Registration number: 02236444

Colin Bell Menswear Limited

Unaudited Abbreviated Accounts

for the Year Ended 31 March 2016

Colin Bell Menswear Limited (Registration number: 02236444) Abbreviated Balance Sheet at 31 March 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets		152,742	175,199
Current assets			
Stocks		47,689	47,854
Debtors		1,264	3,605
Cash at bank and in hand		107,937	101,039
		156,890	152,498
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		(58,896)	(62,313)
Net current assets		97,994	90,185
Total assets less current liabilities		250,736	265,384
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		(1,395)	(9,158)
Provisions for liabilities		(3,328)	(6,771)
Net assets		246,013	249,455
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	<u>4</u>	12,002	12,002
Revaluation reserve		58,935	58,935
Profit and loss account		175,076	178,518
Shareholders' funds		246,013	249,455

For the year ending 31 March 2016 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 in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime .

Approved by the Board on 20 December 2016 and signed on its behalf by:			
N J Elson			
Director			

Colin Bell Menswear Limited Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 31 March 2016

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1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The full financial statements, from which these abbreviated accounts have been extracted, have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (Effective January 2015).

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts chargeable, net of value added tax, in respect of the sale of goods and services to customers.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost or valuation, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows:

Asset class Depreciation method and rate

Plant and machinery 25% reducing balance Motor vehicles 25% reducing balance

Investment properties

Certain of the company's properties are held for long-term investment. Investment properties are accounted for in accordance with the FRSSE, as follows: No depreciation is provided in respect of investment properties and they are revalued annually. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is transferred to the revaluation reserve unless a deficit below original cost, or its reversal, on an individual investment property is expected to be permanent, in which case it is recognised in the profit and loss account for the year. This treatment as regards the company's investment properties may be a departure from the requirements of the Companies Act concerning the depreciation of fixed assets. However, these properties are not held for consumption but for investment and the directors consider that systematic annual depreciation would be inappropriate. The accounting policy adopted is therefore necessary for the financial statements to give a true and fair view. Depreciation or amortisation is only one of many factors reflected in the annual valuation and the amount which might otherwise have been shown cannot be separately identified or quantified.

Stock

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after due regard for obsolete and slow moving stocks. Net realisable value is based on selling price less anticipated costs to completion and selling costs.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised, without discounting, in respect of all timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes, which have arisen but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except as required by the FRSSE. Deferred tax is measured at the rates that are expected to apply in the periods when the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on the tax rates and law enacted at the balance sheet date.

Hire purchase and leasing

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Colin Bell Menswear Limited Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 31 March 2016

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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 as tangible fixed assets and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital elements of future obligations under the leases are included as liabilities in the balance sheet. The interest element of the rental obligation is charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the lease and represents a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding. Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised as tangible fixed assets and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital element of future finance payments is included within creditors. Finance charges are allocated to accounting periods over the length of the contract and represent a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability in the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expense in the profit and loss account.

Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions are recognised in the profit and loss account in the period in which they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

2 Fixed assets

	Tangible assets	Total ₤	
Cost			
At 1 April 2015	197,544	197,544	
Additions	1,032	1,032	
Disposals	(27,883)	(27,883)	
At 31 March 2016	170,693	170,693	
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2015	22,345	22,345	
Charge for the year	5,457	5,457	
Eliminated on disposals	(9,851)	(9,851)	
At 31 March 2016	17,951	17,951	
Net book value			
At 31 March 2016	152,742	152,742	
At 31 March 2015	175,199	175,199	

Colin Bell Menswear Limited Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 31 March 2016

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3 Creditors

Creditors includes the following liabilities, on which security has been given by the company:

	2016 £	2015 £	
Amounts falling due within one year Amounts falling due after more than one year	8,369 1,395	9,600 9,158	
Total secured creditors	9,764	18,758	

4 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

2016						2015		
		No.		£	No.	£		
Ordinary shares of £1 each			12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000		
Ordinary "A" shares of £1 each			1	1	1	1		
Ordinary "B" shares of £1 each			1	1	1	1		
			12,002	12,002	12,002	12,002		

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