Company No: 04254585

# THE MESS DRESS LIMITED FILLETED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

### **BRETT PITTWOOD Charterted Certified Accountants**

### THE MESS DRESS LIMITED Contents

Company Information	<u>1</u>
Balance Sheet	<u>2</u>
Notes to the Financial Statements	$\underline{3}$ to $\underline{8}$

#### **Company Information**

**Directors** E Beskardes

A Beskardes

**Company secretary** E Beskardes

**Registered office** 88 Stewart Road

Charminster Bournemouth Dorset BH8 8NU

Accountants Brett Pittwood

**Chartered Certified Accountants** 

Suite 8 Bourne Gate 25 Bourne Valley Road

Poole Dorset BH12 1DY

Page 1

## THE MESS DRESS LIMITED (Registration number: 04254585) Balance Sheet as at 31 July 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 ₤
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	<u>4</u>	199,916	213,198
Current assets			
Stocks	<u>5</u>	29,730	38,600
Debtors	<u>6</u>	139,498	9,322
Cash at bank and in hand		212,435	285,968
		381,663	333,890
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>7</u>	(57,416)	(62,771)
Net current assets		324,247	271,119
Total assets less current liabilities		524,163	484,317
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	<u>7</u>	-	(2,711)
Provisions for liabilities		(4,300)	(4,800)
Net assets		519,863	476,806
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		2	2
Profit and loss account		519,861	476,804
Total equity		519,863	476,806

For the financial year ending 31 July 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

#### Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 29 April 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

E Beskardes Director

#### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2018

#### 1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is: 88 Stewart Road
Charminster
Bournemouth
Dorset
BH8 8NU

#### 2 Accounting policies

#### Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

#### Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

#### **Basis of preparation**

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

The financial statements are presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts are rounded to the nearest pound.

#### Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

#### Tax

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

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2018

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

#### Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class

Plant and machinery Computer equipment Motor vehicles Freehold buildings

Cash and cash equivalents

#### Depreciation method and rate

25% reducing balance 33.3% straight line 25% reducing balance over 50 years

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

#### Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

#### Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2018

#### **Trade creditors**

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

#### **Borrowings**

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

#### Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the Profit and Loss Account and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

#### Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

#### **Dividends**

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2018

#### Financial instruments

#### Classification

Financial assets

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade debtors, 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.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publically traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

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 trade and other 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

#### 3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 6 (2017 - 6).

### THE MESS DRESS LIMITED Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2018

#### 4 Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 August 2017	182,365	60,860	45,967	289,192
Additions	-	3,437	-	3,437
Disposals	<u> </u>	(1,987)	(22,728)	(24,715)
At 31 July 2018	182,365	62,310	23,239	267,914
Depreciation				
At 1 August 2017	6,239	41,435	28,320	75,994
Charge for the year	1,248	6,589	3,064	10,901
Eliminated on disposal		(1,562)	(17,335)	(18,897)
At 31 July 2018	7,487	46,462	14,049	67,998
Carrying amount				
At 31 July 2018	174,878	15,848	9,190	199,916
At 31 July 2017	176,126	19,425	17,647	213,198

Included within the net book value of land and buildings above is £174,878 (2017 - £176,126) in respect of freehold land and buildings.

_	Stocks
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	2018 £	2017 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	29,730	38,600
6 Debtors		
	2018	2017
	£	£
Prepayments	2,498	2,322
Other debtors	137,000	7,000
	139,498	9,322

#### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 July 2018

#### 7 Creditors

Creditors, amounts raining due within one year		2018	2017
	Note	£	£
Due within one year			
Bank loans and overdrafts	<u>8</u>	2,711	3,450
Trade creditors		4,436	2,918
Taxation and social security		19,342	19,010
Accruals and deferred income		3,484	3,584
Other creditors		27,443	33,809
		57,416	62,771
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
		2018	2017
	Note	£	£
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	<u>8</u>		2,711
8 Loans and borrowings			
		2018	2017
		£	£
Non-current loans and borrowings			2.711
Finance lease liabilities			2,711
		2018	2017
		£	£
Current loans and borrowings			
Finance lease liabilities		2,711	3,450
Page 8			

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the Companies Act 2006.