



Company Registration No. 04492651 (England and Wales)

**ABBAY LOGISTICS CAMBRIDGESHIRE LIMITED**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# ABBAY LOGISTICS CAMBRIDGESHIRE LIMITED

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# ABBAY LOGISTICS CAMBRIDGESHIRE LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	6		205		409
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	8	548,973		579,905	
Cash at bank and in hand		45,200		8,544	
		594,173		588,449	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	9	(564,878)		(545,848)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			29,295		42,601
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			29,500		43,010
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	12		3,000		3,000
Profit and loss reserves			26,500		40,010
<b>Total equity</b>			29,500		43,010

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

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 by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 24 September 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

C D Sutton  
Director

Company Registration No. 04492651

# ABBAY LOGISTICS CAMBRIDGESHIRE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

Abbey Logistics Cambridgeshire Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Nene Lodge, Funthams Lane, Whittlesey, Peterborough, PE7 2PB.

#### **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.

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

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### **1.2 Going concern**

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

#### **1.3 Turnover**

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the provision of road transport services is recognised in the period that goods are transported.

#### **1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill**

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is three years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

#### **1.5 Tangible fixed assets**

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

# ABBEEY LOGISTICS CAMBRIDGESHIRE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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

Plant and equipment	3 years straight line
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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.

#### 1.6 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.

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 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

#### 1.8 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.

# ABBEY LOGISTICS CAMBRIDGESHIRE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **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.

#### **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.

### 1.9 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.

### 1.10 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.

# ABBAY LOGISTICS CAMBRIDGESHIRE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **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.

#### **1.11 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.

#### **1.12 Retirement benefits**

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

#### **1.13 Foreign exchange**

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

#### **1.14 Statement of cash flows**

The company has opted not to present a statement of cash flows on the grounds that it is a small company.

### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

# **ABBAY LOGISTICS CAMBRIDGESHIRE LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

### **3 Employees**

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2018 Number	2017 Number
Directors	2	2
Administration	2	2
	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>

### **4 Directors' remuneration**

	2018 £	2017 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	84,000	84,000
	<u>84,000</u>	<u>84,000</u>

### **5 Intangible fixed assets**

	Goodwill £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018	11,500
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>	
At 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018	11,500
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 December 2018	-
At 31 December 2017	-



# **ABBAY LOGISTICS CAMBRIDGESHIRE LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

### **6 Tangible fixed assets**

	Plant and equipment £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018	2,894
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 January 2018	2,485
Depreciation charged in the year	204
At 31 December 2018	2,689
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 December 2018	205
At 31 December 2017	409

### **7 Financial instruments**

	2018 £	2017 £
<b>Carrying amount of financial assets</b>		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	539,117	571,425
<b>Carrying amount of financial liabilities</b>		
Measured at amortised cost	519,771	491,003

### **8 Debtors**

	2018 £	2017 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	534,962	567,026
Amounts owed by group undertakings	3,155	3,399
Other debtors	1,000	1,000
Prepayments and accrued income	9,781	8,419
	548,898	579,844
Deferred tax asset (note 11)	75	61
	548,973	579,905

# **ABBEY LOGISTICS CAMBRIDGESHIRE LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

### **9 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	10	148,412	144,985
Trade creditors		344,578	336,331
Taxation and social security		26,781	9,687
Accruals and deferred income		45,107	54,845
		<u>564,878</u>	<u>545,848</u>

### **10 Loans and overdrafts**

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank overdrafts	<u>148,412</u>	<u>144,985</u>
Payable within one year	<u>148,412</u>	<u>144,985</u>

Included in bank overdraft is £148,412 (2017 £144,985) owing to a factoring company which is secured on trade debtors.

### **11 Deferred taxation**

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Assets 2018 £	Assets 2017 £
<b>Balances:</b>		
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>75</u>	<u>61</u>
<b>Movements in the year:</b>		2018 £
Liability/(Asset) at 1 January 2018		(61)
Credit to profit or loss		(14)
Liability/(Asset) at 31 December 2018		<u>(75)</u>

The deferred tax asset set out above is not expected to change materially within the next 12 months.

# **ABBAY LOGISTICS CAMBRIDGESHIRE LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

### **12 Share capital**

	2018	2017
	£	£
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
1,530 Ordinary A shares of £1 each	1,530	1,530
1,470 Ordinary B shares of £1 each	1,470	1,470
	<u>3,000</u>	<u>3,000</u>

Ordinary A shares and Ordinary B shares both confer one vote per share held and rank equally on a sale or winding up of the company. The Ordinary B shares confer the entitlement to a share of the distributable profits from 1 January 2017 but have no right to any distribution of profits made by the company prior to that date.

### **13 Audit report information**

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Mohamedraza Mavani FCA.  
The auditor was Moore.

### **14 Related party transactions**

#### **Transactions with related parties**

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

	<b>Purchases</b>	
	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	£	£
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	47,542	48,731
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	£	£
<b>Amounts due from related parties</b>		
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	3,155	3,399
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

### **15 Ultimate controlling party**

The ultimate parent company and the smallest group for which group accounts are prepared is The Abbey Group Cambridgeshire Limited. The registered office address is Nene Lodge, Funthams Lane, Whittlesey, Peterborough, PE7 2PB.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.