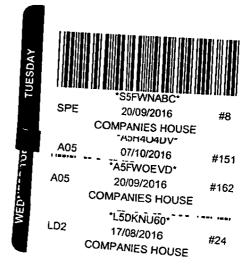
Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

Company Number 01391377

76/10/18



# Report and Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

### Contents

P	а	g	e	

4	_	
1	Company	Information

- 2 Report of the Directors
- 4 Statement of Income and Retained Earnings
- 5 Balance Sheet
- 6 Notes to the Financial Statements

## Company Information For the year ended 31 December 2015

Directors:

A Roper

(Managing Director)

R J Hemans

(Finance Director)

**Registered Office** 

Brambridge Park Garden Centre

Kiln Lane Brambridge Eastleigh Hampshire SO50 6HT

**Trading Address:** 

Grosvenor Garden Centre

Wreham Road Belgrave Chester CH4 9EB

**Head Office:** 

Rue du Friquet

Castel Guernsey Channel Islands

Company Registration :

01391377 (England and Wales)

**Independent Auditor:** 

BDO Limited Place du Pré Rue du Pré St Peter Port Guernsey Channel Islands

Bankers:

The Royal Bank of Scotland International Limited (trading as NatWest)

Royal Bank Place 1 Glategny Esplanade

St Peter Port Guernsey Channel Islands

## Report of the Directors For the year ended 31 December 2015

The Directors submit their report, and the unaudited financial statements of the Company, which is registered in England and Wales, for the financial year ended 31 December 2015

### Directors' responsibilities statement

The Directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, 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). 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 of the Company of the 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,
- 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.

### Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company is the operation of a garden centre

### Results and dividends

The results of the Company for the year are set out in detail on page 4

The Company has not paid any interim dividends during the year and the directors do not intend to recommend a final dividend for the year

### **Directors**

The directors of the Company who served during the year were

G R Dorey A Roper (resigned 10 June 2015)

R J Hemans

## Report of the Directors For the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)

### **Audit exemption**

In accordance with s479C of the UK Companies Act 2006 (the 'Act'), Blue Diamond Limited has given a guarantee to the Company in respect of the year ending 31 December 2015, which means it is exempt from the requirements of the Act relating to the audit of individual company accounts. The guarantee effectively means that the Blue Diamond Limited will discharge all outstanding liabilities of the Company at 31 December 2015 should the Company be unable to satisfy them

## Small companies exemptions

In preparing the Report of the Directors, the directors have taken advantage of the exemptions allowed for small companies as set out in the Companies Act 2006

### **Approval**

This Report of the Directors was approved by order of the Board

R.J. Hemans Director

Date: 3/8/16

# Statement of Income and Retained Earnings For the year ended 31 December 2015

	Note	2015 £	2014 £
Turnover	3	6,992,304	6,774,840
Cost of sales		(3,610,574)	(3,477,516)
Gross profit		3,381,730	3,297,324
Administrative expenses Other operating income		(2,877,811) 80,517	(2,803,881) 64,237
Operating profit	3	584,436	557,680
Interest receivable	5	28,577	10,668
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		613,013	568,348
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	6	(103,966)	(134,305)
Profit for the financial year		509,047	434,043
Retained profits at 1 January		2,657,909	2,223,866
Retained profit at 31 December		3,166,956	2,657,909

All amounts relate to continuing operations

There were no gains or losses other than those recognised in profit for the year

The notes on pages 6 to 12 form part of these financial statements

## Balance Sheet As at 31 December 2015

Company number: 01391377	Note	2015 £	2015 £	2014 £	2014 £
Fixed assets Tangible assets	7	~	1,761,997	~	1,866,797
Current assets Stock Debtors Cash and bank balances	8	920,222 2,179,755 39,564		1,065,019 1,438,681 81,353	
Creditors <sup>,</sup> amounts falling due within one year	9	3,139,541 (734,582)		2,604,011 (812,899)	
Net current assets		<del></del>	2,404,959	<del>- 11</del>	1,791,112
Net assets			4,166,956		3,657,909
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss account	13		1,000,000 3,166,956		1,000,000 2,657,909
			4,166,956		3,657,909

The Directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to have an audit under the provisions of section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 ("the Act") and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Act

The Company's financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors and were signed on its behalf by

R J. Hemans Director /

3

Date

The notes on pages 6 to 12 form part of these financial statements

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)

### 1 Accounting policies

Chester Garden Centre Limited is a company incorporated in England & Wales under the Companies Act The address of the registered office is given on the contents page and the Company's principal activities are set out in the Report of the Directors

### Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and in accordance with FRS 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland, adopting section 1A of the Standard

FRS 102 is mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015. Section 1A of FRS 102 is applicable for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016 but may be applied early to accounting periods ending on or after 31 December 2013. The company's members have taken the option to apply the standard early in the preparation of these financial statements.

These financial statements are the first financial statements prepared under FRS 102 1A and there were no material adjustments as a result of the transition

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 2).

The following principal accounting policies have been consistently applied

### Turnover

Turnover comprises revenue from garden centres and is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods provided in the normal course of business, net of returns, Value Added Tax, and discounts. Sales of goods are recognised at the point of sale to the customer when the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer.

#### Other operating income

Other operating income consists of concession rental income and is recognised in the profit and loss account over the period of the lease

#### Pension costs

Contributions to the Company's defined contribution pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the year in which they become payable

### **Operating leases**

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the profit or loss account on a straight line basis over the period of the lease

### Interest receivable

Interest income is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account using the effective interest method

#### Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)

### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

### Tangible fixed assets (continued)

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

### Depreciation

Depreciation on tangible fixed assets is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives range as follows

Leasehold improvements

Length of lease

Motor vehicles

4 years

Fixtures, fittings and equipment

3 - 10 years

Computer equipment and software

- 3 – 4 yéars

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within 'administrative expenses' in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings

### **Stocks**

Stocks, which comprises retail goods for resale, are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due provision for damaged, obsolete or slow moving items

Cost is calculated using the weighted average method and includes all costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

### Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an 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

### **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.

### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)

### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

### Financial liabilities and equity

Financial liabilities and equity are classified according to the substance of the financial instrument's contractual obligations, rather than the financial instrument's legal form

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### **Current and deferred taxation**

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date

Deferred balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits, and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date

#### Profit and loss account

Profit and loss account represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments

### 2 Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have made the following judgements

- Determine whether leases entered into by the Company either as a lessor or a lessee are operating or lease or finance leases. These decisions depend on an assessment of whether the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred from the lessor to the lessee on a lease by lease basis.
- Determine whether there are indicators of impairment of the Company's tangible assets. Factors taken into
  consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial
  performance of the asset and where it is a component of a larger cash-generating unit, the viability and
  expected future performance of that unit
- Stock is reviewed constantly for damage, obsolescence and slow movement and no provision is required because it would be immaterial given the proactive, vigilant approach management takes

Other key sources of estimation uncertainty - Tangible fixed assets (see note 8)

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)

### 3 Turnover and operating profit

The company operates within one business segment being that of the operation of garden centres and associated business activities, with business principally transacted in the United Kingdom

Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting).	2015 £	2014 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets Profit on disposal of fixed assets Foreign currency exchange gain	164,599 - (334)	180,117 (800) -
Fees payable to the Company's auditor - Audit fees	-	5,700
Operating leases - Land and buildings	452,465	453,645

Operating profit is stated after charging management fees totalling £395,065 (2014 £394,711) payable to the Parent Company and the Ultimate Parent Company An element of the management fees relates to the provision of services by certain directors who are employed by the parent and ultimate parent companies

4	Employees	2015	2014
	Staff costs consist of	£	£
	Wages and salaries Social security costs Cost of defined contribution scheme	1,142,900 61,726 4,753	1,126,552 62,782 6,595
		1,209,379	1,195,929
	The average number of employees during the year was as follows	2015 Number	2014 Number
	Management Retail	3 123	3 121
		126	124
		126	124

The Directors did not receive any emoluments from the Company during the year

Employees are eligible to join a Group Personal Pension Plan operated by Aviva and offered through Blue Diamond Limited (note 18). This is a defined contribution pension scheme whereby funding is based on a fixed percentage of salary and the assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. During the period the Company's contributions to the fund amounted to £4,753 (2014 £3,969). The Company pays contributions on behalf of its employees to the National Employment Savings Trust ("NEST"), which is a pension scheme set up by the UK Government. The pension costs charged in these financial statements includes contributions to NEST for the year amounting to £3,660 (2014 £2,192).

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)

5	Interest receivable	2015 £	2014 £
	On amount due from Ultimate Parent Company	28,577	10,668
6	Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	2015 £	2014 £
	UK corporation tax Current tax on profits of the year Adjustment in respect of previous periods	124,359 (7,634)	117,011 9,120
	Deferred tax (note 16)	116,725	126,131
	Origination and reversal of timing differences Changes to tax rates	3,936	4,826 8,814
	Adjustment in respect of previous periods	(16,695) ———	(5,466)
		(12,759)	8,174
	Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	103,966	134,305
	The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corp before tax. The differences are explained below	oration tax in the UK ap	plied to profit
	·	2015 £	2014 £
	Profit on ordinary activities before tax	613,694	568,348
	Profit on ordinary activities at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of % (2014 21%)  Effect of	122,603	119,353
	Effect of tax rate change Adjustments in respect of previous periods	5,692 (24,329)	11,298 3,654
	Tax charge for the year	103,966	117,011

The UK corporation tax rate was 20% with effect from 1 April 2015, which had been substantively enacted at the year end and the rates are reflected in these financial statements

In the Summer Budget 2015, the UK Government announced legislation setting the Corporation Tax main rate at 19% for the years starting 1 April 2017, 2018 and 2019 and at 18% for the year starting 1 April 2020 in the Budget 2016, the Government announced a further reduction to the Corporation Tax main rate (for all profits except ring-fenced profits) for the year starting 1 April 2020, setting the rate at 17% Since this has not been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date it is not reflected in these financial statements

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)

7.	Tangıble fixed assets	Leasehold Improvements	Motor Vehicles	Fixtures, Fittings and Equipment	Computer Equipment	Total
		£	£	£	£	£
	Cost					
	At 1 January 2015 Additions	3,892,854 3,386	40,619 -	1,922,672 53,166	52,196 3,246	5,908,341 59,798
	At 31 December 2015	3,896,240	40,619	1,975,838	55,442	5,968,139
	Depreciation			<del></del>		
	At 1 January 2015	2,372,267	29,515	1,616,891	22,871	4,041,544
	Provision for year	51,088	3,250	95,882	14,379	164,599 ————
	At 31 December 2015	2,423,355	32,765	1,712,773	37,250	4,206,142
	Net book value	<del></del>				
	At 31 December 2015	1,472,885	7,854	263,065	18,192	1,761,997
	At 31 December 2014	1,520,587	11,104	305,781	29,325	1,866,797
8	Debtors				2015	2014
Ū					£	£
	Trade debtors				16,093	41,223
	Prepayments				74,925	173,700
	Other debtors				15,486	22,448
	Amount due from Blue diamo	nd Limited			1,972,772	1,132,550
	Deferred tax asset (note 9)				100,479	87,720
				_	2,179,755	1,457,638

The amount due from Blue Diamond Limited, the Ultimate Parent Company is unsecured, bears interest at 1.5% above the one-month LIBOR rate (2014 1.5% above the one-month LIBOR rate) on the net amount receivable and is repayable on demand

9	Deferred tax asset	2015	2014
		£	£
	Provision for deferred tax		
	Capital allowances recoverable	100,479	87,720
	Movement in the year		
	Charged to profit and loss account (note 6)	12,759	

The directors are of the opinion that the company will generate sufficient profits in the future to recover the asset

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)

10	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2015	2014
		£	£
	Trade creditors	348,839	478,940
	Other taxes and social security	237,545	188,458
	Accruals and sundry creditors	22,353	19,370
	UK corporation tax payable	125,845	126,131
		734,582	812,899
			-
11	Share capital	2015 £	2014 £
	Authorised.	~	~
	1,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000,000	1,000,000

### 12 Commitments under operating leases

The Company had minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below

	2015	2014
Land and buildings	£	£
Within 1 year	450,000	450,000
Within 2 to 5 years	1,800,000	1,800,000
After 5 years	9,675,000	10,125,000
	<del></del>	
	11,925,000	12,375,000

### 13 Contingent liabilities

The Company is party to a composite cross guarantee agreement for the loan and overdraft facilities of the Ultimate Parent Company with The Royal Bank of Scotland International Limited (trading as NatWest) At the year end the liabilities covered by the guarantee totalled £27,647,992 (2014 £23,011,494)

### 14 Controlling party and related party disclosures

The parent company and controlling party, which has interests in 100% (2014–100%) of the issued share capital of the Company, is Blue Diamond Trading Limited, a company incorporated in Guernsey. Throughout the year the ultimate parent company was Blue Diamond Limited, a company incorporated in Guernsey. The issued share capital of Blue Diamond Limited is owned by numerous parties and therefore, in the opinion of the directors, the ultimate controlling party is Blue Diamond Limited.

In accordance with s479C of the UK Companies Act 2006 (the 'Act'), Blue Diamond Limited has given a guarantee to the Company in respect of the year ending 31 December 2015, which means it is exempt from the requirements of the Act relating to the audit of individual company accounts. The guarantee effectively means that the Blue Diamond Limited will discharge all outstanding liabilities of the Company at 31 December 2015 should the Company be unable to satisfy them

In the preparation of these financial statements the Directors have taken advantage of the exemption under FRS 102 and have not disclosed the details of related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries of Blue Diamond Limited