Registered No. SC287903

Bathing Mobility Advisory Service Limited
Annual Report and Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 August 2021



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Mobility Group Topco Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the period ended 3 September 2021

26. Post balance sheet events

In August 2022, following discussions with funding providers, funding was given to the business to enhance and grow EBITDA, including agreement with the bank to extend facilities and reset all covenants. Within this the bank have agreed that the first repayment is due on 31 August 2023, and the termination date having been extended to 31 March 2024.

27. Ultimate controlling party

The group's ultimate controlling party by virtue of their majority shareholding is Lonsdale Capital Partners L.P. and Lonsdale Capital Partners (Friends and Family) L.P.

The registered office of Lonsdale Capital Partners L.P. and Lonsdale Capital Partners (Friends and Family) L.P. is:

21 Upper Brook Street Mayfair London W1K 7PY

Bathing Mobility Advisory Service Limited Annual Report and Financial Statements Contents

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Bathing Mobility Advisory Service Limited Company information

Company number SC287903

Registered office 7a Grange Road

Edinburgh EH9 1UH

Directors L Ellis

S Murray

Auditors Grant Thornton UK LLP

17th Floor

103 Colmore Row Birmingham B3 3AG

Strategic report

For the financial year ended 31 August 2021

The directors present their strategic report for the financial year ended 31 August 2021.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is the sale of bathroom equipment in the UK directly to end-customers.

The company provides tailor-made assisted bathing solutions to individual consumers as effectively and efficiently as possible. The business works closely with key suppliers to ensure products are closely aligned with customers' needs, and a customer-focused installations team is continually targeted to deliver the solution to the customer in the most effective way possible and with minimal disruption. Customers' needs are consulted and verified throughout the process, and system improvements continually sought and implemented to streamline the tasks involved in delivering the solution to the customer.

Review of the business

The directors use a range of performance measures to monitor and manage the business. Key performance indicators are set out below:

	2021	2020
Turnover	£3,856,000	£2,370,000
Gross profit	£928,000	£660,000
Gross profit %	24.1%	27.8%
Operating profit	£29,000	£29,000
Operating profit %	0.8%	1.2%
Net assets	£938,000	£914,000

Events since the balance sheet date

In September 2022, the parent company's investors increased their investment to enable the business to accelerate growth. As part of this investment, the bank reset all covenants and extended facilities. Further details are provided in the "Going concern" section of the Directors' report.

Future developments

The company continues to pursue its business objectives of achieving growth in revenue and profitability, along with continued and sustainable cash generation. Delivering a high level of customer service is at the forefront of the strategy underpinning these objectives.

Future investment in more retail shops will continue over the next few years with a desire to significantly increase market share by targeting key urban areas.

Strategic report (continued)

For the financial year ended 31 August 2021

Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors meet regularly and formally review the principal risks facing the business. The principal risks and uncertainties identified by the directors are as follows:

Inflationary pressures

The directors acknowledge the risks facing the company as a result of increasing inflationary pressures. Most notably, the steady increase in energy wholesale prices throughout 2021, and the unprecedented surge in prices from December 2021 onwards has resulted in increased prices across the supply chain. The directors actively engage with suppliers on a regular basis to ensure that the best possible prices are achieved. As the price charged to the customers is elastic, the impact of inflationary pressures can be passed on to the customer.

Financial risk management

Credit risk

The company's principal financial assets are trade debtors and amounts owed by group undertakings. The company has no significant concentration of credit risk, with exposure spread over a number of individual customers. Trade debtors and amounts owed by group undertakings are reviewed by the directors on a regular basis.

Liquidity risk

Management actively monitor working capital to ensure that the company has sufficient available funds for operations and for meeting its debts as they fall due. The company has access to a revolving credit facility and continues to operate within its available facilities.

Price risk

The company is exposed to limited commodity price risk but does not manage this exposure due to cost benefit considerations. The company sells into the UK market only and therefore does not suffer foreign exchange risk.

Approved by the Board of Directors on 30 November 2022 and signed on its behalf by

Stephen Murray

S Murray Director

Directors' report

For the financial year ended 31 August 2021

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 August 2021.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the financial year and up to the date of signing these financial statements unless otherwise stated were:

L Ellis

J Ling (resigned 16 November 2021)

S Murray (appointed 18 October 2021)

Results and dividends

The trading results for the year and company's financial position at the year end are shown in the attached financial statements and are discussed further in the business review. No dividend was declared or paid during the financial year (2020 - £nil).

Events since the balance sheet date and future developments

Events since the balance sheet date and details of the likely future developments of the business of the company are provided in the Strategic Report.

Financial instruments

Details of financial instruments are provided in the Strategic Report.

Going concern

The group's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the Strategic report on pages 2 and 3 and include the section entitled "Principal risks and uncertainties". The Review of the business section on page 2 describes the financial position of the company as of 31 August 2021.

Along with many other businesses, the group experienced the impacts of the unprecedented emergence of the Coronavirus pandemic throughout 2020 and 2021. Whilst the group was able to successfully mitigate many of the impacts of the pandemic, for one of its trading subsidiaries Cassellie Limited, the continued disruption to sea freight combined with a seven-fold increase in freight costs meant that the business was unable to fulfil several major customer contracts due to product availability. As such, the directors put Cassellie Limited into Administration on 3 September 2021.

Directors' report (continued)

For the financial year ended 31 August 2021

Going concern (continued)

For the other trading companies in the group, 2021 was a challenging year. However, through a combination of proactive cash management activities, tight cost control and the UK Government easing lockdown restrictions, the businesses were able to trade throughout this difficult period.

In August 2022, following three successive quarters of delivering positive EBITDA, albeit it against the backdrop of liquidity challenges driven by a combination of ongoing lockdowns and the Cassellie Administration, the group's investors injected a capital contribution of £1.3 million into the business. At the same, the group's banking facilities were extending for a further 19 months to March 2024, with an increased facility of £0.5m on demand overdraft and reset covenants after breaches in the prior year. The directors consider that these commitments from the group's stakeholders demonstrate the continuing confidence and support our bank and investors have in the business and its potential for growth.

Despite the current challenging macro-economic environment, the group continues to deliver record volume levels into the first quarter of 2022 and is tracking significantly ahead of its FY23 Budget to date. Add this to a customer base that continues to grow due to a combination of the aging population, longer life expectancy and a propensity for people to adapt their homes, the directors consider that the business is well placed to capitalise on future growth opportunities.

The directors have produced several forecasting models for the going concern period to 30 November 2023, with varying levels of prudence, across a number of the key assumptions, including average order values, installation volumes, inflation levels and staffing levels. Following a review of these models (which were used as a basis for the aforementioned capital injection and extension of funding facilities), the directors have a reasonable expectation that the group has adequate resources to continue to trade for not less than 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements and, as such, the directors believe that it remains appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, 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) including FRS102 "The Financial Reporting Standard in the UK and Republic of Ireland". 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 of loss of the company for that period.

Directors' report (continued)

For the financial year ended 31 August 2021

Statement of directors' responsibilities (continued)

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;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; 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.

Statement as to disclosure of information to the auditors

Each director has taken the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditors are unaware.

Approved by the Board of Directors on 30 November 2022 and signed on its behalf by

Stephen Murray

S Murray Director

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Bathing Mobility Advisory Services (the 'company') for the year ended 31 August 2021, which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, 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 August 2021 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 are responsible for concluding on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the auditor's opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks associated with the company's business model including effects arising from macro-economic uncertainties such as the impact of supply chain and inflationary pressures on the results of the company, we assessed and challenged the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors and the related disclosures and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

The responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the 'Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements' section of this report.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report and financial statements, 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 strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

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 strategic report or the directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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 by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company 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.

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

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: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that material misstatements in the financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with the ISAs (IJK).

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks applicable to the company and industry in
 which it operates through our general commercial and sector experience, discussions with management and review of
 board minutes. We determined that the following laws and regulations were most significant: FRS 102 'The Financial
 Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', the Companies Act 2006 and the relevant tax
 compliance regulations in the UK. In addition, we concluded that there are certain laws and regulations that may have
 an effect on the determination of the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements such as health and safety
 and employee matters.
- · We enquired of management concerning the company's policies and procedures relating to:
 - The identification, evaluation and compliance with laws and regulations;
 - The detection and response to the risks of fraud; and
 - The establishment of internal controls to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- We enquired of management and those charged with governance, whether they were aware of any instances of noncompliance with laws and regulations or whether they had any knowledge of actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- We communicated relevant laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members including
 the potential for fraud in revenue recognition. We remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with
 laws and regulations throughout the audit.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud (continued)

- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud
 might occur and the risk of management override of controls. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team
 included:
 - Identifying and assessing design effectiveness of controls management has in place to prevent and detect fraud;
 - Challenging assumptions and judgments made by management in its significant accounting estimates;
 - Assessing the extend of compliance with the relevant laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement item;
 - Performing audit procedures to conclude on the compliance of disclosures in the annual report and accounts with applicable financial reporting requirements;
 - Assessing the appropriateness of the collective competence and capabilities of the engagement team including
 consideration of the engagement team's understanding of, and practical experience with, audit engagements of a
 similar nature and complexity through appropriate training and participation; and
 - Understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements specific to the entity including the provisions of the applicable legislation and the applicable statutory provision.
- These audit procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from
 fraud or error. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting
 one resulting from error and detecting irregularities that result from fraud is inherently more difficult than detecting
 those that result from error, as fraud may involve collusion, deliberate concealment, forgery or intentional
 misrepresentations. Also, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from events and
 transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it;
- We did not identify any matters relating to non-compliance with laws and regulations or relating to fraud.

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.

John Coates BSc BFP FCA Senior Statutory Auditor

for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants

Grat Granter UK Cel

Birmingham

Date: 30 November 2022

Profit and loss account

For the financial year ended 31 August 2021

	Note	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Turnover	3	3,856	2,370
Cost of sales		(2,928)	(1,710)
Gross profit		928	660
Administrative expenses		(976)	(703)
Other operating income	4	77	72
Operating profit and profit before tax	5	29	29
l'àx on proflt	8	(5)	(6)
Profit for the financial year		24	23
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		24	23

the above results were derived from continuing operations

Bathing Mobility Advisory Service Limited – Company number SC287903

Balance sheet

As at 31 August 2021

	Note	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Fixed assets Tangible assets	9	168	143
Current assets Stocks	10	72	21
Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	11	1,158 385	987 . 325
		1,615	1,333
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(830)	(552)
Net current assets		785	781
Total assets less current liabilities		953	924
Provisions for liabilities	13	(15)	(10)
Net assets		938	914
Capital and reserves Called up share capital	14	-	-
Profit and loss account		938	914
Total shareholders' funds		938	914

The financial statements on pages 11 to 28 were approved by the Board of Directors on 30 November 2022 and signed on its behalf by

Stephen Murray

S Murray Director

The notes on pages 14 to 28 form part of these financial statements

Statement of changes in equity

For the financial year ended 31 August 2021

	Called up share capital £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total £'000
At 1 September 2019	-	891	891
Profit for the financial year ended 31 August 2020	-	23	23
Other comprehensive income for the financial year ended 31 August 2020	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the financial year ended 31 August 2020	-	23	23
At 31 August 2020	-	914	914
Profit for the financial year ended 31 August 2021	-	24	24
Other comprehensive income for the financial year ended 31 August 2021	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the financial year ended 31 August 2021	-	24	24
At 31 August 2021	-	938	938

1. Accounting policies

Statement of compliance

Bathing Mobility Advisory Service Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Scotland with registration number SC287903. The address of its registered office is:

7a Grange Road Edinburgh EH9 1UH

The financial statements of Bathing Mobility Advisory Service Limited have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' ("FRS102") and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements are prepared in Pounds Sterling, which is the functional currency of the company, and are rounded to the nearest £'000.

The principal accounting policies of the company, which are set out below, have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Going concern

The group's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the Strategic report on pages 2 and 3 and include the section entitled "Principal risks and uncertainties". The Review of the business section on page 2 describes the financial position of the company as of 31 August 2021.

Along with many other businesses, the group experienced the impacts of the unprecedented emergence of the Coronavirus pandemic throughout 2020 and 2021. Whilst the group was able to successfully mitigate many of the impacts of the pandemic, for one of its trading subsidiaries Cassellie Limited, the continued disruption to sea freight combined with a seven-fold increase in freight costs meant that the business was unable to fulfil several major customer contracts due to product availability. As such, the directors put Cassellie Limited into Administration on 3 September 2021.

For the other trading companies in the group, 2021 was a challenging year. However, through a combination of proactive cash management activities, tight cost control and the UK Government easing lockdown restrictions, the businesses were able to trade throughout this difficult period.

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Going concern (continued)

In August 2022, following three successive quarters of delivering positive EBITDA, albeit it against the backdrop of liquidity challenges driven by a combination of ongoing lockdowns and the Cassellie Administration, the group's investors injected a capital contribution of £1.3 million into the business. At the same, the group's banking facilities were extending for a further 19 months to March 2024, with an increased facility of £0.5m on demand overdraft and reset covenants after breaches in the prior year. The directors consider that these commitments from the group's stakeholders demonstrate the continuing confidence and support our bank and investors have in the business and its potential for growth.

Despite the current challenging macro-economic environment, the group continues to deliver record volume levels into the first quarter of 2022 and is tracking significantly ahead of its FY23 Budget to date. Add this to a customer base that continues to grow due to a combination of the aging population, longer life expectancy and a propensity for people to adapt their homes, the directors consider that the business is well placed to capitalise on future growth opportunities.

The directors have produced several forecasting models for the going concern period to 30 November 2023, with varying levels of prudence, across a number of the key assumptions, including average order values, installation volumes, inflation levels and staffing levels. Following a review of these models (which were used as a basis for the aforementioned capital injection and extension of funding facilities), the directors have a reasonable expectation that the group has adequate resources to continue to trade for not less than 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements and, as such, the directors believe that it remains appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended.

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life.

The expected useful lives of assets are as follows:

Plant and machinery 10 years Motor vehicles 4 years Fixtures, fittings and equipment 5 years

Leasehold property improvements Term of the lease

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable in respect of the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. It is stated net of discounts and Value Added Tax

Revenue is recognised at the point at which the significant risks and rewards of ownership of goods have transferred to the customer. In the case of product installations, this is the point at which the installation is complete. In the case of contracts for supply only, this is the point at which the goods are delivered to the customer.

Revenue is only recognised when it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the company, when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, and when the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised on an accruals basis, when it is reasonable to expect that the grants will be received and that all related conditions will be met.

The company does not receive grants in respect of capital expenditure.

Grants of a revenue nature are credited to income so as to match them with the expenditure to which they relate.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes the cost of materials, measured on a first-in first-out basis. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal.

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 sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are recognised where the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated.

Provisions are charged as an expense in the profit and loss account in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured as the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

Tax

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

The current tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is accounted for to recognise the impact of timing differences between the recognition of gains and losses in the financial statements and their recognition for tax purposes. A deferred tax liability is recognised where a transaction or event that occurred prior to the reporting date results in the company having an obligation to pay tax in future periods in excess of the amount which would be payable if the transaction or event had not occurred. A deferred tax asset is recognised where a transaction or event that occurred prior to the reporting date gives the company the right to pay less tax in the future than would have been payable if the transaction or event had not occurred.

Deferred tax assets are only recognised if it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

Leases

Rental payments under operating leases are charged in the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives are recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Advertising expenditure

Advertising costs are charged in the profit and loss account as cost of sales in the period in which they are incurred.

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

Basic financial assets, including trade debtors, amounts due from group undertakings, other debtors and cash at bank and in hand are initially measured at cost and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. At the end of each reporting period, financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired, an impairment loss, being the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate, is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Basic financial liabilities, including payments on account, trade creditors and other creditors are initially measured at cost. Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The company does not have any financial instruments which are not basic financial assets or liabilities.

Cash at hank and in hand

Cash comprises cash in hand and deposits at banks which are repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers in respect of goods sold and services provided in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised at the transaction price less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade debtors is established where there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors 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 are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of the direct costs incurred in issuing the equity instruments. If consideration is deferred and the time value of money is material, initial recognition is at the present value of consideration receivable.

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions are recognised in the profit and loss account in the period to which they relate. Contributions outstanding at the balance sheet date are included in amounts owed to group undertakings.

Summary of disclosure exemptions

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Mobility Group Limited and is included in the consolidated financial statements of Mobility Group Topco Limited (a company incorporated in England and Wales) which are publicly available.

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions available within FRS102 from the requirement to prepare a cash flow statement and the requirement to disclose transactions with wholly owned group companies.

Name of parent of group

These financial statements are consolidated in the financial statements of Mobility Group Topco limited.

The financial statements of Mobility Group Topco Limited are available from that company's registered office at Units 20-21 Padgets Lane, Redditch, B98 0RA.

2. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires the directors to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported as assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported as revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

The directors have considered whether there are any critical judgements involved in the application of the company's accounting policies and have concluded that there are no such material judgements.

The directors do not consider there to be any sources of estimation uncertainty involved in the financial statements.

3. Turnover

Turnover represents amounts derived from the provision of goods and services falling within the company's ordinary activities after deducting discounts and, where applicable, value added (or similar) taxes.

All of the company's turnover in the financial year and preceding financial period related to continuing operations and was wholly attributable to the UK market.

4. Other operating income

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Government grants receivable	77	72

Government grants include amounts receivable from the UK Government as compensation for payroll costs associated with employees who were required to take temporary leave of absence as a result of the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic during the year ("furlough"), and amounts receivable from local government as compensation for other costs incurred in trading during the Covid-19 pandemic.

There were no unfulfilled conditions or other contingencies attached to the income recognised during the year

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the financial year ended 31 August 2021

5. Operating profit and profit before tax

	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Operating profit and profit before tax is stated after charging:		
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	23	23
Inventory recognised as an expense	1,390	839
Impairment of trade receivables	4	4
Operating lease charges	73	41
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's		
financial statements	15	15

Fees paid to the company's auditor, Grant Thornton UK LLP, for services other than the statutory audit of the company are not disclosed in the company's accounts since the consolidated accounts of Mobility Group Topco Limited disclose non-audit fees on a consolidated basis.

6. Staff costs

Aggregate payroll costs were as follows:

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Wages and salaries	516	421
Social security costs	59	42
Pension costs	10	8
	585	471
The average number of employees during the period was as follows:		
	2021 Number	2020 Number
Average number of persons directly employed	15	13

7. Directors' remuneration

Directors' remuneration is borne by Mobility Group Limited. The charge borne by Mobility Group Limited, in respect of services provided to all group companies, was £488,000 (2020 - £763,000). It has not been possible to allocate directors' remuneration in respect of their services to the company

8. Tax on profit

	2021 £′000	2020 £′000
Current tax		
UK Corporation tax	-	-
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	2	6
Effect of tax rate change on opening balance	3	-
	· ·	
Total deferred tax	5	6
Tax on profit	5	6

The tax charge on the profit for the year is the same as (2020 - higher than) the standard rate of Corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2021 £′000	2019 £'000
Profit before taxation	29	
Corporation tax at standard rate	5	5
Effect of:		
Fixed asset differences	1	-
Group relief claimed	(5)	-
Impact of change on tax rate	4	1
Tax on profit	5	6

8. Tax on profit (continued)

Deferred tax

The company's deferred tax balances comprise the following:

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Fixed asset timing differences	15	10

Factors that may affect future current and total tax charges

The Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, enacted on 17 March 2020, set the Corporation Tax rate at 19% from 1 April 2020. This is the rate which has been used in preparing these financial statements.

The Finance Bill 2021 introduced an increase to the main rate of Corporation Tax to 25% from April 2023. This rate was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. This will increase the company's future current tax charge accordingly.

Deferred tax balances expected to reverse after April 2023 have been calculated at 25%.

9. Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold property improve- ments £'000	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £'000	Plant and machinery £'000	Motor vehicles £'000	Total £′000
Cost					
At 1 September 2020	167	15	5	62	249
Additions	46	2	-		48
At 31 August 2021	213	17	5	62	297
Accumulated depreciation	on				
At 1 September 2020	30	12	5	59	106
Charge for the year	18	2		3	
At 31 August 2021	48	14	5	62	129
Net book value					
At 31 August 2021	165	3	-	-	168
At 31 August 2020	137	3	-	3	143

10. Stocks

	2021 £'000	2020 £′000
Finished goods	72	21

There is no significant difference between the replacement cost of stock and its carrying amount. The directors have considered whether there is any evidence of impairment of stock. No such evidence has been identified and no impairment provision has been recognised at 31 August 2021 or 31 August 2020

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the financial year ended 31 August 2021

11. Debtors

	2021 £′000	2020 £'000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	83	77
Amounts owed by group undertakings	967	868
Other debtors	56	15
Prepayments and accrued income	52	27
	1,158	987

There was no provision for impairment of trade debtors at 31 August 2021 (2020 - £nil).

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

12. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £'000	2020 £′000
Payments on account	347	236
Trade creditors	431	224
Other taxation and social security	27	44
Accruals and deferred income	25	48
·	830	552

13. Provisions for liabilities

	•				Deferred tax provision £'000
	At 1 September 2020				10
	Provided in the year			•	5
	At 31 August 2021				15
14.	Share capital				
	Allotted, called-up and fully paid shares:				
		2021	2021	2020	2020
		No.	£′000	No.	£'000
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	4	· <u>-</u>	4	

15. Operating lease commitments

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2021	2020
	£′000	£′000
Not later than one year	54	47
Later than one year and not later than 5 years	112	110
After more than 5 years	27	49
	193	206

16. Employee benefits

The company operates a defined contribution retirement benefit scheme for all qualifying employees. The total expense charged to profit or loss in the year ended 31 August 2021 was £10,000 (2020 - £8,000). Unpaid contributions included in amounts owed by group undertakings at the balance sheet date amounted to £3,000 (2020 - £1,000).

17. Related party transactions

The company has applied the exemptions available under FRS102 in respect of disclosure of transactions with fellow group undertakings. There were no other related party transactions in the year.

18. Contingent liabilities

The company has provided a guarantee in respect of the bank borrowings of its parent company. At 31 August 2021, the value of the parent company's bank borrowings was £21,614,000

19. Post balance sheet events

In September 2022, the parent company's investors increased their investment to enable the business to accelerate growth. As part of this investment, the bank reset all covenants and extended facilities.

20. Ultimate controlling party

The company's immediate parent company, by virtue of its 100% shareholding in the company, is Mobility Group Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent company is Mobility Group Topco Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The parent of the largest group and the smallest group in which these financial statements are consolidated is Mobility Group Topco Limited. The registered office of Mobility Group Topco Limited is:

Unit 20-21 Padgets Lane Redditch B98 ORA

The most senior parent entity producing publicly available financial statements is Mobility Group Topco Limited. These financial statements are available from the above address.

The ultimate controlling party is Lonsdale Capital Partners L.P.