

Company registration number 03760870 (England and Wales)

WALLINGS NURSERY LIMITED
Unaudited Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31 March 2023
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Wallings Nursery Limited

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Wallings Nursery Limited

Balance Sheet

As At 31 March 2023

	Notes	£	2023 £	£	2022 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		450,562		393,540
Current assets					
Stocks		378,036		98,963	
Debtors	5	254,393		220,326	
Cash at bank and in hand		10,486		14,852	
		642,915		334,141	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(280,506)		(669,579)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			362,409		(335,438)
Total assets less current liabilities			812,971		58,102
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(605,653)		-
Net assets			207,318		58,102
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			2		2
Profit and loss reserves			207,316		58,100
Total equity			207,318		58,102

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary 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.

Wallings Nursery Limited

Balance Sheet (Continued)

As At 31 March 2023

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22/12/2023 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mrs SP Rendall
Director

Company Registration No. 03760870

Wallings Nursery Limited

Notes To The Financial Statements

For The Year Ended 31 March 2023

I Accounting policies

Company information

Wallings Nursery Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Stoke by Nayland Club, Keepers Lane, Leavenheath, Colchester, United Kingdom, CO6 4PZ.

I.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, [modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value]. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues: Interest income/expense and net gains/losses for financial instruments not measured at fair value; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment': Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements The Boxford Group. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, The Stoke by Nayland Club, Keepers Lane, Leavenheath, Colchester, Essex, CO6 4PZ.

I.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

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.

I.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.

Wallings Nursery Limited

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 31 March 2023

I Accounting policies

(Continued)

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold land and buildings	5% straight line
Plant and equipment	10-15% reducing balance and 20-33% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	10% reducing balance
Computers	20% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

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.

1.4 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.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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 and cash equivalents 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.

Wallings Nursery Limited

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 31 March 2023

I 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 balance sheet 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 and cash and bank balances, 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.

1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Wallings Nursery Limited

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 31 March 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Employees

The average number of employees during the year was as per the following:

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Directors	3	3
Total	3	3

Wallings Nursery Limited

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued) For The Year Ended 31 March 2023

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 April 2022	189,890	644,465	834,355
Additions	-	103,922	103,922
At 31 March 2023	189,890	748,387	938,277
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2022	120,854	319,961	440,815
Depreciation charged in the year	9,492	37,408	46,900
At 31 March 2023	130,346	357,369	487,715
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2023	59,544	391,018	450,562
At 31 March 2022	69,036	324,504	393,540

5 Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	-	4
Amounts owed by group undertakings	30,530	62,486
Other debtors	27,030	27,937
Prepayments and accrued income	107,006	78,993
	164,566	169,420
Deferred tax asset	89,827	50,906
	254,393	220,326

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade creditors	101,345	117,619
Amounts owed to group undertakings	158,185	523,808
Other creditors	20,976	28,152
	280,506	669,579

Wallings Nursery Limited

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued) For The Year Ended 31 March 2023

7 *Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year*

	2023	2022
	£	£
Amounts owed to group undertakings	605,653	-

Wallings Nursery Limited

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 31 March 2023

8 Related party transactions

Balances with related parties

	Amounts owed by related parties		Amounts owed to related parties	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	£	£	£	£
Group companies	30,530	59,161	605,653	523,807

9 Parent company

The company is a wholly owner subsidiary of Boxford (Suffolk) Holdings Limited. Boxford (Suffolk) Holdings Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of The Boxford Group Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

The Boxford Group Limited is wholly controlled by its directors, who are also shareholders.

Copies of the consolidated financial statements of The Boxford Group Limited, in which the results of the company are included are available from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff CF14 3UZ.