Registration number: 03615849

# John Titcombe Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2018

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## (Registration number: 03615849) Balance Sheet as at 31 July 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	<u>4</u>	1,360	3,015
Tangible assets	<u>4</u> <u>5</u>	106,944	6,384
		108,304	9,399
Current assets			
Stocks	<u>6</u>	1,249,824	1,255,899
Debtors	<u>7</u>	24,178	15,776
Cash at bank and in hand		42,917	1,572
		1,316,919	1,273,247
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	8	(694,542)	(631,441)
Net current assets		622,377	641,806
Total assets less current liabilities		730,681	651,205
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(266,367)	(162,507)
Provisions for liabilities		(3,506)	(1,149)
Net assets		460,808	487,549
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		2	2
Profit and loss account		460,806	487,547
Total equity	_	460,808	487,549

The notes on pages  $\underline{3}$  to  $\underline{10}$  form an integral part of these financial statements.

(Registration number: 03615849) Balance Sheet as at 31 July 2018

For the financial year ending 31 July 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

### Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 24 April 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

J D Titcombe Director

The notes on pages  $\underline{3}$  to  $\underline{10}$  form an integral part of these financial statements. Page 2

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2018

#### 1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is: Freshford House Redcliffe Way Bristol BS1 6NL

The principal place of business is: 4 The Mall Clifton Bristol BS8 4DR

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 24 April 2019.

### 2 Accounting policies

### Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

### Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

## **Basis of preparation**

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

### Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

- the amount of revenue can be reliably measured;
- all of the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the customer;
- the entity retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;
- specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

#### Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate ruling at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the closing rates at the balance sheet date. All echange differences are included in the profit and loss account.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2018

#### Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised when 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 and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

### Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of an entity represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the entity recognised at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is held in the currency of the acquired entity and revalued to the closing rate at each reporting period date. Goodwill is amortised over its useful life, which shall not exceed ten years if a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made.

#### Amortisation

Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their useful life as follows:

Asset class
Goodwill
S% straight line
S% straight line

### Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

### Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset classDepreciation method and ratePlant and machinery20% straight lineFixtures, fittings and equipment20% straight lineMotor vehicles25% reducing balanceComputers and office equipment20% straight line

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## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2018

#### Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

#### Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

#### Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

## **Borrowings**

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2018

#### Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the Profit and Loss Account and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

### Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

#### Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

### Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

#### 3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 19 (2017 - 16).

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2018

## 4 Intangible assets

	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 August 2017	33,100	33,100
At 31 July 2018	33,100	33,100
Amortisation		
At 1 August 2017	30,085	30,085
Amortisation charge	1,655	1,655
At 31 July 2018	31,740	31,740
Carrying amount		
At 31 July 2018	1,360	1,360
At 31 July 2017	3,015	3,015

The aggregate amount of research and development expenditure recognised as an expense during the period is £Nil (2017 - £Nil).

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2018

## 5 Tangible assets

	Leasehold improvements £	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Computers and office equipment £	Plant and machinery	Total £
Cost						
At 1 August		100.510	16.504	2.4.22.4	22.061	100.000
2017	-	109,513	16,524	34,334	22,861	183,232
Additions	112,400	12,990	-	3,351	270	129,011
Disposals	<u> </u>	-	(16,524)			(16,524)
At 31 July						
2018	112,400	122,503	<u> </u>	37,685	23,131	295,719
Depreciation						
At 1 August 2017	-	108,665	16,524	30,694	20,965	176,848
Charge for the						
year	22,479	2,941	-	2,177	854	28,451
Eliminated on disposal	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	(16,524)	<u> </u>		(16,524)
At 31 July 2018	22,479	111,606	_	32,871	21,819	188,775
2010						1111,712
Carrying amou	unt					
At 31 July 2018	89,921	10,897		4,814	1,312	106,944
At 31 July 2017		848		3,640	1,896	6,384

Included within the net book value of land and buildings above is £89,921 (2017 - £NiI) in respect of short leasehold land and buildings.

### 6 Stocks

	2018 £	2017 £
Raw materials and consumables	81,350	134,055
Finished goods and goods for resale	1,168,474	1,121,844
	1,249,824	1,255,899

## 7 Debtors

2018	2017
£	<del>1</del>

Trade debtors	(28)	2,777
Other debtors	4,645	-
Prepayments and accrued income	19,561	12,999
	24,178	15,776

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2018

## 8 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
	•	2018	2017
	Note	£	£
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	9	48,083	53,391
Trade creditors		564,605	469,535
Taxation and social security		71,032	101,630
Other creditors		-	944
Accruals and deferred income		10,822	5,941
		694,542	631,441
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
· ·		2018	2017
	Note	£	£
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	9 ====	266,367	162,507
		2018	2017
		£	£
Due after more than five years			
After more than five years by instalments		158,921	46,140
9 Loans and borrowings			
		2018	2017
		£	£
Non-current loans and borrowings		266 267	162 507
Bank borrowings		266,367	162,507
		2010	201
		2018 £	2017 £
Current loans and borrowings		<b>∞</b>	<i>~</i>
Bank borrowings		23,684	22,835
Bank overdrafts		24,399	30,556
		48,083	53,391

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2018

#### **Bank borrowings**

Bank loans are denominated in pounds with a nominal interest rate of 5% (2017 - 7.9%), and the final instalment is due on 9 March 2028. The carrying amount at year end is £290,051 (2017 - £185,342).

Bank overdrafts are also denominated in pounds and the carrying amount at the year end is £24,399 (2017 - £30,556).

Barclays bank plc have a fixed and floating charge over the company and all property and assets present and future of the company.

## 10 Related party transactions

### Transactions with directors

2018	Advances to directors £	Repayments by director £	At 31 July 2018 £
J D Titcombe			
During the year	89,211	(84,942)	4,269

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