

Company registration number: 07809714

Riverside Garden Centre Hockley Limited

Unaudited filleted financial statements

31 January 2020

Riverside Garden Centre Hockley Limited

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Directors and other information

Directors

John Galsworthy
Belinda Galsworthy

Company number

07809714

Registered office

Bramerton Business Centre
Bramerton Road
Hockley
Essex
SS5 5LE

Business address

Riverside Nursery
Lower Road
Hockley
Essex
SS5 5LE

Bankers

Barclays Bank plc

Leicester

LE87 2BB

Riverside Garden Centre Hockley Limited

Statement of financial position

31 January 2020

	Note	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5	215,544		197,233	
		<u>215,544</u>	215,544	<u>197,233</u>	197,233
Current assets					
Stocks		55,000		55,000	
Debtors	6	345,042		291,903	
Cash at bank and in hand		346,820		370,574	
		<u>746,862</u>		<u>717,477</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(195,340)		(220,515)	
Net current assets			551,522		496,962
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>767,066</u>		<u>694,195</u>
Provisions for liabilities			(21,914)		(19,361)
Net assets			<u>745,152</u>		<u>674,834</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			2		2
Profit and loss account			745,150		674,832
Shareholders funds			<u>745,152</u>		<u>674,834</u>

For the year ending 31 January 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors responsibilities:

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

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 06 May 2020 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

John Galsworthy

Director

Company registration number: 07809714

Riverside Garden Centre Hockley Limited

Statement of changes in equity

Year ended 31 January 2020

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total
	£	£	£
At 1 February 2018	2	481,148	481,150
Profit for the year		193,684	193,684
Total comprehensive income for the year	<hr/> -	<hr/> 193,684	<hr/> 193,684
At 31 January 2019 and 1 February 2019	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 674,832	<hr/> 674,834
Profit for the year		70,318	70,318
Total comprehensive income for the year	<hr/> -	<hr/> 70,318	<hr/> 70,318
At 31 January 2020	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 745,150	<hr/> 745,152
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Riverside Garden Centre Hockley Limited

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended 31 January 2020

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England. The address of the registered office is Bramerton Business Centre, Bramerton Road, Hockley, Essex, SS5 5LE.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. The Triennial review 2017 amendments to the standard have been early adopted.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 52 (2019: 34).

5. Tangible assets

	Short leasehold property £	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 February 2019	124,200	155,391	4,250	283,841
Additions	13,680	37,997	-	51,677
At 31 January 2020	137,880	193,388	4,250	335,518
Depreciation				
At 1 February 2019	23,773	59,291	3,544	86,608
Charge for the year	8,135	25,054	177	33,366
At 31 January 2020	31,908	84,345	3,721	119,974
Carrying amount				
At 31 January 2020	105,972	109,043	529	215,544
At 31 January 2019	100,427	96,100	706	197,233

6. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	-	573
Other debtors	345,042	291,330
	345,042	291,903

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	108,110	153,313
Corporation tax	16,007	40,442
Social security and other taxes	60,539	18,558
Other creditors	10,684	8,202
	195,340	220,515

8. Deferred tax

The deferred tax included in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Included in provisions (note)	21,914	19,361
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	2,553	6,927
	<hr/>	<hr/>

9. Related party transactions

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Transaction value		Balance owed by/(owed to)	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	£	£	£	£
Riverside Nursery (Hockley) Ltd	53,153	(65,314)	93,235	40,103
Riverside Hockley Properties Ltd	55	(55)	249,483	249,428
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

10. Controlling party

The company is controlled by the directors.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.