Company registration number SC092609 (Scotland)
TORWOOD GARDEN CENTRE LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2022

		202	2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Tangible assets	3		1,099,224		1,098,194	
Investment properties	4		552,526		982,025	
Investments	5		500		500	
			1,652,250		2,080,719	
Current assets						
Stocks		568,916		433,853		
Debtors	7	39,372		13,375		
Cash at bank and in hand		2,675,038		2,304,147		
		3,283,326		2,751,375		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one						
year	8	(364,993)		(567,095)		
Net current assets			2,918,333		2,184,280	
Total assets less current liabilities			4,570,583		4,264,999	
Provisions for liabilities			(23,898)		(22,488)	
Net assets			4,546,685		4,242,511	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital			100		100	
Profit and loss reserves			4,546,585		4,242,411	
Total equity			4,546,685		4,242,511	

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

For the financial year ended 31 October 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his 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 OCTOBER 2022

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

Mr J Stevenson **Director**

Company Registration No. SC092609

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Torwood Garden Centre Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Bellsdyke Road, Larbert, Stirlingshire, FK5 4EG.

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, [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.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable and represents sales of goods in the normal course of the business, net of VAT and trade discounts. Rental income is accrued on a time basis.

1.3 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.

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 Freehold

Plant and machinery

15% Reducing balance

Fixtures, fittings & equipment

Motor vehicles

2% Straight line (Land - Nil)

15% Reducing balance

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 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

1.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.6 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.

17 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.

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022

Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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.

1.10 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.

1.11 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.

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.

1.12 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.

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

1.13 Retirement benefits

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

1.14 Leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.15 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.

1.16 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Employees

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

			2022 Number	2021 Number
	Total		66	53
3	Tangible fixed assets			
		Land and	Plant and	Total
		bullangan	achinery etc	
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 November 2021	1,337,833	505,117	1,842,950
	Additions	-	52,693	52,693
	Disposals		(1,250)	(1,250)
	At 31 October 2022	1,337,833	556,560	1,894,393
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 November 2021	366,211	378,545	744,756
	Depreciation charged in the year	23,173	27,240	50,413
	At 31 October 2022	389,384	405,785	795,169
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 October 2022	948,449	150,775	1,099,224
	At 31 October 2021	971,622	126,572	1,098,194

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022

Investment property

2022	
£	
982,025	

Fair value At 1 November 2021 Additions 252,580 Disposals (682,079) 552,526 At 31 October 2022

Investment property comprises 2 properties. The investment properties are valued at a combination of market value at 2005 and subsequent additions at cost.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022

5	Fixed asset investments		2022 £	2021 £
	Shares in group undertakings and part	icipating interests	500	500
6	Subsidiaries			
	Details of the company's subsidiaries a	at 31 October 2022 are as follows:		
	Name of undertaking	Registered office	Class of shares held	% Held Direct
	Torwood Garden Developments Limited	Scotland	Ordinary	100.00
	Torwood Developments Limited	Scotland	Ordinary	100.00
7	Debtors			
			2022	2021
	Amounts falling due within one year	r:	£	£
	Trade debtors		6,332	12,435
	Other debtors		33,040	940
			39,372	13,375
			<u></u>	
8	Creditors: amounts falling due withi	in one year		
	-	•	2022	2021
			£	£
	Trade creditors		165,815	267,667
	Amounts owed to group undertakings		1,000	1,000
	Corporation tax		66,413	124,355
	Other taxation and social security		89,052	50,694
	Other creditors		42,713	123,379
			364,993	567,095

9 Events after the reporting date

On 25 November 2022, the company bought back 25 of its 'A' shares.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022

10	Directors' transactions				
	Description	% Rate	Opening balance	AmountsClosi	ing balance
			£	£	£
	Loan	-		30,000	30,000
				30,000	30,000

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.