### PRESTIGE DESIGN AND WORKWEAR LTD

**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** 

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016** 

# PRESTIGE DESIGN AND WORKWEAR LTD FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

M J McCaffrey	
SECRETARY	
M J McCaffrey	
REGISTERED OFFICE	
Unit 12 Barton Industrial Estate Faldo Road, Barton Le Clay Bedfordshire MK45 4RP	
COMPANY REGISTERED NUMBER	
05535375	
BANKERS	
Lloyds Bank Plc	
ACCOUNTANTS	
Needham Hall & Co Chartered Accountants	
6 Bedford Road	
Barton Le Clay Bedfordshire	
MK45 4JU	
CONTENTS	
Pages	
2-3	Statement of Financial Position
4-8	Notes to the Financial Statements

**DIRECTORS** 

J Keenan

### PRESTIGE DESIGN AND WORKWEAR LTD

Company registered number: 05535375

### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 31 December 2016

	Note	2016		2015
		£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS				
Property, plant and equipment	2		58,689	78,250
CURRENT ASSETS			<u> </u>	
Inventories		112,500		92,500
Debtors	3	261,238		174,785
Cash at bank and in hand		•		18,045
	_	373,738		285,330
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	4	331,944		262,097
NET CURRENT ASSETS			41,794	23,233
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			100,483	101,483
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year	5			(3,149)
NET ASSETS		_	£100,483	£98,334
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Called up share capital			2	2
Retained earnings			100,481	98,332
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		_	£100,483	£98,334

#### PRESTIGE DESIGN AND WORKWEAR LTD

Company registered number: 05535375

#### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 31 December 2016 (CONT.)

2015		2016	Note
£	£	£	

In approving these financial statements as directors of the company we hereby confirm the following:

For the year in question the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for: 1) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 386 of the Companies Act 2006, and 2) preparing financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company at at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for the financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to the financial statements, so far as they are applicable to the company.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 20 December 2017

Signed on behalf of the board of directors

J Keenan, Director

The notes on pages 4-8 form part of these financial statements

page 3

#### 1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### 1a. Statement of compliance

Prestige Design and Workwear Ltd is a private limited company incorporated in England and Wales.

Registered office:

Unit 12 Barton Industrial Estate Faldo Road, Barton Le Clay Bedfordshire MK45 4RP

These financial statements are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The date of transition is 1 January 2016.

The transition to FRS 102 has resulted in a small number of changes in accounting policies to those used previously. The nature of these changes and their impact on opening equity and profit for the comparative period are explained in notes and below. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006.

#### Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The presentation currency is £ sterling.

#### 1c. Revenue recognition

Income is recognised when goods have been delivered to customers such that risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to them.

#### 1d. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

#### 1e. Taxation

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

#### 1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

#### 1f. Property, plant and equipment

Depreciation is provided, after taking account of any grants receivable, at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Plant and machinery Reducing balance 25% Vehicles Reducing balance 25%

#### 1g Inventories

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes all costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition.

#### 1h. Short term debtors and creditors

Debtors and creditors receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in profit and loss.

#### 1i. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand, demand deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. In the statement of financial position, bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings or current liabilities. For the purpose of statement of cash flows, bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand form an integral part of the Company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents.

#### 1j. Interest bearing borrowings

All interest-bearing loans and borrowings which are basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the present value of cash payable to the bank (including interest). After initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment. Any difference between the amount initially recognised and redemption value is recognised in profit and loss together with any interest and fees payable.

#### 1k. Leased assets

Assets held under finance leases, which are leases where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have passed to the Company are capitalised in the balance sheet and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the asset's useful life. A corresponding liability is recognised for the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments in the balance sheet. Lease payments are apportioned between the reduction of the lease liability and finance charges in the income statement so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Rentals payable under operating leases are charged in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives are recognised over the lease term on a straight line basis.

#### 1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

#### 11. Discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is a component of the Company's business, the operations and cash flows of which can be clearly distinguished from the rest of the Company and which represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, or is part of a signal coordinated disposal of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a review to resale

#### 1m. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation arising as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

#### 1n. Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and underlying 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 if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. The key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are described below:

#### 2. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

2. PROPERIT, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	Plant & Machinery	Fixtures & Equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2016	129,118	64,993	194,111
At 31 December 2016	129,118	64,993	194,111
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2016	74,983	40,878	115,861
For the year	13,533	6,028	19,561
At 31 December 2016	88,516	46,906	135,422
Net Book Amounts			
At 31 December 2016	40,602	18,087	58,689
At 31 December 2015	54,135	24,115	78,250
3. DEBTORS		2016 £	2015 £
Trade debtors		195,522	126,817
Other debtors		65,716	47,968
		£261,238	£174,785
4. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR			
4. OREDITORS. AMOUNTS FALLING DGE WITHIN GRE FEAR		2016	2015
		£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts		31,129	6,359
Finance leases and hire purchase contracts		3,139	19,168
Trade creditors		193,162	165,501
Corporation tax		68,899	32,233
Other taxes and social security		34,315	37,536
Accruals and deferred income		1,300	1,300
		£331,944	£262,097

#### 5. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER ONE YEAR

	2016	2015
	£	£
Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	-	3,149
	£-	£3,149
Analysis of borrowings:		
Due within five years:		
within 1 year		
bank	567	6,359
leases	3,139	19,168
within 2-5 years		
leases	-	3,149
	£3,706	£28,676

#### 6. DIRECTORS ADVANCES, CREDITS AND GUARANTEES

Included in other debtors are loans to directors. They are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

	2015	2016
	£	£
Directors current account	38,313	56,061

The overdrawn directors loan account was repaid soon after the company's financial year end.

#### 7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company was controlled throughout the current and previous year by its directors, Mrs J Keenan and Mrs M McCaffrey by virtue of the fact that they owned 100% of the company's issued share capital.

During the year total dividends of £120,000 (2015 £100,000) were paid to the directors.

The notes on pages 4-8 form part of these financial statements

page 8

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.