Company Registration No. 03258429 (England and Wales)

PRETTY 333 LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

PRETTY 333 LIMITED

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PRETTY 333 LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £	2019 £	2018 £	2018 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		3,027,899		3,099,088
Current assets					
Debtors	4	115,066		118,367	
Cash at bank and in hand		407,911		359,305	
		522,977		477,672	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(1,401,339)		(1,635,759)	
Net current liabilities			(878,362)		(1,158,087)
Total assets less current liabilities			2,149,537		1,941,001
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(148,220)		(165,366)
Provisions for liabilities			(70,158)		(68,795)
Net assets			1,931,159		1,706,840
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		1,057,910		1,057,910
Profit and loss reserves			873,249		648,930
Total equity			1,931,159		1,706,840

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the 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 financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 May 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mrs A L Gover
Director

Company Registration No. 03258429

1 Accounting policies

Company information
Pretty 333 Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Fairfax House, Church Street, Sibbertoft, Market Harborough, Leicestershire, LE16 9UA.

1.1 Accounting convention
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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover
Turnover represents the invoiced value of goods and services provided.

1.3 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.

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	land - nil, buildings 2% straight line
Plant and equipment	25% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% straight line

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.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets
At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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.

1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

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.

1.6 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 Accounting policies (Continued)

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk. .

1.7 Taxation

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

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.

1.8 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.

1.9 Retirement benefits

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

1.10 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 67 (2018 - 71).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2019	3,910,662	527,306	4,437,968
Additions	-	8,755	8,755
At 31 December 2019	3,910,662	536,061	4,446,723
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2019	826,217	512,663	1,338,880
Depreciation charged in the year	74,941	5,003	79,944
At 31 December 2019	901,158	517,666	1,418,824
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2019	3,009,504	18,395	3,027,899
At 31 December 2018	3,084,445	14,643	3,099,088

4 Debtors

	2019	2018
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	14,544	823
Other debtors	100,522	117,544
	115,066	118,367

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank loans	17,560	22,357
Trade creditors	16,782	26,425
Amounts owed to group undertakings	517,335	1,413,539
Corporation tax	78,860	93,500
Other taxation and social security	20,508	23,894
Other creditors	750,294	56,044
	1,401,339	1,635,759

The bank loans and overdrafts are secured by a first legal charge over the property, and a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company.

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	148,220	165,366

The outstanding loan is repayable by monthly instalments with the final repayment due in November 2022. The interest rate on the loan is 3.84% above the base rate.

7 Called up share capital

	2019	2018
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1,057,910 Ordinary shares	1,057,910	1,057,910

8 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The auditor was Berry Accountants Ltd.

9 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

	2019	**2018**
	£	**£**
	11,808	17,032

10 Related party transactions

At the year end the company was owed £88,000 from Tom Gover Holdings Limited. Interest is chargeable on the unpaid principal at a rate of 2.5% per annum paid in arrears.

Tom Gover is a director of Tom Gover Holdings Limited

11 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £40,000 (2018 - £0) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.