Directors' Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended

31 December 2018

Company Number 08127562

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Company Information

Directors

S J Elliott

S J Williams A S Howe

Company number

08127562

Registered office

31 & 32 Shenley Pavilions

Chalkdell Drive Shenley Wood Milton Keynes England MK5 6LB

Auditor

BDO LLP 55 Baker Street London W1U 7EU

Contents

	•
	Page
Directors' Report	1
Directors' Responsibilities Statement	. 2
Independent Auditor's Report	3 - 5
Statement of Comprehensive Income	6
Statement of Financial Position	7
Statement of Changes in Equity	8
Notes to the Financial Statements	9 - 19

Directors' Report For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Principal activity

The Company's principal activity is the ownership of a holiday park, including the selling of caravans, the letting of caravans and camping site space and the operation of on-park retail facilities.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £74,252 (2017 - profit £236,276).

The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2017 - £Nil):

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

S J Elliott

S J Williams

A S Howe

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

The auditor, BDO LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on

22, July 2019

and signed on its behalf.

S J Elliott Director

Directors' Responsibilities Statement For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' 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; and
- 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 Turnberry Holiday Park Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Turnberry Holiday Park Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2018 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity 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 Financial Reporting Standard 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 31 December 2018 and of its loss 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 to the Members of Turnberry Holiday Park Limited (continued)

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 the 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 in relation to which 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 take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' Report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Turnberry Holiday Park Limited (continued)

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 at the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://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.

Bas LW

Dominic Stammers (Senior Statutory Auditor) For and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor London United Kingdom

Date: 3, July 2, 7
BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

Statement of Comprehensive Income For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover	4	2,020,762	2,354,649
Cost of sales		(1,132,988)	(1,259,459)
Gross profit		887,774	1,095,190
Administrative expenses		(953,688)	(857,031)
Operating (loss)/profit	5	(65,914)	238,159
(Loss)/profit before tax		(65,914)	238,159
Tax on (loss)/profit	8	(8,338)	(1,883)
(Loss)/profit for the year attributable to the owners of the parent			
company		(74,252)	236,276

There was no other comprehensive income for 2018 (2017:£Nil).

The notes on pages 9 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

Registered number: 08127562

Statement of Financial Position As at 31 December 2018

Note	2018 £	2018 £	2017 £	2017 £
9		353,941		441,469
10		5,107,149		5,210,845
		5,461,090		5,652,314
11	212,818		263,242	
12	514,245		277,914	
	327,517		80,999	
	1,054,580		622,155	
13	(5,153,963)		(4,846,848)	
		(4,099,383)		(4,224,693)
		1,361,707		1,427,621
14		(73,815)		(65,477)
		1,287,892		1,362,144
15		1		1
16		1,287,891		1,362,143
	9 10 11 12 13	9 10 11 212,818 12 514,245 327,517 1,054,580 13 (5,153,963)	Note £ £ 9	Note £ £ £ £ 9

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on

L.I. UCT

S J Elliott Director

12 July 2019.

The notes on pages 9 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2018	1	1,362,143	1,362,144
Comprehensive expense for the year			
Loss for the year	•	(74,252)	(74,252)
Total comprehensive expense for the year	-	(74,252)	(74,252)
At 31 December 2018	1	1,287,891	1,287,892

Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account	Total equity
At 1 January 2017	1	1,125,867	1,125,868
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year	-	236,276	236,276
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	236,276	236,276
At 31 December 2017	1	1,362,143	1,362,144

The notes on pages 9 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

1. General information

Turnberry Holiday Park Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act 2006. The address of the registered office is shown on the Company Information page. The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are outlined in the Directors' Report.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The presentation currency is pounds sterling (GBP).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 4 Statement of Financial Position paragraph 4.12(a)(iv);
- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.41(b), 11.41(c), 11.41(e), 11.41(f), 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Bridge Leisure Topco Limited as at 31 December 2018 and these financial statements may be obtained from 31 & 32 Shenley Pavilions, Chalkdell Drive, Shenley Wood, Milton Keynes, England, MK5 6LB.

2.3 Going concern

The Company had net current liabilities of £4,099,383 at 31 December 2018 (2017 - £4,224,693).

The directors after making enquiries, have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. The financial statements do not contain any adjustments that may be required should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Turnover

Turnover represents sales to external customers at invoiced amounts less value added tax.

Turnover on caravan sales is recognised when the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the customer which is generally on delivery and the operation of on-park retail facilities turnover is recognised on the provision of services.

Holiday income is recognised in the accounts in the period in which the holiday is taken. Similarly, income from owners' pitch fees is recognised in the period to which the fee relates.

2.5 Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a trade is the difference between the fair value of the consideration paid and the fair value of the assets and liabilities acquired. Positive goodwill is capitalised and amortised through the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the directors' estimate of its useful economic life of 10 years. Impairment tests on the carrying value of goodwill are undertaken:

- at the end of the first full financial year following acquisition;
- in other periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

2.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold land and buildings

- Over 15 to 50 years straight line

Plant and machinery

- 15% straight line

Motor vehicles

- 25% straight line

Fixtures and fittings

- 15 - 20% straight line

Caravans - over 7 years straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within 'operating profit' in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is 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.

2.8 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.10 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Income Statement.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is an 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.

2.11 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except that a change attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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 income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of Financial Position date, except that the recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have had to make the following judgements:

- Assess the value of caravan stock by reference to independent third party valuations and where appropriate write down the stock to its recoverable amount.
- Determine whether there are indicators of impairment of the Company's tangible and intangible assets. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset and where it is a component of a larger cash-generating unit, the viability and expected future performance of that unit.
- Intangible assets are amortised over the directors' estimate of their expected useful life.

4. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the Company and arises solely within the United Kingdom.

5. Operating (loss)/profit

The operating (loss)/profit is stated after charging:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	176,135	165,867
Amortisation of goodwill	87,528	87,528

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

6.	Employees		
	Staff costs were as follows:		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Wages and salaries	383,678	353,020
	Social security costs	31,942	29,448
	Cost of defined contribution scheme	1,325	-
	•	416,945	382,468
		·	
	The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the	e year was 23 (2	1017 <i>-</i> 22).
	During the year, no director received any emoluments (2017 - £Nil).		
7.	Auditor's remuneration		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual accounts	8,000	7,500
8.	Taxation		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Current tax on profits for the year	-	. -
	Deferred tax	-	
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(2,363)	1,880
	Adjustment in respect of previous period	10,701	3
	Total deferred tax	8,338	1,883
	Taxation on (loss)/profit	8,338	1,883

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

8. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2017 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017 - 19.25%). The differences are explained below:

	2018 £	2017 £
(Loss)/profit before tax	(65,914)	238,159
(Loss)/profit multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017 - 19.25%) Effects of:	(12,524)	45,846
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	22,477	14,492
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	10,701	3
Tax rate differences	278	(256)
Group relief	(12,594)	(58,202)
Total tax charge for the year	8,338	1,883

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The UK corporation tax main rates are set at 19% for the years starting 1 April 2018 and 2019 and at 17% for the year starting 1 April 2020. These rates will therefore apply to tax payable by the company in those years.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

9.	Intangible fixed assets	
		Purchased goodwill £
	Cost	
	At 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018	875,279
	Amortisation	-
	At 1 January 2018	433,810
	Charge for the year	87,528
•	At 31 December 2018	521,338
	Net book value	
	At 31 December 2018	353,941
	At 31 December 2017	441,469

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

10. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Caravans £	Total £
Cost						
At 1 January 2018	5,091,320	21,932	8,271	37,508	470,904	5,629,935
Additions	65,329	•	5,069	2,643	8,473	81,514
Transfer from stock	-	-	-	-	94,050	94,050
Transfer to stock	-	-	-	-	(122,306)	(122,306)
At 31 December 2018	5,156,649	21,932	13,340	40,151	451,121	5,683,193
Depreciation						
At 1 January 2018	240,479	14,368	3,075	27,407	133,761	419,090
Charge for the year	86,874	3,290	1,905	4,865	79,201	176,135
Transfer to stock	•	•	•		(19,181)	(19,181)
At 31 December 2018	327,353	17,658	4,980	32,272	193,781	576,044
Net book value						
At 31 December 2018	4,829,296	4,274	8,360	· 7,879	257,340	5,107,149
At 31 December 2017	4,850,841	7,564	5,196	10,101	337,143	5,210,845

Tangible fixed assets with a carrying value of £5,107,149 (2017: £5,210,845) are pledged as security for the ultimate parent entity's bank loans.

11. Stocks

	2018	2017
	£	£
Finished goods and goods for resale	212,818	263,242

Stock recognised in cost of sales during the year as an expense was £534,457 (2017: £704,814).

There is no material difference between the replacement cost of stocks and the amounts stated above.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

2018 £ 1,750 478,688 8,258 25,549 514,245	2017 £ 30,395 173,983 15,980 57,556 277,914
1,750 478,688 8,258 25,549 514,245	30,395 173,983 15,980 57,556
478,688 8,258 25,549 514,245	173,983 15,980 57,556
8,258 25,549 514,245	15,980 57,556
25,549 514,245	57,556
514,245	
	277,914
yable on demand.	
2018	2017
_	1
·	112,056
	4,500,886
	53,546
	282
	21,015
161,181	159,063
5,153,963	4,846,848
yable on demand.	
2018 £	201
65,477	63,594
8,338	1,883
73,815	65,477
	60,206 4,858,353 52,394 669 21,160 161,181 5,153,963 Example on demand.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

14. Deferred taxation (continued)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Accelerated capital allowances	73,929	65,477
Other timing differences	(114)	•
	(73,815)	(65,477)

Deferred tax has been recognised at a rate of 17% based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the Statement of Financial Position date.

15. Share capital

	2018	2017
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1 Ordinary share of £1	1	1

16. Reserves

The Company's capital and reserves are as follows:

Share capital

Called up share capital represents the nominal value of the shares issued.

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account represents cumulative profits or losses net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

17. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £1,325 (2017 - £Nil). Contributions totalling £669 (2017 - £282) were payable to the fund at the reporting date and are included in creditors.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

18. Ultimate parent company and parent undertaking of larger group

The Company is a subsidiary of Bridge Leisure Parks Limited. The ultimate parent company is Bridge Leisure Topco Limited, incorporated in England and Wales. The controlling party is Phoenix Equity Partners.

The largest and smallest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by Bridge Leisure Topco Limited, whose registered office is 31 & 32 Shenley Pavilions, Chalkdell Drive, Shenley Wood, Milton Keynes, England, MK5 6LB. The consolidated accounts of this Company are available to the public and may be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ. No other group accounts include the results of the Company.