

Company registration number 03392607 (England and Wales)

PIT STOP PRODUCTIONS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

PIT STOP PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 12

PIT STOP PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2025

		2025		2024	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4		181,470		11,914
Tangible assets	5		1,462,873		1,305,862
Investments	6		30		15
			<u>1,644,373</u>		<u>1,317,791</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	7	3,662,658		2,660,401	
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>5,161</u>		<u>219,651</u>	
		3,667,819		2,880,052	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(419,444)</u>		<u>(530,189)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>3,248,375</u>		<u>2,349,863</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>4,892,748</u>		<u>3,667,654</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		<u>(1,645,395)</u>		<u>(360,592)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>3,247,353</u></u>		<u><u>3,307,062</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	11		110		110
Profit and loss reserves			<u>3,247,243</u>		<u>3,306,952</u>
Total equity			<u><u>3,247,353</u></u>		<u><u>3,307,062</u></u>

PIT STOP PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 JUNE 2025

For the financial year ended 30 June 2025 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 19 March 2026

Mr J Sanderson

Director

Company registration number 03392607 (England and Wales)

PIT STOP PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Pit Stop Productions Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is One Capitol Court, Capitol Close, Dodworth, Barnsley, S75 3TZ.

1.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Revenue

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

1.3 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Software	20% straight line
Development costs	Not amortised

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

PIT STOP PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold land and buildings	2% and 20% straight line
Leasehold improvements	10% straight line and 20% straight line
Plant and equipment	20% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	10% reducing balance
Computers	25% straight line
Motor vehicles	20% reducing balance

Freehold land and assets in the course of construction are not depreciated.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.6 Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as subsidiaries.

1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

PIT STOP PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.9 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.10 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.11 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

PIT STOP PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.12 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.13 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.14 Leases

As lessor

When the company acts as a lessor, a lease is classified as a finance lease whenever it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the underlying asset to the lessee, either at the end of the lease term or for the major part of the economic life of the asset. All other leases are classified as operating leases. If an arrangement contains both lease and non-lease components, the company allocates the consideration in the contract to the two elements.

PIT STOP PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.15 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.16 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Recoverability of other debtors

The director considers the debts owing by a subsidiary to be recoverable in full.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Total	79	81

PIT STOP PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

4 Intangible fixed assets

	Software	Development costs	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 July 2024	13,499	-	13,499
Additions - internally developed	-	168,806	168,806
Additions - separately acquired	3,880	-	3,880
	<u>17,379</u>	<u>168,806</u>	<u>186,185</u>
At 30 June 2025	17,379	168,806	186,185
Amortisation and impairment			
At 1 July 2024	1,585	-	1,585
Amortisation charged for the year	3,130	-	3,130
	<u>4,715</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,715</u>
At 30 June 2025	4,715	-	4,715
Carrying amount			
At 30 June 2025	12,664	168,806	181,470
	<u>11,914</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,914</u>
At 30 June 2024	11,914	-	11,914

PIT STOP PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

5	Tangible fixed assets								
	Freehold land and buildings £	Leasehold improvements £	Assets under construction £	Plant and equipment £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computers £	Motor vehicles £	Total £	
Cost									
At 1 July 2024	966,145	54,695	-	380,875	206,220	430,019	80,150	2,118,104	
Additions	3,663	3,433	291,180	126	1,321	16,230	-	315,953	
Transfers	(335,476)	-	335,476	-	-	-	-	-	
At 30 June 2025	634,332	58,128	626,656	381,001	207,541	446,249	80,150	2,434,057	
Depreciation and impairment									
At 1 July 2024	112,387	6,868	-	285,692	103,647	246,875	56,773	812,242	
Depreciation charged in the year	7,209	7,956	-	36,655	10,357	76,727	20,038	158,942	
At 30 June 2025	119,596	14,824	-	322,347	114,004	323,602	76,811	971,184	
Carrying amount									
At 30 June 2025	514,736	43,304	626,656	58,654	93,537	122,647	3,339	1,462,873	
At 30 June 2024	853,758	47,827	-	95,183	102,573	183,144	23,377	1,305,862	

PIT STOP PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

6 Fixed asset investments

	2025 £	2024 £
Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	30	15
Movements in fixed asset investments		
		Shares in subsidiaries and joint ventures £
Cost		
At 1 July 2024		15
Additions		15
At 30 June 2025		30
Carrying amount		
At 30 June 2025		30
At 30 June 2024		15

The brought forward balance represented the company's 50% interest in Troughton Sands Limited. During the year the company acquired the remaining 50% share capital and the undertaking is now a wholly owned subsidiary.

7 Debtors

	2025 £	2024 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	892,249	905,598
Amounts owed by group undertakings	2,027,614	-
Other debtors	648,942	1,615,643
	3,568,805	2,521,241
Deferred tax asset	93,853	139,160
	3,662,658	2,660,401

PIT STOP PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025 £	2024 £
Bank loans	82,713	19,972
Trade creditors	76,201	150,119
Taxation and social security	75,021	103,179
Other creditors	185,509	256,919
	<u>419,444</u>	<u>530,189</u>

9 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2025 £	2024 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	1,637,065	360,592
Other creditors	8,330	-
	<u>1,645,395</u>	<u>360,592</u>
Creditors which fall due after five years are payable as follows:		
Payable by instalments	-	267,050
	<u>-</u>	<u>267,050</u>

10 Loans and overdrafts

	2025 £	2024 £
Bank loans	<u>1,719,778</u>	<u>380,564</u>
Payable within one year	82,713	19,972
Payable after one year	<u>1,637,065</u>	<u>360,592</u>

The loan carries an interest rate of 3.10% per annum over the base rate. The loan is repayable over a period of five years from the date of the initial drawdown.

The loan is secured over all freehold and leasehold land and buildings.

11 Called up share capital

	2025 Number	2024 Number	2025 £	2024 £
Ordinary share capital				
Issued and fully paid				
A Ordinary of £1 each	75	75	75	75
B Ordinary of £1 each	25	25	25	25
C Ordinary of £1 each	10	10	10	10
	<u>110</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>110</u>

PIT STOP PRODUCTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

11 Called up share capital

(Continued)

The company's share capital is divided into A Ordinary Shares, B Ordinary Shares, and C Ordinary Shares. A and B Ordinary Shares carry equal rights in terms of voting and dividends. C Ordinary Shares do not carry the right to vote but carry the right to receive dividends.

12 Related party transactions

At the year-end, the amount due from Troughton Sands Limited was £2,027,614 (2024: £1,033,630). The loan is repayable on demand and is interest free.

The company also has amounts due of £187,828 (2024: £180,243) from The Pitstop Property Company Limited, which is 100% owned by the ultimate controlling party. The loan is repayable on demand and is interest free.

13 Operating lease commitments

As lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2025 £	2024 £
Total commitments	128,000	160,000

As lessor - operating leases

The company leases a property to a third party under an operating lease. The lease provides for annual rent of £35,000 until April 2027.

14 Directors' transactions

Loans	% Rate	Opening balance £	Amounts advanced £	Interest charged £	Amounts repaid £	Closing balance £
Mr J Sanderson -	2.25	195,245	204,182	6,372	(211,000)	194,799
		195,245	204,182	6,372	(211,000)	194,799

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.