Registered number: 03890637

# SARAH RAVEN'S CUTTING GARDEN LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

FM Consulting Services Limited

The Old Stables
Back Lane
Aston
Oxfordshire
OX18 2DQ

## Sarah Raven's Cutting Garden Limited Unaudited Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2019

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## Sarah Raven's Cutting Garden Limited Statement of Financial Position As at 31 December 2019

Registered number: 03890637

		201	9	201	8
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible Assets	6		104,245		104,273
		_		_	
			104,245		104,273
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	7	13,063		25,443	
Debtors	8	56,968		47,500	
Cash at bank and in hand		7,987		1,603	
		78,018	_	74,546	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	9	(165,414 )	-	(130,975)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)		_	(87,396)	-	(56,429)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		_	16,849	_	47,844
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year	10	_	(12,747 )	_	(22,087)
NET ASSETS		_	4,102	_	25,757
CAPITAL AND RESERVES		_		_	
Called up share capital	12		210		200
Income Statement			3,892		25,557
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		_	4,102	_	25,757

# Sarah Raven's Cutting Garden Limited Statement of Financial Position (continued) As at 31 December 2019

For the year ending 31 December 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

### **Director's responsibilities**

- The member has not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- The director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- These accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.
- The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Income Statement.

On beh	alf of	the	board
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Dr Sarah Raven

Director

15th September 2020

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

### 1. Accounting Policies

### 1.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the FRS 102 Section 1A Small Entities - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and 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 and 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  $\pounds$ .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

## 1.2. Turnover

Turnover comprises the invoiced value of goods and services supplied by the company, net of Value Added Tax and trade discounts.

### 1.3. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of the fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold	15% Cost
Plant & Machinery	33% Cost
Motor Vehicles	20% Cost
Fixtures & Fittings	33% Cost
Computer Equipment	33% Cost

### 1.4. Leasing and Hire Purchase Contracts

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in the creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the income statement so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period. Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged to income statement as incurred.

## 1.5. Stocks and Work in Progress

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads. Work-in-progress is reflected in the accounts on a contract by contract basis by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses.

#### 1.6. Taxation

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

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other year and 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 end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible timing differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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 assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and asset reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they related to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

#### 1.7. Cash at bank and hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash on 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 party becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, 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.

## 4. Average Number of Employees

Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was as follows: 5 (2018: 4)

## 6. Tangible Assets

o. Taligible Assets	Land &			
	Property Freehold	Plant &	Motor	Fixtures &
	i i delloid	Machinery	Vehicles	Fittings
	£	£	£	£
Cost	102.152	65.073	50.200	100 417
As at 1 January 2019 Additions	183,152 19,376	65,972 <b>1</b> ,491	59,380	130,417 24,336
As at 31 December 2019			59,380	
	<u>202,528</u>	67,463	59,360	<u>154,753</u>
Depreciation	06.036	60.003	E0 202	127 701
As at 1 January 2019  Provided during the period	96,836 29,894	60,093 6,084	50,383 8,997	127,701 1,730
- '				
As at 31 December 2019	<u>126,730</u>	66,177	59,380	129,431
Net Book Value As at 31 December 2019	75,798	1,286	_	25,322
	<del></del>			
As at 1 January 2019	86,316	5,879	8,997	2,716
			Computer Equipment	Total
			£	£
Cost				
As at 1 January 2019			32,586	471,507
Additions			2,277	47,480
As at 31 December 2019			34,863	518,987
Depreciation				
As at 1 January 2019			32,221	367,234
Provided during the period			803	47,508
As at 31 December 2019			33,024	414,742
Net Book Value				
As at 31 December 2019			1,839	104,245
As at 1 January 2019			365	104,273
7. Stocks				
			2019	2018
			£	£
Stock - materials		_	13,063	25,443
			13,063	25,443

8. Debtors		
	2019	2018
	£	£
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	56,958	46,935
Prepayments and accrued income	-	565
Other debtors	10	
	<u>56,968</u>	47,500
9. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year		
	2019	2018
	£	£
Net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	10,752	10,752
Trade creditors	39,058	26,151
Corporation tax	36,925	24,590
Other taxes and social security	2,365	2,348
VAT	23,772	22,656
Other creditors	35,191	33,562
Provision for cancelled courses	15,000	10,000
Accruals and deferred income	2,000	-
Director's loan account	351	916
	165.414	120.075
	165,414 ————	130,975
10. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year		
	2019	2018
	£	£
Net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	12,747	22,087
	12,747	22,087
11. Obligations Under Finance Leases and Hire Purchase		
	2019	2018
	£	£
The maturity of these amounts is as follows:		
Amounts Payable:		
Within one year	10,752	10,752
Between one and five years	12,747	22,087
	23,499	32,839
	23,499	32,839

### 12. Share Capital

The Copies			2019	2018
Allotted, Called up and fully paid		_	210	200
	Value	Number	2019	2018
Allotted, called up and fully paid	£		£	£
Ordinary Shares	1	200	200	200
Ordinary B shares	1	10	10	-
			210	200
				200
		Nominal value	Number	Amount
Shares issued during the period:		£		£
Ordinary B shares		1		10
13. <b>Dividends</b>				
			2019	2018
			£	£
On equity shares:				
Final dividend paid		_	153,000	67,000

## 14. Related Party Transactions

At the balance sheet date, the director was owed by the company £351. The loan is intrest free and repayable on demand.

During the period, the company invoiced Sarah Raven's Kitchen & Garden Limited, a company of which Sarah Raven is a director, direct costs of £555,426 (2018: £374,876), of which £147,060 was for consultancy fees (2018: £117,550) and incurred costs of £69,836 (2018: £50,222).

At the balance sheet date, the company is owed by Sarah Raven's Kitchen Garden Limited £56,298 (2018: £46,935) and owes Sarah Raven's Kitchen Garden Limited £366 (2018: £711).

## 15. Ultimate Controlling Party

The company's ultimate controlling party is Dr Sarah Raven by virtue of her ownership of 95.2% of the issued share capital in the company.

## 16. General Information

Sarah Raven's Cutting Garden Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 03890637. The registered office is Perch Hill Farm, Brightling, Robertsbridge, East Sussex, TN32 5HP.

lectronic form, authenticat	ion and maimer or d	envery under section	n 1072 or the Compa	illes Act 2006.	