

Company Registration No. 05005577 (England and Wales)

TOP GEAR (BRIDPORT) LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

TOP GEAR (BRIDPORT) LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 11

TOP GEAR (BRIDPORT) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2019

		2019		2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		37,250		15,157
Tangible assets	4		288,315		314,713
			<u>325,565</u>		<u>329,870</u>
Current assets					
Stocks		1,787,352		1,214,557	
Debtors	5	1,049,721		1,464,143	
Cash at bank and in hand		35,110		15,774	
		<u>2,872,183</u>		<u>2,694,474</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(1,456,281)</u>		<u>(1,940,512)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>1,415,902</u>		<u>753,962</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>1,741,467</u>		<u>1,083,832</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(590,790)		(9,900)
Provisions for liabilities	8		(41,356)		(55,442)
Net assets			<u>1,109,321</u>		<u>1,018,490</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		200,000		200,000
Profit and loss reserves			909,321		818,490
Total equity			<u>1,109,321</u>		<u>1,018,490</u>

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

For the financial year ended 31 January 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have 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.

TOP GEAR (BRIDPORT) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2019

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 4 September 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr S D Kilcoyne
Director

Company Registration No. 05005577

TOP GEAR (BRIDPORT) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Top Gear (Bridport) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Wessex House, Teign Road, Newton Abbot, Devon, TQ12 4AA.

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 amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £1.

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 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.

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.

1.3 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 10 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.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

TOP GEAR (BRIDPORT) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Amortisation 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:

Trademarks	10% straight line
------------	-------------------

1.5 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.

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:

Land and buildings Leasehold	14% straight line
Plant and machinery	15% reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	10% reducing balance
Computer equipment	15% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

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.

TOP GEAR (BRIDPORT) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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 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.

1.9 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.

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.

TOP GEAR (BRIDPORT) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 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.

1.12 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.

1.13 Retirement benefits

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

1.14 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.

TOP GEAR (BRIDPORT) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.15 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.

1.16 Factoring

The company has entered into a confidential invoice discounting agreement under which specific trade debtors are transferred to the bank, which offers a credit facility available to be drawn up to a fixed percentage of the book value of the debts.

The bank has recourse to the company for any debtors that default, therefore separate presentation is appropriate whereby the trade debtors secured under the agreement are shown as trade debtors due to the company and the cash advanced by the bank is included in creditors falling due within one year.

Factoring fees and interest are charged to the profit and loss account when incurred.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 34 (2018 - 34).

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £	Other £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 February 2018	101,053	1,985	103,038
Additions	5,000	29,167	34,167
At 31 January 2019	106,053	31,152	137,205
Amortisation and impairment			
At 1 February 2018	86,490	1,390	87,880
Amortisation charged for the year	10,314	1,761	12,075
At 31 January 2019	96,804	3,151	99,955
Carrying amount			
At 31 January 2019	9,249	28,001	37,250
At 31 January 2018	14,563	594	15,157

TOP GEAR (BRIDPORT) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 February 2018	3,427	655,961	659,388
Additions	163	71,571	71,734
Disposals	-	(8,855)	(8,855)
At 31 January 2019	<u>3,590</u>	<u>718,677</u>	<u>722,267</u>
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 February 2018	3,427	341,250	344,677
Depreciation charged in the year	163	89,726	89,889
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(614)	(614)
At 31 January 2019	<u>3,590</u>	<u>430,362</u>	<u>433,952</u>
Carrying amount			
At 31 January 2019	<u>-</u>	<u>288,315</u>	<u>288,315</u>
At 31 January 2018	<u>-</u>	<u>314,713</u>	<u>314,713</u>

5 Debtors

	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	439,144	939,585
Gross amounts owed by contract customers	18,596	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	308,784	424,902
Other debtors	96,985	33,958
Prepayments and accrued income	116,604	65,698
	<u>980,113</u>	<u>1,464,143</u>
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Gross amounts owed by contract customers	<u>69,608</u>	<u>-</u>
Total debtors	<u>1,049,721</u>	<u>1,464,143</u>

TOP GEAR (BRIDPORT) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	500,635	906,768
Obligations under finance leases	109,342	17,189
Trade creditors	467,391	448,262
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	203,746
Corporation tax	32,225	62,580
Other taxation and social security	67,420	61,175
Other creditors	219,626	198,264
Accruals and deferred income	59,642	42,528
	<u>1,456,281</u>	<u>1,940,512</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2019	2018
Notes	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	365,945	-
Obligations under finance leases	224,845	9,900
	<u>590,790</u>	<u>9,900</u>

Obligations under finance leases are secured upon the assets acquired.

The bank overdraft and bank loan are secured by a charge over the company's assets.

Total bank loans of £538,491 and finance lease obligations of £334,187 are repayable by instalments within 5 years.

8 Deferred taxation

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

Balances:	Liabilities 2019	Liabilities 2018
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>41,356</u>	<u>55,442</u>
		2019
Movements in the year:		£
Liability at 1 February 2018		55,442
Credit to profit or loss		(14,086)
Liability at 31 January 2019		<u>41,356</u>

TOP GEAR (BRIDPORT) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

9	Called up share capital	2019	2018
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid		
	200,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	200,000	200,000
		<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>

TOP GEAR (BRIDPORT) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

10 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company was charged £Nil (2018: £13,000) for services by a company in which a director has a controlling interest. At 31 January 2019 Top Gear (Bridport) Limited was owed £5,617 (2018: £2,749) by the company.

During the year Top Gear (Bridport) Limited charged £216,751 management charges to another company in which a director has a controlling interest. At 31 January 2019 that company owed Top Gear (Bridport) Limited £30,428 (2018: Top Gear (Bridport) Limited owed that company £33,903).

During the year the Top Gear (Bridport) Limited was charged fees of £60,000 by a company in which a director has an interest. At 31 March 2019 Top Gear (Bridport) Limited owed this company £93,614 (2018: £65,961).

11 Parent company

The company is a 100% subsidiary of Top Gear (International Holdings) Limited, a company registered in England & Wales.

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.