Company registration number 06414633 (England and Wales)
GRAHAM'S GARDEN MACHINERY LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors G R Denslow

J E Denslow M J Gresty

Secretary J E Denslow

Company number 06414633

Registered office Brighton Cross

Grampound Road

Truro Cornwall United Kingdom TR2 4HD

Accountants Azets

Woodlands Court Truro Business Park

Truro Cornwall United Kingdom TR4 9NH

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 10

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

		2022	<u>!</u>	2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4		33,750		40,500
Tangible assets	5		328,965		356,412
			362,715		396,912
Current assets					
Stocks		166,437		174,176	
Debtors	6	96,288		53,063	
Cash at bank and in hand		5,839		49,496	
		268,564		276,735	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	7	(210,774)		(221,948)	
Net current assets			57,790		54,787
Total assets less current liabilities			420,505		451,699
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(64,391)		(103,725)
Provisions for liabilities			(27,639)		(33,568)
Net assets			328,475		314,406
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			3		3
Retained earnings			328,472		314,403
Total equity			328,475		314,406

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 December 2022 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.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 August 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

J E Denslow

Director

Company Registration No. 06414633

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Graham's Garden Machinery Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Brighton Cross, Grampound Road, Truro, Cornwall, United Kingdom, TR2 4HD.

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 pound sterling.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 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.

Revenue from the provision of services is recognised as the services are performed.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 20 years.

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

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

Freehold property - 2% straight line
Leasehold improvements - 5% straight line
Plant and equipment - 15% straight line
Motor vehicles - 25% straight line

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Freehold land is not depreciated.

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.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade 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 trade creditors and bank loans 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.

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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.

1.11 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.

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.

1.12 Retirement benefits

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

1.13 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss 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 leases asset are consumed.

1.14 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

				2022 Number	2021 Number
	Total			15	13
3	Dividends				
		2022	2021	2022	2021
		Per share	Per share	Total	Total
		£	£	£	£
	Ordinary shares				
	Interim paid	12.180.00	37,400.00	36,540 ———	112,200
4	Intangible fixed assets				Goodwill
					£
	Cost				
	At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022				135,000
	Amortisation and impairment				
	At 1 January 2022				94,500
	Amortisation charged for the year				6,750
	At 31 December 2022				101,250
	Carrying amount				
	At 31 December 2022				33,750
	At 31 December 2021				40,500

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

5	Tangible fixed assets	Freehold	Leasehold improvements	Plant and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£	£	£
	Cost					
	At 1 January 2022	258,973	10,296	136,644	46,146	452,059
	Additions			1,254		1,254
	At 31 December 2022	258,973	10,296	137,898	46,146	453,313
	Depreciation and impairment					
	At 1 January 2022	4,379	6,050	60,316	24,902	95,647
	Depreciation charged in the year	4,379	515	15,045	8,762	28,701
	At 31 December 2022	8,758	6,565	75,361	33,664	124,348
	Carrying amount					
	At 31 December 2022	250,215	3,731	62,537	12,482	328,965
	At 31 December 2021 The net carrying value of tangible fixed assorbing purchase contracts	254,594 ====== ets includes the fo	4,246 ————————————————————————————————————	76,328	21,244 ===================================	356,412
	The net carrying value of tangible fixed ass				eld under finance	leases or
	The net carrying value of tangible fixed assibire purchase contracts.				eld under finance 2022 £	leases or
	The net carrying value of tangible fixed assibire purchase contracts.	ets includes the fo	llowing in respec	et of assets he	2022 £ 12,482 12,482	2021 £ 21,244
6	The net carrying value of tangible fixed assibire purchase contracts. Motor vehicles	ets includes the fo	llowing in respec	et of assets he	2022 £ 12,482 12,482 12,482 £40,000).	2021 £ 21,244 21,244
6	The net carrying value of tangible fixed assistive purchase contracts. Motor vehicles Freehold land is not depreciated. The carry	ets includes the fo	llowing in respec	et of assets he	2022 £ 12,482 12,482	2021 £ 21,244
6	The net carrying value of tangible fixed assistive purchase contracts. Motor vehicles Freehold land is not depreciated. The carry	ets includes the fo	llowing in respec	et of assets he	2022 £ 12,482 12,482 12,482 £40,000),	2021 21,244 21,244 2021
6	The net carrying value of tangible fixed assistive purchase contracts. Motor vehicles Freehold land is not depreciated. The carry Debtors Amounts falling due within one year:	ets includes the fo	llowing in respec	et of assets he	2022 £ 12,482 12,482 240,000),	2021 £ 21,244 21,244 2021 £

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	·	2022	2021
		£	£
	Trade creditors	128,481	140,047
	Taxation and social security	37,990	31,862
	Other creditors	44,303	50,039
		210,774	221,948
8	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2022 £	2021 £
		-	~
	Other creditors	64,391	103,725
9	Loans and overdrafts		
•			
		2022	2021
		2022 £	2021 £
	Other leans	£	£
	Other loans		
		100,533	134,915 ———
	Payable within one year	£ 100,533 36,142	134,915 ====================================
		100,533	134,915 ———
	Payable within one year Payable after one year	£ 100,533 36,142	134,915 ====================================
10	Payable within one year	£ 100,533 36,142 64,391	134,915 34,382 100,533
10	Payable within one year Payable after one year Finance lease obligations	£ 100,533 36,142 64,391	134,915 34,382 100,533
10	Payable within one year Payable after one year	£ 100,533 36,142 64,391	134,915 34,382 100,533
10	Payable within one year Payable after one year Finance lease obligations Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases: Within one year	£ 100,533 36,142 64,391	134,915 34,382 100,533 2021 £
10	Payable within one year Payable after one year Finance lease obligations Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:	£ 100,533 36,142 64,391 2022 £	134,915 34,382 100,533 2021
10	Payable within one year Payable after one year Finance lease obligations Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases: Within one year	£ 100,533 36,142 64,391 2022 £ 3,192	134,915 34,382 100,533 2021 £

Finance lease payments represent amounts payable by the company in respect of certain motor vehicles and are included in other creditors. The liabilities are secured by the related motor vehicle.

11 Deferred taxation

The following are the deferred tax liabilities recognised by the company and movements thereon:

Balances:	Liabilities 2022 £	Liabilities 2021 £
Accelerated capital allowances	27,639 ———	33,568

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

11	Deferred taxation	(Continued)
		2022
	Movements in the year:	£
	Liability at 1 January 2022	33,568
	Credit to profit or loss	(5,929)
	Liability at 31 December 2022	27,639

12 Directors' transactions

During the year the company incurred rental expenses of £4,114 (2021: £4,880) from G R and J E Denslow.

The amounts owed by the directors are repayable on demand and are included in Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year.

Description	% Rate	Opening balance	, , ,			
		£	£	£	£	£
GR&JE Denslow	2.00	24,360	57,923	989	(28,474)	54,798
M J Gresty	2.00	(4,507)	17,074	-	(13,150)	(583)
		19,853	74,997	989	(41,624)	54,215

13 Ultimate controlling party

GR&JE Denslow are the ultimate controlling party by virtue of their combined majority shareholding.

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 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.