# **COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 05089724**

# BRIDGMAN IBC LIMITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS 31ST MARCH 2013

THURSDAY



18 01/08/2013 COMPANIES HOUSE #290

# **ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS**

# YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2013

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE COMPANY

#### **UNDER SECTION 449 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006**

We have examined the abbreviated accounts, together with the financial statements of Bridgman IBC Limited for the year ended 31st March 2013 prepared under Section 396 of the Companies Act 2006

This report is made solely to the company, in accordance with Section 449 of the Companies Act 2006 Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company those matters we are required to state to it in a special 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 for our work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed

#### RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS AND AUDITOR

The directors are responsible for preparing the abbreviated accounts in accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts to the Registrar of Companies and whether the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with the regulations made under that section and to report our opinion to you

#### **BASIS OF OPINION**

We conducted our work in accordance with Bulletin 2008/4 issued by the Auditing Practices Board In accordance with that Bulletin we have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts and that the abbreviated accounts to be delivered are properly prepared. The scope of our work for the purpose of this report did not include examining or dealing with events after the date of our report on the full financial statements.

#### **OPINION**

In our opinion the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with Section 444(3) of the Companies Act 2006, and the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with the regulations made under that section

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Julie Harrison BSc(Hons) FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of
Tait Walker LLP, Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor
Medway House
Fudan Way
Teesdale Park
Stockton-on-Tees
TS17 6EN

307,13

# BRIDGMAN IBC LIMITED COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 05089724 ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

## **31ST MARCH 2013**

		2013		2012	
	Note	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	3				
Intangible assets			9,911		17,719
Tangible assets			951,541		1,025,746
			961,452		1,043,465
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		288,185		292,299	
Debtors		849,309		1,113,445	
Cash at bank and in hand		990		9,848	
		1,138,484		1,415,592	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due				1.050.006	
within one year	4	1,503,674		1,852,096	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(365,190)		(436,504)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			596,262		606,961
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year	5		467,035		524,524
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			1,132		-
GOVERNMENT GRANTS	6		900		4,550
			127,195		77,887
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called-up equity share capital	7		75,018		75,018
Other reserves	•		5,006		5,006
Profit and loss account			47,171		(2,137)
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			127,195		77,887

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006

These abbreviated accounts were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on 29.7%, and are signed on their behalf by

Director

A Phillips Director

The notes on pages 3 to 7 form part of these abbreviated accounts

# NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

#### YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2013

#### 1. GOING CONCERN

The bespoke joinery market in the UK has continued to decrease due to the downturn in the economy. This has resulted in increased competition in this market. The directors believe Bridgman IBC Limited (BIBC)'s reputation, market standing along with measures taken position BIBC well to maintain business levels.

There is sufficient funding in place to meet the day to day working capital requirements of the company and after making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future Accordingly they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008)

#### Turnover

Turnover represents the value of goods sold during the year net of discounts, returns and Value Added Tax Turnover is recognised when the goods are physically delivered to the customer

#### Amortisation

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

Goodwill

straight line over 10 years

Intellectual Rights

straight line over 5 years

#### Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost

#### Depreciation

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

Freehold Property

straight line over 50 years

Plant & Machinery Motor Vehicles straight line over 5 years straight line over 4 years

Equipment

straight line over 3 years

#### Stocks

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

#### NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

#### YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2013

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### Work in progress

Work in progress is valued on the basis of direct costs plus attributable overheads based on normal level of activity. Provision is made for any foreseeable losses where appropriate

#### Hire purchase agreements

Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised and disclosed under tangible fixed assets at their fair value. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability and the interest is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis.

## Operating lease agreements

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease

#### Pension costs

The company pays contributions to the personal pension schemes of the directors, these contributions are charged to the profit and loss account when paid

#### Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax, with the following exceptions

Provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

## NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

#### YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2013

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

#### Deferred government grants

Deferred government grants in respect of capital expenditure are treated as deferred income and are credited to the profit and loss account over the estimated useful life of the assets to which they relate

#### 3. FIXED ASSETS

	Intangible Assets £	Tangible Assets £	Total £
COST			
At 1st April 2012	68,000	1,581,324	1,649,324
Additions	_	32,237	32,237
At 31st March 2013	68,000	1,613,561	1,681,561
DEPRECIATION			
At 1st April 2012	50,281	555,578	605,859
Charge for year	7,808	106,442	114,250
At 31st March 2013	58,089	662,020	720,109
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31st March 2013	9,911	951,541	961,452
At 31st March 2012	17,719	1,025,746	1,043,465

#### NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

#### YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2013

#### 4. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

The following liabilities disclosed under creditors falling due within one year are secured by the company

	2013	2012
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	83,400	81,600
Other creditors including taxation and social security	451,974	584,436
Hire purchase	29,100	-
	564,774	666,036

Other creditors are secured by a chattel mortgage over the company's plant and machinery. The bank loan is secured by an unlimited debenture and a first legal charge from Bridgman IBC Limited over the freehold land and buildings. Hire purchase liabilities are secured over the assets to which they relate

## 5. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year

The following liabilities disclosed under creditors falling due after more than one year are secured by the company

2013	2012
£	£
433,334	519,084
31,525	-
464,859	519,084
	£ 433,334 31,525

The bank loan is secured by an unlimited debenture and a first legal charge from Bridgman IBC Limited over the freehold land and buildings. Hire purchase liabilities are secured over the assets to which they relate

Included within creditors falling due after more than one year is an amount of £99,734 (2012 - £142,800) in respect of liabilities which fall due for payment after more than five years from the balance sheet date

#### 6. GOVERNMENT GRANTS

	2013	2012
	£	£
Received and receivable	82,400	82,400
Amortisation	(81,500)	(77,850)
	900	4,550

#### NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

#### YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2013

#### **SHARE CAPITAL**

#### Authorised share capital:

	2013 £	2012 f
100,000 A Ordinary shares of £1 each	100,000	100,000
24 B Ordinary shares of £1 each	24	24
	100,024	100,024
Allotted, called up and fully paid:	<del></del>	<del>1</del>

	2013		2012	
	No	£	No	£
75,000 A Ordinary shares of £1 each	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
18 B Ordinary shares of £1 each	18	18	18	18
•	75,018	75,018	75,018	75,018

A Ordinary Shares and B Ordinary Shares confer the following rights upon their holders

The holders of A Shares are entitled to attend but are not entitled to vote at general meetings unless the resolution being considered relates to a sale or transfer of any other interest in a majority of the A Shares and/or B Shares, in this instance holders of A Shares and holders of B Shares are entitled to one vote for each share held

Profits which the company may determine to distribute from time to time shall be distributed amongst the holders of B Shares in proportion to their respective shareholdings The holders of A Shares are not entitled to participate in such distributions

On a return of capital on a liquidation or otherwise the surplus assets of the company, after the payment of its liabilities, shall be distributed amongst the holders of A Shares in proportion to their respective shareholdings Holders of B Shares are not entitled to participate in any return of capital

#### **ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY** 8.

In the opinion of the directors, there is no ultimate controlling party