

Company Registration No. 07345546 (England and Wales)

PRESCOT BUSINESS PARK LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE 7 MONTHS ENDED 31 MARCH 2017
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



PRESCOT BUSINESS PARK LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	M S James
Company number	07345546
Registered office	Laurel House 173 Chorley New Road Bolton BL1 4QZ
Auditor	CLB Coopers Audit Services Laurel House 173 Chorley New Road Bolton BL1 4QZ

PRESCOT BUSINESS PARK LIMITED

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PRESCOT BUSINESS PARK LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Current assets					
Stocks		31,990,592		31,280,089	
Debtors	2	10,386,376		9,945,902	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,350,074		1,042,595	
		<u>43,727,042</u>		<u>42,268,586</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	3	<u>(848,422)</u>		<u>(709,073)</u>	
Net current assets		42,878,620		41,559,513	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	4	(40,391,669)		(40,048,294)	
Net assets		<u>2,486,951</u>		<u>1,511,219</u>	
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6	100		100	
Profit and loss reserves		<u>2,486,851</u>		<u>1,511,119</u>	
Total equity		<u>2,486,951</u>		<u>1,511,219</u>	

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, advantage has been taken of the option to not deliver the director's report and the profit and loss account.

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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 8 June 2017

M S James
Director



Company Registration No. 07345546

PRESCOT BUSINESS PARK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE 7 MONTHS ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Prescot Business Park Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Laurel House, 173 Chorley New Road, Bolton, BL1 4QZ.

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.

These financial statements for the 7 months ended 31 March 2017 are the first financial statements of Prescot Business Park Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 September 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Going concern

The company is reliant on the support of T J Morris Limited, James Industrial Limited and M S James. Each party has confirmed that they will not request repayment of their loans without 12 months notice from the sign off date of the financial statements for the 7 months ended 31 March 2017. The director considers that the company remains a going concern and has prepared the financial statements on this basis. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result if the company was unable to continue as a going concern.

1.3 Turnover

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 the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.4 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

PRESCOT BUSINESS PARK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE 7 MONTHS ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 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.

1.6 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.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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.

PRESCOT BUSINESS PARK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE 7 MONTHS ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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

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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.7 Equity instruments

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

1.8 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.

1.9 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 are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

PRESCOT BUSINESS PARK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE 7 MONTHS ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

2 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	256,604	139,544
Other debtors	9,913,636	9,623,117
Prepayments and accrued income	166,889	134,071
	<u>10,337,129</u>	<u>9,896,732</u>
Deferred tax asset (note 5)	49,247	49,170
	<u>10,386,376</u>	<u>9,945,902</u>

Included within other debtors is a £5,500,000 loan made to a third party. This loan was due for repayment 29 January 2017. At 31 March 2017 this loan remained unpaid and has not been paid in the post balance sheet period.

In relation to the loan, Prescott Business Park Limited has a first legal charge over a property and a first legal charge over the shares in the company which owns the property. The property is included in the most recent publicly available financial statements of the borrower for the year ended 30 June 2015 (signed on 7 February 2017) at a value in excess of £5,500,000. Furthermore, the director considers the value of the property to be in excess of the loan value.

3 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	96,012	184,620
Amounts due to related undertakings	23,948	-
Corporation tax	559,581	335,931
Other creditors	72,260	22,260
Accruals and deferred income	96,621	166,262
	<u>848,422</u>	<u>709,073</u>

4 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Other creditors	40,269,429	39,939,423
Accruals and deferred income	122,240	108,871
	<u>40,391,669</u>	<u>40,048,294</u>

Other creditors of £38,850,415 (2016: £nil) are secured by a fixed and floating charge on the assets of the company.

PRESCOT BUSINESS PARK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE 7 MONTHS ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

5 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Assets 2017 £	Assets 2016 £
Balances:		
Tax losses	26,026	27,396
Short term timing differences	23,221	21,774
	<u>49,247</u>	<u>49,170</u>
		2017 £
Movements in the 7 months:		
Liability/(Asset) at 1 September 2016		(49,170)
Credit to profit or loss		(2,669)
Effect of change in tax rate - profit or loss		2,592
		<u>(49,247)</u>

The deferred tax asset set out above is expected to reverse within 12 months and relates to the utilisation of tax losses against future expected profits of the same period.

6 Called up share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

7 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 senior statutory auditor was David Clift.
The auditor was CLB Coopers Audit Services.