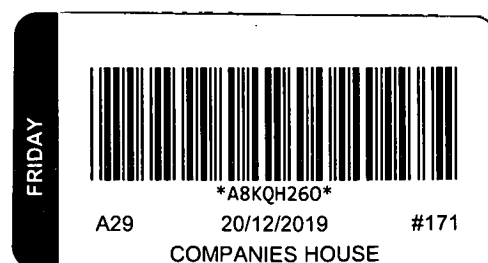


Company Registration No. 02545086 (England and Wales)

Brit Park Ltd

**Annual report and financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2019**

Saffery Champness
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



Brit Park Ltd

Company information

Directors	G Stuart B Parker K Oram
Secretary	G Stuart
Company number	02545086
Registered office	7th Floor County Gates House 300 Poole Road Poole Dorset BH12 1AZ
Independent auditor	Saffery Champness LLP Midland House 2 Poole Road Bournemouth Dorset BH2 5QY

Brit Park Ltd

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Brit Park Ltd

Directors' report

For the year ended 30 June 2019

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019.

Principal activities

The company is principally engaged in the ownership, operation and management of car parks and associated facilities.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

G Stuart

B Parker

N Murning

(Resigned 21 August 2018)

K Oram

Auditor

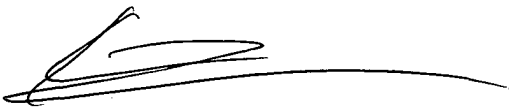
Saffery Champness LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board



K Oram

Director

18 December 2019

Directors' responsibilities statement

For the year ended 30 June 2019

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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 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;
- 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 auditor's report
To the members of Brit Park Ltd**

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Brit Park Ltd (the 'company') for the year ended 30 June 2019 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and 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 FRS 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 30 June 2019 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.

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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Independent auditor's report (continued)

To the members of Brit Park Ltd

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year 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 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 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' exemption in preparing the directors' report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Independent auditor's report (continued)
To the members of Brit Park Ltd

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 on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <http://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.



Roger Wareham (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Saffery Champness LLP

18th December 2019

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditors

Midland House
2 Poole Road
Bournemouth
Dorset
BH2 5QY

Brit Park Ltd**Profit and loss account****For the year ended 30 June 2019**

	2019	2018
Notes	£	£
Turnover	4,168,969	3,772,125
Cost of sales	(3,261,990)	(2,911,844)
Gross profit	906,979	860,281
Administrative expenses	(432,384)	(357,983)
Exceptional item*	(75,431)	-
Operating profit	399,164	502,298
Interest payable and similar expenses	(42,741)	(52,628)
Profit before taxation	356,423	449,670
Tax on profit	(22,857)	(87,110)
Profit for the financial year	<u>333,566</u>	<u>362,560</u>

*Relating to historic car park overheads realised in the year.

Brit Park Ltd

**Balance sheet
As at 30 June 2019**

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3	1,543,993		939,524	
Current assets					
Debtors	4	1,783,542		1,775,677	
Cash at bank and in hand		586,819		399,500	
		<u>2,370,361</u>		<u>2,175,177</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(2,752,960)</u>		<u>(2,177,397)</u>	
Net current liabilities			<u>(382,599)</u>		<u>(2,220)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			1,161,394		937,304
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(306,820)		(439,153)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(73,542)</u>		<u>(50,685)</u>
Net assets			<u>781,032</u>		<u>447,466</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		2		2
Profit and loss reserves			<u>781,030</u>		<u>447,464</u>
Total equity			<u>781,032</u>		<u>447,466</u>

These financial statements have been prepared 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 18 December 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:



K Oram
Director

Company Registration No. 02545086

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Brit Park Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 7th Floor, County Gates House, 300 Poole Road, Poole, Dorset, BH12 1AZ.

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 £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position' – Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' – Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' – Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment' – Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' – Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Britannia Parking Group Limited. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, 7th Floor, County Gates House, 300 Poole Road, Poole, Dorset, BH12 1AZ.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2019

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue there from can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and services, net of trade discount and VAT.

(a) Gross Income

Including managed site owner income represents the combined turnover of the company acting as principal and agent on behalf of landholders.

(b) Sales of services

Revenue is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered by reference to stage of completion of the specific transaction assessed on the basis of the actual service provided as a proportion of the total services to be provided.

Parking services and parking revenue is recognised on date of the entitlement to park. Revenue from season tickets is recognised over the life of the respective ticket in accordance with the day or days to which the ticket gives a valid entitlement to park. Season ticket monies received in advance of the entitlement to park date(s) are recorded as deferred income in the balance sheet.

Income from parking charge notices is recognised when it is probable that the income will be received.

Management services revenue is recognised when the service has been provided and is matched to the period of service provision.

(c) Sales of goods

Revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

1.3 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 Freehold	2% straight line
Car park setup costs	20% straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	20% 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 Accounting policies (continued)

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

1.6 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.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors, 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.

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2019

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. Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income. 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.

1.9 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.

1.10 Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for the benefit of its employees. Contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the year they are payable.

1.11 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.

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 June 2019

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 22 (2018 - 25).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 July 2018	165,130	1,118,737	1,283,867
Additions	-	821,099	821,099
Disposals	-	(21,695)	(21,695)
At 30 June 2019	165,130	1,918,141	2,083,271
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 July 2018	36,072	308,271	344,343
Depreciation charged in the year	9,498	207,132	216,630
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(21,695)	(21,695)
At 30 June 2019	45,570	493,708	539,278
Carrying amount			
At 30 June 2019	119,560	1,424,433	1,543,993
At 30 June 2018	129,058	810,466	939,524

4 Debtors

	2019	2018
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	10,949	18,076
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,134,750	1,247,740
Other debtors	637,843	509,861
	1,783,542	1,775,677

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2019

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	656,893	491,857
Amounts owed to group undertakings	169,130	138,709
Corporation tax	-	133,854
Other taxation and social security	82,754	81,672
Other creditors	1,844,183	1,331,305
	<u>2,752,960</u>	<u>2,177,397</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Other creditors	306,820	439,153
	<u>306,820</u>	<u>439,153</u>

7 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Liabilities	Liabilities
	2019	2018
Balances:	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	73,542	50,685
	<u>73,542</u>	<u>50,685</u>
Movements in the year:		2019
		£
Liability at 1 July 2018		50,685
Charge to profit or loss		22,857
		<u>73,542</u>
Liability at 30 June 2019		<u>73,542</u>

The deferred tax liability set out above is expected to reverse within 12 months and relates to accelerated capital allowances that are expected to mature within the same period.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2019

8 Called up share capital

	2019	2018
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

9 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

A group set-off is held in respect of the company's bank balances.

10 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Within one year	1,629,151	1,385,816
Between two and five years	5,566,787	4,724,013
In over five years	5,251,901	5,073,112
	<u>12,447,839</u>	<u>11,182,941</u>
Total future minimum lease payments	<u>12,447,839</u>	<u>11,182,941</u>

11 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available in FRS 102 Section 33 from the requirement to disclose transactions with group companies on the grounds that the company is a wholly owned subsidiary within the group.

12 Controlling party

The ultimate parent undertaking of the largest and smallest group of undertakings for which the group accounts are presented is Britannia Parking Group Limited and the ultimate controlling party is G Stuart. Britannia Parking Group Limited has included the company in its group accounts, copies of which may be obtained from the Director, from the registered office address set out on the company information page.