Registered number: 09258861

# **SUTTONS SEEDS LIMITED**

# DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

WEDNESDAY



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# **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

I Burgess

G J M Rees

**Company secretary** 

**I Burgess** 

Registered number

09258861

Registered office

Poplar Lane Copdock Ipswich IP8 3BU

Independent auditor

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

6th Floor 3 Callaghan Square Cardiff

CF10 5BT

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#### DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2023.

#### **Principal activity**

The Company's principal activity is that of a holding company.

#### **Directors**

The directors who served during the year were:

I Burgess G J M'Rees

#### **Directors' responsibilities statement**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs and profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

#### Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The company maintains liability insurance for its Directors. The Company has also granted an indemnity to the extent permitted by law to its Directors, in relation to losses and liabilities which they may incur to third parties in the course of the lawful execution of their duties. This indemnity is categorised as a 'qualifying third-party indemnity' for the purposes of the Companies Act 2006. Neither the indemnity, nor insurance cover provides cover in the event a Director is proved to have acted fraudulently or dishonestly.

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

# Going concern

Trading and cash flow of the wider group post year end remains strong. Forecasts for the 12 months ahead show the Group continuing to remain cash positive even when modelled using worst case scenarios.

The directors therefore consider it appropriate to use the going concern basis for preparation of the financial statements of the Group and its subsidiary undertakings.

#### Post balance sheet events

There are no significant post balance sheet events to report.

#### Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors confirm that:

- so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- the directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

#### **Auditor**

The auditor, Grant Thornton UK LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

# Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

1 Burgess

#### **I Burgess**

Director

Date: 1 February 2024



#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Suttons Seeds Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 August 2023, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position, the Statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 August 2023 and of its result for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

We are responsible for concluding on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the auditor's opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks associated with the Company's business model including effects arising from macro-economic uncertainties such as current inflationary pressures, we assessed and challenged the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors and the related disclosures and analysed how those risks might affect the Company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.



In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

#### Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our Auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.



#### Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' report.

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies
  regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' report and
  from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

## Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 1, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.



#### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below:

- The Company is subject to many laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements. We identified Financial Reporting Standard 102 and the Companies Act 2006, as those most likely to have a material effect if non-compliance were to occur;
- We obtained an understanding of how the Company is complying with significant legal and regulatory frameworks through inquiries of management;
- We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur. We considered the opportunity and incentives for management to perpetrate fraud, and the potential impact on the financial statements;
- In assessing the potential risks of material misstatement, we obtained an understanding of:
  - the Company's operations, including its objectives and strategies to understand the classes of transactions, account balances, expected financial statement disclosures and business risks that may result in risks of material misstatement;
  - the Company's control environment;
  - the Company's relevant controls over areas of significant risks; and
  - the Company's business processes in respect of classes of transactions that are significant to the financial statements.
- Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included;
  - testing manual journal entries, in particular journal entries relating to management estimates and entries determined to be large or relating to unusual transactions; and
  - identifying and testing related party transactions.
- These audit procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error and detecting irregularities that result from fraud is inherently more difficult than detecting those that result from error, as fraud may involve collusion, deliberate concealment, forgery or intentional misrepresentations. Also, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it;



- The engagement partner's assessment of the appropriateness of the collective competence and capabilities of the engagement team included:
  - consideration of the engagement team's understanding of, and practical experience with, audit engagements of a similar nature and complexity;
  - appropriate training, knowledge of the industry in which the Company operates; and
  - understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements specific to the Company.
- We communicated relevant laws and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members and remained alert to any indicators of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <a href="www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities">www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities</a>. This description forms part of our Auditor's report.

#### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Grant Thornton Uk UP

Rhian Owen BSc FCA Senior Statutory Auditor for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants Cardiff

Date: 1 February 2024

## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

The Company has not traded during the year or the preceding financial period. During these periods, the Company received no income and incurred no expenditure and therefore made neither profit or loss.

The notes on pages 11 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

# SUTTONS SEEDS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER:09258861

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 AUGUST 2023

	Note		2023 £		2022 £
Fixed assets					
Investments	5		101		101
			101	_	101
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	41,858		41,858	
	-	41,858		41,858	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(100)		(100)	
Net current assets	-		41,758		41,758
Total assets less current liabilities		_	41,859		41,859
Net assets		_	41,859	_	41,859
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	. 8		21,138		21,138
Share premium account	9		3,721		3,721
Profit and loss account	9		17,000		17,000
		_	41,859	_	41,859

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.

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

1 Burgess

#### **I Burgess**

Director

Date: 1 February 2024

The notes on pages 11 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 September 2021	21,138	3,721	17,000	41,859
Result for the year	-	-	-	-
At 1 September 2022	21,138	3,721	17,000	41,859
Result for the year	-	•	-	-
At 31 August 2023	21,138	3,721	17,000	41,859

The notes on pages 11 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

#### 1. General information

Sutton Seeds Limited is a private company limited by shares & incorporated in England and Wales. Its registered head office is located at Poplar Lane, Copdock, Ipswich, IP8 3BU.

#### 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 Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The Company's financial statements are presented in Sterling and all values are rounded to the nearest pound (£) except when otherwise stated.

#### 2.2 Going concern

Trading and cash flow of the wider group post year end remains strong. Forecasts for the 12 months ahead show the Group continuing to remain cash positive even when modelled using worst case scenarios.

The directors therefore consider it appropriate to use the going concern basis for preparation of the financial statements of the Group and its subsidiary undertakings.

#### 2.3 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

#### 2.4 Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 "Basic Financial Instruments" 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.

#### **Basic financial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, 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.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables due with the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.4 Financial instruments (continued)

#### Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date.

Financial assets are impaired when events, subsequent to their initial recognition, indicate the estimated future cash flows derived from the financial asset(s) have been adversely impacted. The impairment loss will be the difference between the current carrying amount and the present value of the future cash flows at the asset(s) original effective interest rate.

If there is a favourable change in relation to the events surrounding the impairment loss then the impairment can be reviewed for possible reversal. The reversal will not cause the current carrying amount to exceed the original carrying amount had the impairment not been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the profit or loss.

#### Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instruments any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after the deduction of all its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other payables and other loans are initially measured at their transaction price after transaction costs. When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year. If not, they represent non-current liabilities. Trade payables are initially recognised at their transaction price and subsequently are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

# 2.5 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.

# 2.6 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 2023

# 3. Auditor's remuneration

Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual accounts are borne by Branded Garden Products Limited

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose amounts paid for non audit services as these are disclosed in the group accounts of the parent company.

#### 4. Directors' remuneration

The directors, who are the only employees, received no remuneration during the year or the preceding period in respect of their duties on behalf of the Company.

#### 5. Fixed asset investments

	in subsidiary companies £
	2
Cost or valuation	
At 1 September 2022	101
At 31 August 2023	101
	·
Net book value	
At 31 August 2023	101
At 31 August 2022	101

# Subsidiary undertaking

The following was a subsidiary undertaking of the Company:

Name	Registered office	class of shares	Holding
Suttons Consumer Products Limited	Poplar Lane, Copdock, Ipswich, IP8 3BU	Ordinary	100%

Investments

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

# 6. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

2023 £ £

Amounts owed by group undertakings

**41,858** *41,858* 

Amounts owed by group undertakings are interest free and repayable on demand.

# 7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	100	100

Amounts owed to group undertakings are interest free and payable on demand.

#### 8. Share capital

	2023	2022
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
20,000 (2022: 20,000) Ordinary 'A' shares of £1.00 each	20,000	20,000
1,138 (2022: 1,138) Ordinary 'B' shares of £1.00 each	1,138	1,138
	21,138	21,138

All shares carry equal voting rights. There are no restrictions on dividends and the repayment of capital.

#### 9. Reserves

# Share premium account

The share premium account includes any premium received on issue of share capital. Any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares are deducted from share premium.

#### Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account includes all current and prior period profits and losses.

# 10. Contingent liabilities

The Company has provided a debenture to HSBC UK Bank plc that secures the bank's borrowings over the Company's assets. At 31 August 2023 there were no borrowings (2022: £Nil).

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

# 11. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under FRS 102 from disclosing transactions with other wholly owned group companies that are part of the T&M Topco Limited group.

#### 12. Post balance sheet events

There are no significant post balance sheet events to report.

# 13. Controlling party

The immediate controlling party is Thompson & Morgan Group Holdings Limited, which is incorporated in the United Kingdom.

The directors consider that the ultimate parent of this Company is T&M Topco Limited. There is not considered to be an ultimate controlling party.

The smallest and largest group accounts for which the results of this company have been drawn up is that headed by T&M Topco Limited. Copies of the Group financial statements are available at this company's registered office.