

Company registration number NI679830 (Northern Ireland)

BOB & BERTS PRESTON LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

BOB & BERTS PRESTON LIMITED

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BOB & BERTS PRESTON LIMITED**BALANCE SHEET****AS AT 30 JUNE 2024**

		2024	2023
	Notes	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	3	109,437	422,588
Current assets			
Stocks		9,385	11,597
Debtors	4	40,254	50,763
Cash at bank and in hand		19,251	18,845
		<u>68,890</u>	<u>81,205</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(787,932)</u>	<u>(784,657)</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>(719,042)</u>	<u>(703,452)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(609,605)</u>	<u>(280,864)</u>
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(4,698)</u>	<u>(83,100)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(614,303)</u>	<u>(363,964)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	8	1	1
Profit and loss reserves		<u>(614,304)</u>	<u>(363,965)</u>
Total equity		<u>(614,303)</u>	<u>(363,964)</u>

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 21 March 2025 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr J McLaughlin
Director

Company registration number NI679830 (Northern Ireland)

BOB & BERTS PRESTON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Bob & Berts Preston Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Northern Ireland. The registered office is 15 Duke Street, Ballymena, Co Antrim, BT43 6BL.

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 Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, notwithstanding the fact that the company had net current liabilities of £719,042 at the balance sheet date.

The company meets its working capital requirements through its trading cash flow and the support of its parent and fellow group companies. However, the company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on achieving an improved trading performance and on the ongoing support of its parent and fellow group companies.

These factors create a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern and to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. Taking all factors into consideration, the directors are of the opinion that it is appropriate that the financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

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 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:

Leasehold improvements	25% on NBV at 30 June 2023
Plant and equipment	25% on NBV at 30 June 2023
Fixtures and fittings	20% - 50% straight line

BOB & BERTS PRESTON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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.

During the year the directors reviewed the estimated useful life of the company's assets. Following the review the depreciation rates were adjusted and the impact of the change in rates was to increase the depreciation charge for the year by £55,531.

1.5 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.

1.6 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.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

BOB & BERTS PRESTON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

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 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.

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

1.11 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.

BOB & BERTS PRESTON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.12 Retirement benefits

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

1.13 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:

	2024 Number	2023 Number
Total	16	21

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements £	Plant and equipment £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 July 2023	229,912	185,252	95,600	510,764
Additions	-	-	3,790	3,790
At 30 June 2024	229,912	185,252	99,390	514,554
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 July 2023	24,980	32,399	30,797	88,176
Depreciation charged in the year	15,390	18,525	20,595	54,510
Impairment losses	138,309	96,115	28,007	262,431
At 30 June 2024	178,679	147,039	79,399	405,117
Carrying amount				
At 30 June 2024	51,233	38,213	19,991	109,437
At 30 June 2023	204,932	152,853	64,803	422,588

4 Debtors

	2024 £	2023 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	18,371	17,170
Other debtors	21,883	33,593
	40,254	50,763

BOB & BERTS PRESTON LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024****5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2024	2023
	£	£
Trade creditors	20,553	43,556
Amounts owed to group undertakings	649,676	637,684
Taxation and social security	32,401	12,116
Other creditors	85,302	91,301
	<u>787,932</u>	<u>784,657</u>

6 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company has given an unlimited guarantee in relation to the bank borrowings of Bob & Berts Group Limited, the parent company. The total exposure at the balance sheet date was £1,836,928.

7 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:

2024	2023
£	£
136,367	180,457

8 Called up share capital

	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1	1	1

9 Related party transactions

The directors have taken advantage of the exemption of disclosing related party transactions with other wholly owned group companies, in accordance with FRS 102.

No other transactions with related parties were undertaken that are required to be disclosed under FRS 102 Section 1A.

10 Parent company

The results of the company have been included in the consolidated financial statements of Bob & Berts Group Limited, copies of which are available from its registered office at 15 Duke Street, Ballymena, BT43 6BL.

BOB & BERTS PRESTON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

11 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 following explanatory paragraph was included in the audit report.

We draw attention to note 1.2 in the financial statements, which indicates that the validity of going concern depends upon achieving an improved trading performance and on the ongoing support of the parent and fellow group companies. As stated in note 1.2, these events or conditions, along with the other matters as set forth in note 1.2 indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Senior Statutory Auditor:	Mr Nigel Moore FCA
Statutory Auditor:	GMcG BELFAST
Date of audit report:	21 March 2025

