

Company Registration No. SC182421 (Scotland)

Ardkinglas Estate Nurseries Ltd.

**Unaudited financial statements
for the year ended 31 January 2019**

Pages for filing with the Registrar

**COMPANIES HOUSE
EDINBURGH**

10 JUN 2019

FRONT DESK



Saffery Champness
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Ardkinglas Estate Nurseries Ltd.

Contents

	Page
Statement of financial position	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 9

Ardkinglas Estate Nurseries Ltd.

**Statement of financial position
As at 31 January 2019**

	Notes	£	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	3		344,445	344,571
Current assets				
Stocks		36,765		37,293
Debtors	4	1,808		732
Cash at bank and in hand		85,612		66,317
		<u>124,185</u>		<u>104,342</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(36,452)</u>		<u>(29,465)</u>
Net current assets			<u>87,733</u>	<u>74,877</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>432,178</u>	<u>419,448</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		<u>(96,802)</u>	<u>(105,492)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>335,376</u></u>	<u><u>313,956</u></u>
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital	7		479,903	479,903
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(144,527)</u>	<u>(165,947)</u>
Total equity			<u><u>335,376</u></u>	<u><u>313,956</u></u>

Ardkinglas Estate Nurseries Ltd.

Statement of financial position (continued)

As at 31 January 2019

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 January 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 31.5.19 and are signed on its behalf by:



David Sumsion

Director

Company Registration No. SC182421

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 January 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Ardkinglas Estate Nurseries Ltd. is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is The Tree Shop, Clachan, Cairndow, Argyll, PA26 8BH.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for plant and tree sales and food and drink sales, net of value added tax, at the company's garden centre and cafe.

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.

1.3 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 provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Land and buildings	0% - 2% straight line
Leasehold improvements	10% straight line
Plant, fixtures and fittings	5% - 20% straight line
Computer equipment	33% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% straight line

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 Accounting policies (continued)

1.4 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.

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.

1.5 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.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand 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 Accounting policies (continued)

1.7 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.

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.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.9 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.

1.10 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.11 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

1.12 Government grants

Grants are credited to deferred revenue. Grants towards capital expenditure are released to the profit and loss account over the expected useful life of the assets. Grants towards revenue expenditure are released to the profit and loss account as the related expenditure is incurred.

1.13 Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by material timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. A deferred tax asset is only recognised to the extent that is regarded as recoverable.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 17 (2018 - 18).

Ardkinglas Estate Nurseries Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 January 2019

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 February 2018	396,268	152,722	548,990
Additions	-	16,403	16,403
Disposals	-	(15,500)	(15,500)
At 31 January 2019	396,268	153,625	549,893
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 February 2018	123,298	81,121	204,419
Depreciation charged in the year	7,623	8,906	16,529
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(15,500)	(15,500)
At 31 January 2019	130,921	74,527	205,448
Carrying amount			
At 31 January 2019	265,347	79,098	344,445
At 31 January 2018	272,970	71,601	344,571

4 Debtors

	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	207	338
Other debtors	1,601	394
	1,808	732

Ardkinglas Estate Nurseries Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 January 2019

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	6,981	6,672
Trade creditors	13,048	10,264
Taxation and social security	12,708	9,214
Other creditors	3,715	3,315
	<u>36,452</u>	<u>29,465</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	45,842	52,932
Government grants	50,960	52,560
	<u>96,802</u>	<u>105,492</u>

Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as follows:

Payable by instalments	-	22,607
	<u>-</u>	<u>22,607</u>

7 Called up share capital

	2019	2018
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
479,903 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>479,903</u>	<u>479,903</u>

Ardkinglas Estate Nurseries Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 January 2019

8 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2019	2018
£	£
6,834	9,567
<u><u> </u></u>	<u><u> </u></u>