

Company Registration No. 06533767 (England and Wales)

**TANTE MARIE LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# TANTE MARIE LIMITED

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# TANTE MARIE LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 29 FEBRUARY 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2018 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Intangible assets	3		-		44,354
Tangible assets	4		-		1,356,202
					<u>1,400,556</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		-		1,200	
Debtors	5	-		42,655	
Cash at bank and in hand		115,845		134,212	
		<u>115,845</u>		<u>178,067</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	<u>(4,115)</u>		<u>(891,813)</u>	
<b>Net current assets/(liabilities)</b>			111,730		(713,746)
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			111,730		686,810
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	7		-		(1,899,854)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>	8		-		(215,843)
<b>Net assets/(liabilities)</b>			<u>111,730</u>		<u>(1,428,887)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	9		1,000		1,000
Profit and loss reserves			110,730		(1,429,887)
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>111,730</u>		<u>(1,428,887)</u>

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 period ended 29 February 2020 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 period 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.

# **TANTE MARIE LIMITED**

## **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 29 FEBRUARY 2020***

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 19 May 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

A Maxwell  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 06533767**

# **TANTE MARIE LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

Tante Marie Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 24 Addison Road, Guildford, England, GU1 3QG.

#### **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 £.

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

#### **1.2 Going concern**

The financial statements have been prepared on break-up basis instead of going concern basis as the company has ceased to trade during the year. Under this basis all the assets and liabilities are revalued to their recoverable amount and have been reclassified from non-current to current.

#### **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.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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.

#### **1.4 Research and development expenditure**

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

# TANTE MARIE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.5 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Amortisation 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:

Development Costs	10% Straight line
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#### 1.6 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.

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:

Land and buildings leasehold	Over 35 years -Straight line
Plant and machinery	33% Straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	20% Straight line
Computer equipment	20% Straight line

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.

#### 1.7 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.

# TANTE MARIE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

#### 1.8 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 replacement cost and 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.

#### 1.9 Cash at bank and in hand

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.

#### 1.10 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.

# TANTE MARIE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Impairment of financial assets**

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

#### **Derecognition of financial assets**

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

#### **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.

#### **Derecognition of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

### 1.11 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.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.



# TANTE MARIE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.12 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of deferred tax.

##### *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.

#### 1.13 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.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

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.

#### 1.14 Retirement benefits

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

#### 1.15 Leases

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.

### 2 Employees

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

# TANTE MARIE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020

### 3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £	Other £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 September 2018	304,328	63,363	367,691
Disposals	-	(63,363)	(63,363)
At 29 February 2020	304,328	-	304,328
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>			
At 1 September 2018	304,328	19,008	323,336
Amortisation charged for the period	-	1,056	1,056
Disposals	-	(20,065)	(20,065)
At 29 February 2020	304,328	-	304,327
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 29 February 2020	-	-	-
At 31 August 2018	-	44,354	44,354

### 4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery etc £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 September 2018	1,361,825	648,270	2,010,095
Disposals	(1,361,825)	(648,270)	(2,010,095)
At 29 February 2020	-	-	-
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 September 2018	142,667	511,226	653,893
Depreciation charged in the period	6,485	16,400	22,885
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(149,152)	(527,626)	(676,778)
At 29 February 2020	-	-	-
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 29 February 2020	-	-	-
At 31 August 2018	1,219,158	137,044	1,356,202

Prior to the approval of the financial statements the Company completed the sale of its lease on its premises (and a lease back of part of those premises until March 2019) to a third-party. All other assets were disposed at cost and the profit/loss on the sale of assets was accounted in the profit and loss account.

# TANTE MARIE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020

### 5 Debtors

	2020	2018
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	-	26,482
Other debtors	-	16,173
	<u>-</u>	<u>42,655</u>

### 6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	-	72,065
Other taxation and social security	436	31,920
Other creditors	3,679	787,828
	<u>4,115</u>	<u>891,813</u>

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

	2020	2018
	£	£
Other creditors	-	1,899,854
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,899,854</u>

During the year end, the loan of £1,899,854 was waived off by Woking Borough Council. The loan waiver has been accounted in the profit/loss account as 'Amounts written back - Investments'.

### 8 Deferred taxation

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

	Liabilities 2020	Liabilities 2018
	£	£
Balances:		
Accelerated capital allowances	-	215,843
	<u>-</u>	<u>215,843</u>

There were no deferred tax movements in the period.

# TANTE MARIE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020

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8	Deferred taxation	(Continued)	
9	Called up share capital		
		2020	2018
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
		<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
		<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

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.