Annual Report and Financial Statements
Year Ended
31 December 2016

Company Number 03468372

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29/09/2017 COMPANIES HOUSE

Company Information

Directors

R Maclaughlan

A G Jones

Company secretary

M E Bourlet

Registered number

03468372

Registered office

Wyevale Garden Centres

Syon Park London Road Brentford Middlesex TW8 8JF

Independent auditor

BDO LLP

2 City Place

Beehive Ring Road

Gatwick West Sussex RH6 0PA

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Strategic Report For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

Introduction

The directors present their Strategic Report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016. The comparative results are for the 4 month period ending 31 December 2015.

Business review

On 15 January 2016, the share capital of the Woodcote Green Nurseries (Holdings) Limited group, of which Woodcote Green Nurseries Limited is a subsidiary, was sold to Wyevale Garden Centres, a member of the Wyevale Garden Centres Limited group.

The Company's principal activity continues to be the retail of nursery plants and produce, as well as the supply of garden furniture and equipment. There have not been any significant changes in the company's principal activities in the period under review, and none are currently anticipated by the directors.

The company had a good period with a 3.5% increase in turnover compared to the same period in the previous year, with the company reporting an EBITDA of £1,887,582 (4 months to 31 December 2015 - £327,785).

The Statement of Financial Position on page 8 shows the company to be in a sound financial position with net assets of £4,272,637 (4 months to 31 December 2015 - £3,016,517).

Principal risks and uncertainties

For a traditional Garden Centre the uncontrollable element of the weather has, over the years, been viewed as a major risk to sales and profit. At Woodcote Green this has been mitigated to a large extent by diversification and expansion into new areas such as the Coffee Shops, Farm Shop and Indoor Leisure which provide a less seasonal, all year round trade.

A further risk is the increasing influence of the internet and the resultant pressure on margins. As a counter measure, Woodcote Green have made the decision to reduce margins in selected areas to remain competitive, without compromising the overall profitability of the company.

The Company's policy in respect of liquidity risk is to maintain readily accessible bank balances to ensure there are sufficient funds for operations. The Company has continued to be successful in doing this.

Financial key performance indicators

In addition to the key performance indicators of turnover and net profitability set out above, the directors also use gross profit margin to assess the performance of the business; during the period the gross profit margin remained stable at 45.8% (4 months to 31 December 2015 - 46.1%).

This report was approved by the board on 27 September 2017 and signed on its behalf.

A G Jones Director

Directors' Report For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £1,256,120 (2015 - £461,929).

No interim dividends were paid to ordinary shareholders during the year or in the 4 months to 31 December 2015. The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

R Maclaughlan (appointed 10 March 2016)

S T Murphy (appointed 15 January 2016, resigned 18 August 2016)

A G Jones (appointed 6 April 2016)

K M King (appointed 18 August 2016, resigned 13 October 2016)

C M Milan (resigned 15 January 2016)

N O Steinmeyer (appointed 15 January 2016, resigned 1 April 2016)

Charitable and political contributions

During the period the Company made charitable donations of £2,201 (4 months to 31 December 2015 - £764). There were no political contributions.

Future developments

As noted in the Strategic Report, there have been no significant changes in the company's principal activities during the period and none are currently anticipated by the directors.

Employee involvement

The management team regularly discuss matters of current interest and concern to the business with members of staff. Management also ensure that appropriate training is provided to employees to complement their development within the company.

Risk management

The directors are risk averse and where possible, employs safeguards to mitigate any identified risks, as can be seen in the Strategic Report.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Directors' Report (continued) For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

Auditor

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

This report was approved by the board on 2+ September 2017 and signed on its behalf.

A G Jones Director

Directors' Responsibilities Statement For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice). 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 and 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 for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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 to 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Woodcote Green Nurseries Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Woodcote Green Nurseries Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Financial Reporting Council's (FRC's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of its profit 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.

Opinion 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 Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Woodcote Green Nurseries Limited (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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 Strategic Report or the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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.

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James Fearon (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor
Gatwick
United Kingdom

Date: 29 /9 /1>

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

Statement of Comprehensive Income For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

| | Note | 31 December 2016 £ | 4 months ended 31 December 2015 £ |
|--|------|-----------------------------|--|
| Turnover . | 4 | 16,184,743 | 5,029,834 |
| Cost of sales | | (8,775,498) | (2,712,288) |
| Gross profit | | 7,409,245 | 2,317,546 |
| Administrative expenses | V | (5,999,204) | (2,156,562) |
| Other operating income | | 146,978 | 54,133 |
| Operating profit | 5 | 1,557,019 | 215,117 |
| Interest receivable and similar income | | 2,158 | 270 |
| Profit before tax | | 1,559,177 | 215,387 |
| Tax on profit | 8 | (303,057) | 246,542 |
| Profit for the year | | 1,256,120 | 461,929 |

There was no other comprehensive income for 2016 (2015: £NIL).

The notes on pages 10 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

Registered number: 03468372

Statement of Financial Position As at 31 December 2016

| | Note | | 2016 £ | | 2015 £ |
|---|------|-------------|-----------|-------------|------------------|
| Fixed assets | | | | | |
| Tangible assets Current assets | 9 | | 1,835,980 | | 2,107,570 |
| Stocks | 10 | 1,101,848 | | 872,252 | |
| Debtors: amounts falling due within one year | 11 | 1,518,543 | | 991,761 | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 2,648,548 | | 1,028,188 | |
| | | 5,268,939 | | 2,892,201 | |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 12 | (2,709,209) | | (1,812,151) | |
| Net current assets | | | 2,559,730 | - | 1,080,050 |
| Total assets less current liabilities Provisions for liabilities | | , | 4,395,710 | , | 3,187,620 |
| Deferred tax | 13 | | (123,073) | | (171,103) |
| Net assets | | | 4,272,637 | | 3,016,517 |
| Capital and reserves | | · | _ | | |
| Called up share capital | 14 | | 100 | | 100 |
| Share premium account | 15 | | 2,871 | | 2,871 |
| Profit and loss account | 15 | | 4,269,666 | | 3,013,546 |
| | | • | 4,272,637 | • | 3,016,517 |

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 27 September 2017

A G Jones Director

The notes on pages 10 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

| | Called up share capital £ | £ | Profit and loss account | £ |
|---|---------------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-----------|
| At 1 January 2016 | 100 | 2,871 | 3,013,546 | 3,016,517 |
| Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year | · • | - | 1,256,120 | 1,256,120 |
| Contributions by and distributions to owners | | | | |
| At 31 December 2016 | 100 | 2,871 | 4,269,666 | 4,272,637 |

Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

| At 1 September 2015 | Called up share capital £ 100 | Share premium account £ 2,871 | Profit and loss account £ 2,457,516 | Total equity £ 2,460,487 |
|--|--|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Comprehensive income for the period | | | | |
| Profit for the period | - | - | 461,929 | 461,929 |
| Total comprehensive income for the period | - | | 461,929 | 461,929 |
| Contributions by and distributions to owners | | | | |
| Share based payment credit | - | - | 94,101 | 94,101 |
| Total transactions with owners | - | - | 94,101 | 94,101 |
| At 31 December 2015 | 100 | 2,871 | 3,013,546 | 3,016,517 |
| | | | | |

The notes on pages 10 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

1. General information

Woodcote Green Nurseries Limited is a private company incorporated in England & Wales under the Companies Act. It is a company limited by shares. The address of the registered office can be found on the Company Information page. The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are detailed in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historic 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 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 accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 4 Statement of Financial Position paragraph 4.12(a)(iv);
- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.41(b), 11.41(c), 11.41(e), 11.41(f), 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 26 Share-based Payment paragraphs 26.18(b), 26.19 to 26.21 and 26.23:
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Woodcote Green Nurseries (Holdings) Limited as at 31 December 2016 and these financial statements may be obtained from Companies House at Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ..

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less 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.

The Company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the Company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, as shown below.

Depreciation is provided on the following bases:

Long-term leasehold property - straight line over 30 years

Plant and machinery - 20% straight line
Motor vehicles - 20% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or 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 in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a weighted average basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

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.

2.6 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.

2.7 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.

2.8 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 and loans to related parties.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration, expected to be paid or received. However if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position 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.

2.9 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.

2.10 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

2.11 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

2.12 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.13 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and 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 in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of Financial Position date, except that:

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

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have had to make the following judgments:

- (a) 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.
- (b) Determine whether there are indicators of impairment of the Company's tangible and intangible assets, including goodwill. 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.
- (c) Determining the level of provision to be made against damaged and obsolete stock at the balance sheet date. The directors use their knowledge of the busines's and the post balance sheet stock write offs to make an informed decision on the level of stock to be provided against.

Other key sources of estimation uncertainty

(a) Tangible fixed assets (see note 9)

Tangible fixed assets, other than investments properties, 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 the 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 2016

4. Turnover

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

Turnover is wholly attributable to the principal activity of the Company.

5. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

| | 31 December 2016 £ | 4 months ended 31 December 2015 £ |
|---|-----------------------------|--|
| Depreciation of tangible fixed assets | 330,563 | 112,668 |
| Hire of other assets - operating leases | 792,000 | 264,000 |
| Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements - Fees payable to the company's auditor for other non-audit services | 15,200 16,300 | 14,750 15,150 |
| Exchange differences | (45) | 94 |

6. Employees

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

| | | 4 months ended |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | 31 | 31 |
| | December 2016 £ | December 2015 £ |
| Wages and salaries | 3,381,381 | 1,263,414 |
| Social security costs | 274,261 | 90,306 |
| Cost of defined contribution scheme | 62,338 | 16,320 |
| | 3,717,980 | 1,370,040 |

The average number of employees (including directors) during the period was 195 (4 months to 31 December 2015 - 200), reflecting the cyclical nature of the business activities.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

7. Directors' remuneration

| | | 4 months ended |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| | 31 | 31 |
| | December 2016 £ | December 2015 |
| Directors' emoluments | - | 50,242 |
| | - | 50,242 |

No director received any remuneration during the year as directors were remunerated via the parent company, Wyevale Garden Centres Limited.

8. Taxation

| | | 4 months |
|--|----------|-------------|
| | 31 | ended 31 |
| | December | December |
| | 2016 | 2015 |
| | £ | £ |
| Corporation tax | | |
| Current tax on profits for the year | 351,087 | (239,433) |
| | 351,087 | (239,433) |
| Deferred tax | | |
| Origination and reversal of timing differences | (22,478) | (7,109) |
| Effect of tax rate change on opening balance | (25,685) | - |
| Adjustments in respect of prior periods | 133 | - |
| Total deferred tax | (48,030) | (7,109) |
| Taxation on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities | 303,057 | (246,542) |
| | | |

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

8. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year/period

The tax assessed for the year/period is lower than (2015 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (4 months ended 31 December 2015 - 20.00%). The differences are explained below:

| | 31 December 2016 £ | 4 months ended 31 December 2015 |
|---|-----------------------------|---|
| Profit on ordinary activities before tax | 1,559,177 | 215,387 |
| Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015 - 20.00%) Effects of: | 311,835 | 43,077 |
| Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment | 3,442 | 27,001 |
| Depreciation for year/period in excess of capital allowances | 20,003 | - |
| Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods | (10,504) | - |
| Adjust closing deferred tax to average rate of 20.00% | (21,719) | - |
| Share option deduction | - | (347,692) |
| Difference in tax rates on loss carry back | - | (6,747) |
| Group relief | - | 37,819 |
| Total tax charge for the year/period | 303,057 | (246,542) |

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

| Tangible fixed assets | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------|------------------------|------------|
| | Long-term leasehold property £ | Plant and machinery | Motor vehicles £ | Total £ |
| Cost or valuation | | | | |
| At 1 January 2016 | 2,007,003 | 2,357,491 | 242,974 | 4,607,468 |
| Additions | 5,250 | 53,723 | - | 58,973 |
| Disposals | - | - | (30,345) | (30,345) |
| At 31 December 2016 | 2,012,253 | 2,411,214 | 212,629 | 4,636,096 |
| Depreciation | | | | |
| At 1 January 2016 | 502,871 | 1,767,274 | 229,753 | 2,499,898 |
| Charge for the year on owned assets | 100,015 | 226,983 | 3,565 | 330,563 |
| Disposals | - | - | (30,345) | (30,345) |
| At 31 December 2016 | 602,886 | 1,994,257 | 202,973 | 2,800,116 |
| Net book value | - | | | _ |
| At 31 December 2016 | 1,409,367 | 416,957 | 9,656 | 1,835,980 |
| At 31 December 2015 | 1,504,132 | 590,217 | 13,221 | 2,107,570 |
| The net book value of land and buildir | ngs may be further anal | ysed as follows: | | |
| | | | 2016 £ | 2015 £ |
| | | | ~ | ~ |

1,409,367

1,504,132

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

| 10. | Stocks | | |
|-----|---|--|--|
| | | 2016 £ | 2015 |
| | Raw materials and consumables | 1,101,848 | 872,252 |
| | · | 1,101,848 | 872,252 |
| | Stock recognised in cost of sales during the year as an expense was £8,45 December 2015 - £2,527,879). | 50,257 (4 montl | ns ended 3° |
| | A charge of £50,000 (4 months ended 31 December 2015 - £5,983 credit) sales against stock during the year due to slow-moving and obsolete stock. | was recognise | d in cost o |
| 11. | Debtors | | |
| | | 2016 £ | 2015 £ |
| | Trade debtors | 31,225 | 47,181 |
| | Amounts owed by group undertakings | 1,391,169 | 895,514 |
| | Other debtors | 4,466 | 7,253 |
| | Prepayments and accrued income | 91,683 | 41,813 |
| | | | |
| | • - | 1,518,543 | 991,761 |
| | All amounts shown under debtors fall due for payment within one year. | 1,518,543 | 991,761 |
| 12. | All amounts shown under debtors fall due for payment within one year. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year | 1,518,543 | 991,761 |
| 12. | | 1,518,543 2016 £ | 991,761 2015 |
| 2. | | 2016 | 2015 |
| 12. | Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year | 2016 £ | 2015 £ |
| 12. | Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year Trade creditors | 2016 £ 1,025,550 | 2015 £ |
| 12. | Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax Other taxation and social security | 2016 £ 1,025,550 395,687 13,853 578,355 | 2015 £ 996,164 - 40,724 575,714 |
| 12. | Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax | 2016 £ 1,025,550 395,687 13,853 | 2015 £ 996,164 - 40,724 |

2,709,209

1,812,151

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

| 13. | Deferred taxation | | |
|-----|--|-----------|------------------|
| | | 2016 £ | 2015 £ |
| | At beginning of year | 171,103 | 178,212 |
| | Charged to profit or loss | (48,030) | (7,109) |
| | At end of year | 123,073 | 171,103 |
| | The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows: | | |
| | Þ | 2016 £ | 2015 £ |
| | Accelerated capital allowances | 123,073 | 171,103 |
| | | 123,073 | 171,103 |
| 14. | Share capital | | |
| | | 2016 £ | 2015 £ |
| | Shares classified as equity | ~ | ~ |
| | Allotted, called up and fully paid | | |
| | 10,044 Ordinary shares of £0.01 each | 100 | 100 |

15. Reserves

The Company's reserves are as follows:

Share premium account

The share premium reserve relates to amounts paid for share capital in excess of nominal value.

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

16. Share based payments

In the period to 31 December 2015, Woodcote Green Nurseries Limited operated an equity-settled share based remuneration scheme for key employees, the only vesting condition being that the company was sold or floated on a Stock Exchange, or at the discretion of the Board. Following the purchase of the Woodcote Green Nurseries Group, all options have been exercised.

In the period to 31 December 2015, Woodcote Green Nurseries Limited had taken the exemption under the FRS102 reduced disclosure framework not to disclose further information about the scheme as the details were included within the consolidated financial statements of its parent company, Woodcote Green Nurseries (Holdings) Limited.

17. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension charge amounted to £62,338 (4 months to 31 December 2015 - £16,320). Contributions amounting to £nil (4 months to 31 December 2015 - £nil) were payable to the fund and are included in creditors.

18. Commitments under operating leases

The Company had no commitments under the non-cancellable operating leases as at the reporting date.

19. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by section 33.1A of FRS102 not to disclose transactions with other wholly owned subsidiaries within the Group as consolidated accounts, including the subsidiary undertakings, are publicly available.

There were no loans or transactions concerning directors and officers of the company in either the current year or the period to 31 December 2015.

20. Ultimate controlling party

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is Woodcote Green Nurseries (Holdings) Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

The company's ultimate parent undertaking is Wyevale Garden Centres Capital Limited, a company reigstered in England and Wales. This is the largest group in which the company's results are consolidated. Trellis Investments Limited is the smallest group in which the company's results are consolidated.

Copies of the financial statements of Wyevale Garden Centres Capital Limited are available from Companies House, Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

The Company's ultimate owner is Terra Firma Holdings Limited, a company registered in Guernsey. The directors consider that the ultimate controlling party is Guy Hands.