COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 05089724

BRIDGMAN IBC LIMITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS 31ST MARCH 2014

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ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2014

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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 set out on pages 2 to 7, together with the financial statements of Bridgman IBC Limited for the year ended 31st March 2014 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.

Tait Walker Let

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

14.8.14

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 05089724

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31ST MARCH 2014

		2014		2013	
	Note	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	3				
Intangible assets			2,167		9,911
Tangible assets			913,695		951,541
			915,862		961,452
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		255,254		288,185	
Debtors		872,030		849,309	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,805		990	
		1,130,089	•	1,138,484	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due					
within one year	4	1,609,680		1,503,674	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(479,591)		(365,190)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			436,271		596,262
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year	5		347,688		467,035
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			-		1,132
GOVERNMENT GRANTS	6		-		900
			88,583		127,195
CADITAL AND DECEDIFE					
CAPITAL AND RESERVES	-		75.019		75 010
Called-up equity share capital Other reserves	7		75,018 5,006		75,018 5,006
Profit and loss account			5,006 8,550		3,006 47,171
I TOTAL ALIG 1055 ACCOUNT			8,559		
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			88,583		127,195

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

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

M Butler 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 2014

1. GOING CONCERN

The bespoke joinery market in the UK is showing signs of strong growth in line with government's GDP growth forecast of 2.9% (April 2014). Bridgman IBC Limited (BIBC) has put itself in a position to maximise this growth through the introduction of efficient estimating software also enhancing the sales team with two top people from within the industry. The upturn in domestic house building has stimulated the need for joinery products generally which has had a positive effect on the demand for BIBC product. The commercial, health and education sectors are showing sign of growth. BIBC's reputation and market standing along with measures taken have positioned BIBC well to increase business levels in the next period.

There is sufficient funding in place to meet the day to day working capital requirements of the company and 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

Equipment

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 Plant & Machinery Motor Vehicles

straight line over 50 years straight line over 5 years

straight line over 4 years

- straight line over 3 years

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2014

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Stocks

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

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 2014

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	Tangible	
	Assets	Assets	Total
	£	£	£
COST			
At 1st April 2013	68,000	1,613,561	1,681,561
Additions	_	61,861	61,861
Disposals	-	(4,094)	(4,094)
At 31st March 2014	68,000	1,671,328	1,739,328
DEPRECIATION			
At 1st April 2013	58,089	662,020	720,109
Charge for year	7,744	97,367	105,111
On disposals	_	(1,754)	(1,754)
At 31st March 2014	65,833	757,633	823,466
NET BOOK VALUE	·		
At 31st March 2014	2,167	913,695	915,862
At 31st March 2013	9,911	951,541	961,452

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2014

4. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

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

	2014	2013
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	85,800	83,400
Other creditors including taxation and social security	602,602	451,974
Hire purchase	29,100	29,100
	717,502	564,474
		

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:

	2014	2013
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	345,263	433,334
Hire purchase	2,425	31,525
	347,688	464,859

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 £2,063 (2013 - £99,734) in respect of liabilities which fall due for payment after more than five years from the balance sheet date.

6. GOVERNMENT GRANTS

	2014	2013
	£	£
Received and receivable	82,400	82,400
Amortisation	(82,400)	(81,500)
		900
		700

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2014

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Authorised share capital:

	2014	2013
	£	£
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:

	2014		2013	
	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.

8. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

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