COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 04111304

REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES

Dumpton Park Garage Limited Filleted Financial Statements 31 December 2018



BURGESS HODGSON LLP

Chartered accountants & statutory auditor
Camburgh House
27 New Dover Road
Canterbury
Kent
CT1 3DN

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2018

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Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2018

		2018	2017	
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets	_		007.040	0.40.000
Tangible assets	7		307,040	342,663
Current assets				
Stocks		982,154		933,807
Debtors	8	257,339		468,497
Cash at bank and in hand		273,744		80,005
		1,513,237		1,482,309
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	1,187,011		1,142,756
Net current assets			326,226	339,553
Total assets less current liabilities			633,266	682,216
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than				
one year	10		255,835	200,911
Provisions				
Taxation including deferred tax			51,039	63,528
Net assets			326,392	417,777
Capital and reserves			•	
Called up share capital			50,000	50,000
Profit and loss account			276,392	367,777
Shareholder funds			326,392	417,777

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

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.

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

31 December 2018

P Holt Director

Company registration number: 04111304

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2018

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 193 Ramsgate Road, Broadstairs, Kent, CT10 2EW.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Significant judgements

The judgements (apart from those involving estimations) that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

Leases

Determine whether leases entered into by the company either as a lessor or a lessee are operating or finance 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2018

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome. The key assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account 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 asset 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 life of the asset and projected disposal values.

Stock provision

Reviews are made periodically by management on damaged, obsolete and slow-moving stock. These reviews require judgement and estimates. Possible changes in these estimates could result in revisions to the valuation of stock.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax.

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

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2018

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill

25% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Land & Buildings

10% straight line

Plant & Machinery Fixtures & Fittings

15% reducing balance

20% reducing balance

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Demonstrator vehicles are valued at cost less an appropriate write-down to reflect use.

Vehicles are included on the balance sheet when invoiced and available for delivery to the company. Vehicles on consignment are included in stock when the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred to the company. The corresponding liability is recorded in creditors.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2018

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Provisions (continued)

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into.

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit and loss account in other administrative expenses.

Loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the transaction price including transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment. If an arrangement constitutes a finance transaction it is measured at present value.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 28 (2017: 24).

5. Auditor's remuneration

	•	2018	2017
		£	£
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements		5,000	5,000

257,339

468,497

Dumpton Park Garage Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2018

6. Intangible assets

7.

8.

	•				
					Goodwill £
	Cost At 1 January 2018 and 31 December	2018		•	50,000
	Amortisation At 1 January 2018 and 31 December	2018			50,000
	Carrying amount At 31 December 2018				
	At 31 December 2017				
	Tangible assets				
	•	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
	Cost At 1 January 2018 Additions Disposals	534,137 119,136 (396,671)	159,457 1,341 –	360,972 5,670 –	1,054,566 126,147 (396,671)
	At 31 December 2018	256,602	160,798	366,642	784,042
	Depreciation At 1 January 2018 Charge for the year Disposals	279,876 19,454 (270,436)	105,385 8,295 —	326,642 7,786	711,903 35,535 (270,436)
	At 31 December 2018	28,894	113,680	334,428	477,002
	Carrying amount At 31 December 2018	227,708	47,118	32,214	307,040
	At 31 December 2017	254,261	54,072	34,330	342,663
•	Debtors				
	Trade debtors			2018 £ 50,831	2017 £ 295,212
	Amounts owed by group undertakings company has a participating interest Other debtors	and undertakings	in which the	48,743 157,765	85,941 87,344

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2018

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	26,756	84,486
Trade creditors	926,079	903,618
Corporation tax	67,994	49,075
Social security and other taxes	48,866	15,031
Other creditors	117,316	90,546
	1,187,011	1,142,756

The amount of £890,641 (2017: £811,751) is secured by the company over the individual stock items to which they relate.

The amount of £26,756 (2017: £17,250) is secured by the company by way of a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company.

10. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018	2017
·	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the	145,835	90,911
company has a participating interest	110,000	110,000
	255,835	200,911

The amount of £145,835 (2017: £90,911) is secured by the company by way of a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company.

11. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

2018	2017
£	£
50,000	50,000
200,000	200,000
50,000	100,000
300,000	350,000
	£ 50,000 200,000 50,000

12. Summary audit opinion

The auditor's report for the year dated 24 July 2019 was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Robert Field FCA CTA, for and on behalf of Burgess Hodgson LLP.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2018

13. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

At the year end, a director owed the company £nil (2017: £1,004). During the year advances of £nil (2017: £1,004) were made to a director and repayments of £1,004 (2017: £nil) were made by a director. Interest of £nil (2017: £nil) was charged in the year.

14. Related party transactions

At the year end, the company owed £110,000 (2017: £110,000) to its parent company. The company was owed by its parent £48,743 (2017: £85,941) In addition, the company was owed £111,988 (2017: £61,827) by a company associated by common control.

At year end, the company owed a director £nil (2017: £1,327).

15. Controlling party

The company's immediate and ultimate parent company at the balance sheet date is Dumpton Park Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. Dumpton Park Holdings Limited's registered address is 193 Ramsgate Road, Broadstairs, Kent, CT10 2EW.