Registered Number 00446497

A B Cave (Nurseries) Limited

Abbreviated Accounts

31 December 2013

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2013

	Notes	2013		2012	
Fixed assets	2	£	£	£	£
Intangible			3,835		7,670
Tangible			17,878		20,817
		-	21,713	-	28,487
Current assets Stocks	5	97,463		74,595	
Debtors		154,930		93,353	
Cash at bank and in hand		193,275		223,227	
Total current assets		445,668		391,175	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(130,213)		(114,719)	
Net current assets (liabilities)			315,455		276,456
Total assets less current liabilities		-	337,168	-	304,943
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	3		(1,750)		(3,250)
Provisions for liabilities			(2,363)		(2,756)
Total net assets (liabilities)		-	333,055	-	298,937

Capital and reserves

Called up share capital	4	6,000	6,000
Profit and loss account		327,055	292,937
Shareholders funds		333,055	298,937

- a. For the year ending 31 December 2013 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.
- b. The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- c. The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- d. These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Approved by the board on 23 May 2014

And signed on their behalf by: Mrs B M Godfrey, Director Mr P A Godfrey, Director

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 1068 of the Companies Act 2006.

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts

For the year ending 31 December 2013

1 Accounting policies

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced and accrued during the year together with an adjustment to take into account the value of unsold produce at both the start and the close of the accounting period. In respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services, turnover represents the value of work done in the year, including estimates of amounts not invoiced. Turnover in respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows: Sugar Beet Quota-20% straight line basis

Stocks

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

Operating lease agreements

The company has tenancy agreements under the Agricultural Holdings Act over the majority of the land which it farms. These provide for security of tenure subject to various covenants relating to conduct and payment of rent etc. The rent applicable to the agreements are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax, with the following exceptions: Provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that

there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted. Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Fixed Assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Depreciation

Depreciation has been provided at the following rates in order to write off the assets over their estimated useful lives.

Plant & Machinery 15% reducing balance basis
Leasehold Property 10% reducing balance basis

2 Fixed Assets

	Intangible Assets	Tangible Assets	Total
Cost or valuation	£	£	£
At 01 January 2013	19,175	170,142	189,317
At 31 December 2013	19,175	170,142	189,317
Depreciation			
At 01 January 2013	11,505	149,325	160,830
Charge for year	3,835	2,939	6,774
At 31 December 2013	15,340	152,264	167,604
Net Book Value			
At 31 December 2013	3,835	17,878	21,713
At 31 December 2012	7,670	20,817	28,487

 $_{\mbox{\footnotesize 3}}$ Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

4 Share capital

	2013	
	£	£
Authorised share capital:		
6000 Ordinary of £1 each	6,000	6,000
Allotted, called up and fully		
paid:		
6000 Ordinary of £1 each	6,000	6,000

5 Stock