance sheet as at 31st May 2013

	Notes	2013 £000	2012 £000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	125	180
Current assets			
Debtors Deferred Tax asset Cash at bank and in hand	6 7	4 24 <u>226</u> <u>254</u>	5 125 130
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(158)	(110)
Net current assets		96_	
Total assets less current liabilities		221	200
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital Profit and loss account	9	<u>221</u>	200
Total shareholders' funds	10	221	200

The financial statements on pages 4 to 8 were approved by the Board on 24th July 2013 and signed on its behalf by,

S C Waddington - Director

J H Hayman - Director

Heathcoat Property Management Company Limited - registered number 960456

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis in accordance with the Companies Act 2006, applicable Accounting Standards in the United Kingdom and in accordance with the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies, which have been applied consistently throughout the year are set out below.

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable from rent, leasing of motor vehicles and rates charges on an accruals basis and is net of value added tax, and is all generated in the UK. Revenue is recognised when services have been provided.

Operating leases

Operating lease income is accounted for on a straight line basis with any rental increases recognised during the financial year to which they relate

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are shown in these financial statements at historical cost less accumulated depreciation Cost includes the original purchase price of the asset and the costs attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use

Depreciation of motor vehicles is provided at 25% of cost on a straight line basis so as to write off the assets over their estimated useful lives

Taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the year and takes into account taxation deferred because of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. 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 ansen but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except as otherwise required by FRS 19 'Deferred tax'

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted, or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled A deferred tax asset is only recognised when it is more likely than not that the asset will be recoverable in the foreseeable future out of suitable taxable profits from which the underlying timing difference can be deducted

Cash flow statement

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of John Heathcoat & Company (Holdings) Limited and the cash flows of the company are included in the consolidated cash flow statement of John Heathcoat & Company (Holdings) Limited Consequently, the company is exempt, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard No 1 (revised 1996) 'Cash flow statements' from publishing a cash flow statement and has taken advantage of this exemption

2	Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	2013	2012
	·	£000	£000
	Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging / (crediting)		
	Auditors' remuneration - audit services	2	2
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	77	82
	Profit on sale of tangible fixed assets	-	(11)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

3	Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	2013 £000	2012 £000
	Analysis of charge in the year		
	Corporation tax on profits for the year at 20% (2012 20 8%)	6	10
	Adjustment in respect of prior years	(2)	10
	Difference between accumulated depreciation and capital allowances	(4)	-
	Deferred tax adjustment in respect of prior years	(20)	
	Total tax on profit on ordinary activities	(20)	10
	The tax assessed for the year is higher (2012 lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The differences are explained below		
	Factors affecting the charge for the year		
	Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	11_	54
	Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the		
	standard rate of corporation tax at 20% (2012 24%)	2	13
	Effects of		
	Capital allowances for the year greater/(less) than depreciation	4	(1)
	Small Companies rate	-	(2)
	Adjustment in respect of prior years	<u>(2)</u>	
	Total current tax charge for year	4	10

Factors that may effect future tax charges

The rate of corporation tax in the UK for small companies changed from 21% to 20% with effect from 1st April 2012 Accordingly, the company's profits for this accounting period are taxed at an effective rate of 20% and will be taxed at 20% in the future

4 Directors and staff costs

The company has no employees (2012 none) The directors do not receive any emoluments in respect of their services to the company (2012 nil)

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Motor vehicles £000
	2000
Cost at 1st June 2012 Additions	543 41
Disposals	(_47)
Cost at 31st May 2013	537
Accumulated Depreciation at 1st June 2012 Charge for the year Disposals Accumulated depreciation at 31st May 2013	363 77 (<u>28)</u> <u>412</u>
Net book value at 31st May 2013	125
Net book value at 31st May 2012	180

These assets are all held for rental purposes under operating leases

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

6	Debtors Other debtors	2013 £000	2012 £000
		4	5
7	Deferred Tax Asset	2013 £000	2012 £000
	At 1st June 2012 Deferred tax in the Profit & Loss account At 31st May 2013	<u>24</u> 24	
	Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	24	
8	Creditors amounts falling due within one year	2013 £000	2012 £000
	Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax Value added tax Other creditors	142 6 7 3 158	103 1 4 2 110
9	Called up share capital	2013 £	2012 £
	Authorised		
	100 (2012 100) ordinary shares at £1 each	100	100
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	2 (2012 2) ordinary shares at £1 each	2	2
10	Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds	2013 £000	2012 £000
	Profit for the financial year Dividend Opening shareholders' funds Closing shareholders' funds	31 (10) 	44 (40) 196 200

11 Related party transactions

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of John Heathcoat & Company (Holdings) Limited and as such has taken advantage of exemptions under FRS 8 'Related party disclosures' Consequently, intra-group transactions are not disclosed

12 Holding company

The company a wholly owned subsidiary of, and is ultimately controlled by, John Heathcoat & Company (Holdings) Limited, a company registered in England and Wales

John Heathcoat & Company (Holdings) Limited is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements

Copies of the parent company's consolidated financial statements may be obtained from the Company Secretary, John Heathcoat & Company (Holdings) Limited, Westexe, Jiverton, Devon EX16 5LL