Company Registration No. 9216384 (England and Wales)

# **Spetchley Gardens Enterprises Limited**

**Unaudited financial statements** for the year ended 31 March 2017

Pages for filing with the Registrar

Saffery Champness

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

18/10/2017

COMPANIES HOUSE

# **Company information**

**Directors** 

**Henry Berkeley** 

Robert Bernays Roland Brown

Company number

9216384

Registered office

The Estate Office

Berkeley Castle

Berkeley

Glouce stershire

GL13 9BQ

**Accountants** 

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**Business address** 

The Estate Office

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# Statement of financial position As at 31 March 2017

	Notes	£	2017 £	£	2016 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		4,231		5,138
Current assets '					
Stocks		5,713		4,077	
Debtors	4	3,292		10,795	
Cash at bank and in hand		16,801	•	22,122	
		25,806	•	36,994	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(33,967)		(42,427)	
Net current liabilities			(8,161)		(5,433)
Total assets less current liabilities			(3,930)		(295)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6	·	-		(11,673)
Net liabilities			(3,930)		(11,968)
			<del></del> :		=====
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			(3,931)		(11,969)
Total equity			(3,930)		(11,968)

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 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 financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

# Statement of financial position (continued) As at 31 March 2017

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

Roland Brown

Director

Company Registration No. 9216384

# Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 31 March 2017

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	, £		
Balance at 1 April 2015	1	(6,681)	(6,680)
Year ended 31 March 2016.			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(5,288)	(5,288)
Balance at 31 March 2016	1	(11,969)	(11,968)
Year ended 31 March 2017:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	8,038	8,038
Balance at 31 March 2017	1	(3,931)	(3,930)

# Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Spetchley Gardens Enterprises Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Estate Office, Berkeley Castle, Berkeley, Gloucestershire, GL13 9BQ.

#### 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, 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.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first financial statements of Spetchley Gardens Enterprises 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 April 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

Spetchley Gardens Enterprises Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Spetchley Gardens Charitable Trust and the results of Spetchley Gardens Enterprises Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of Spetchley Gardens Charitable Trust which are available from The Estate Office, Berkeley Castle, Berkeley, Gloucestershire, GL13 9BQ.

## 1.2 Going concern

The total liabilities exceed total assets at the balance sheet date. The company meets it day to day working capital through the support of its parent and associated entities. On this basis, the directors consider is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis. The financial statements do not include any adjustment that would result from a withdrawal of the company's parent and associated entities.

#### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

#### 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:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment

10 years

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.

## 1.5 Borrowing costs related to fixed assets

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

#### 1.6 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 1.7 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.

## 1.8 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.

## 1.9 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 statement of financial position 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2017

### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors, 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.

#### 1.10 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.

### 1.11 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.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2017

## 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 3 (2016 - 3).

# 3 Tangible fixed assets

· ·		Plant and ma	chinery etc
Cost			L
At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017			5,793
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2016			655
Depreciation charged in the year			907
At 31 March 2017			1,562
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2017			4,231
At 31 March 2016			5,138
Debtors			
		2017	2016
Amounts falling due within one year:		£	£
Trade debtors		1,996	10,143
Amounts due from group undertakings		285	165
Other debtors	j	1,011	487
		3,292	10,795
•			

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2017

5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	•	2017	2016
		£	£
	•	(	
	Trade creditors	9,169	2,912
	Other taxation and social security	-	2,427
	Other creditors	24,798	37,088
		33,967	42,427
			<del></del>
6	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Other creditors	-	11,673
		=	
	•		
7	Called up share capital		
		2017	2016
		. <b>£</b>	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	1 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1
		====	

## 8 Related party transactions

At the year end the company owed £2,065 (2016: was owed £165) to Spetchley Gardens Charitable Trust, the ultimate parent company.

At the year end the company owed £3,643 (2016: £1,801) to Berkeley Settlement, an entity with common control.

At the year end the company owed £nil (2016: £3,510) to Berkeley Farms Limited, a company with common director.

## 9 Parent company

The company is controlled by the trustees of the Spetchley Gardens Charitable Trust, who own the entire share capital