

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

THURSDAY



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21/05/2020 COMPANIES HOUSE #265

NOURISH CONTRACT CATERING LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 04953033

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 AUGUST 2019

	Note		2019 £		2018 £
Fixed assets	11010		~		~
Tangible assets	4		339,895		360,172
Investments	5		-		1
			339,895	•	360,173
Current assets					
Stocks		122,413		54,791	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	1,229,683		873,186	
Cash at bank and in hand	7	1,381,612		1,079,005	
		2,733,708	•	2,006,982	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(914,588)		(858,748)	
Net current assets			1,819,120		1,148,234
Total assets less current liabilities		•	2,159,015	-	1,508,407
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(60,307)		(75,664)
Provisions for liabilities Deferred tax		(14,980)		(14,980)	
			(14,980)		(14,980)
Net assets			2,083,728	-	1,417,763
Capital and reserves		•		- -	
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			2,083,628		1,417,663
		•	2,083,728	-	1,417,763

The directors consider that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

NOURISH CONTRACT CATERING LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 04953033

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 AUGUST 2019

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on

A Ryan Murphy

Director

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

1. General information

Nourish Contract Catering Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The registered office and trading address is Unit 27, Metro Business Centre, Kangley Bridge Road, London, SE26 5BW.

The principal activity of the company is the provision of catering services.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.3 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

2.4 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.5 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they are incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

2.7 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.8 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property - 1% Straight line

Plant and machinery

Motor vehicles - 25% Straight line
Fixtures and fittings - 33% Straight line
Office equipment - 25% Straight line
Computer equipment - 50% Straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.9 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.10 Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving stocks.

2.11 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.13 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of comprehensive income in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

2.15 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 400 (2018 - 401).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

4.	Tangible fixed assets			
		Freehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Total £
	Cost or valuation			
	At 1 September 2018	191,843	359,900	551,743
	Additions	-	59,167	59,167
	Disposals	-	(16,665)	(16,665)
	At 31 August 2019	191,843	402,402	594,245
	Depreciation			
	At 1 September 2018	7,193	184,378	191,571
	Charge for the year on owned assets	1,919	72,665	74,584
	Disposals	-	(11,805)	(11,805)
	At 31 August 2019	9,112	245,238	254,350
	Net book value			
	At 31 August 2019	182,731	157,164	339,895
	At 31 August 2018	184,650	175,522	360,172
5.	Fixed asset investments			
				Unlisted investments £
	At 1 September 2018			1
	Disposals			(1)
	At 31 August 2019			-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

6.	Debtors		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Trade debtors	855,695	699,748
	Other debtors	129,804	2,412
	Prepayments and accrued income	244,184	171,026
		1,229,683 ————	873,186 ———
7.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	1,381,612	1,079,005
		1,381,612	1,079,005
8.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Trade creditors	346,359	327,607
	Corporation tax	227,070	201,450
	Other taxation and social security	263,013	237,426
	Other creditors	54,867	27,095
	Accruals and deferred income	23,279	65,170
		914,588	858,748
9.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2019 £	2018 £
•	Bank loans	60,307	75,664
		60,307	75,664
		<u></u>	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

10. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans	60,307	75,664
	60,307	75,664

The bank loans are repayable over 10 years from November 2014 at an interest rate of 4.75%. They are secured by a fixed charge over the company's property and a floating charge on all other assets.

11. Deferred taxation

			2019 £
	At beginning of year		(14,980)
	At end of year	:	(14,980)
	The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
	•	2019 £	2018 £
	Accelerated capital allowances	(14,980)	(14,980)
		(14,980)	(14,980)
12.	Share capital		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		~
	1,000 (2018 - 1,000) Ordinary share shares of £0.10 each	100	100

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

13. Share based payments

On 8 January 2016 the company created an Enterprise Management Incentive Scheme for the purpose of incentivising key members of staff. As permitted under section 1A of FRS 102 no changes have been made in the accounting for the above arrangements.

14. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £5,541 (2018: £5,425). The amount payable to the fund at the balance sheet date is £14,115 (2018: £12,000).