

Company Registration No. 04005432 (England and Wales)

BUILDING BLOCKS CHILD CARE LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

BUILDING BLOCKS CHILD CARE LTD

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BUILDING BLOCKS CHILD CARE LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2019

| | Notes | 2019 £ | £ | 2018 £ | £ |
|---|-------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| Fixed assets | | | | | |
| Tangible assets | 3 | | 433 | | 4 |
| Current assets | | | | | |
| Debtors | 4 | 1,022,757 | | 940,602 | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 126,298 | | 16,717 | |
| | | <u>1,149,055</u> | | <u>957,319</u> | |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 5 | <u>(724,984)</u> | | <u>(532,819)</u> | |
| Net current assets | | | 424,071 | | 424,500 |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | | <u>424,504</u> | | <u>424,504</u> |
| Capital and reserves | | | | | |
| Called up share capital | 6 | | 83 | | 83 |
| Profit and loss reserves | | | 424,421 | | 424,421 |
| Total equity | | | <u>424,504</u> | | <u>424,504</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 year ended 28 February 2019 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 June 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr P. Ashton
Director

Company Registration No. 04005432

BUILDING BLOCKS CHILD CARE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Building Blocks Child Care Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 192 Coombe Lane West, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey, KT2 7EQ.

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 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 was 5 years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

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 Leasehold | over the period of the lease. |
| Plant and machinery | 25% reducing balance. |
| Fixtures, fittings & equipment | 15% reducing balance. |
| Computer equipment | 25% reducing balance. |
| 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.

BUILDING BLOCKS CHILD CARE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 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.

1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.6 Financial instruments

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.

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 receipts 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.

1.7 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.

BUILDING BLOCKS CHILD CARE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

2 Intangible fixed assets

| | Goodwill £ |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| Cost | |
| At 1 March 2018 and 28 February 2019 | 126,828 |
| Amortisation and impairment | |
| At 1 March 2018 and 28 February 2019 | 126,828 |
| Carrying amount | |
| At 28 February 2019 | - |
| At 28 February 2018 | - |

3 Tangible fixed assets

| | Land and buildings | Plant and machinery etc | Total |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Cost | | | |
| At 1 March 2018 and 28 February 2019 | 122,948 | 590,470 | 713,418 |
| Depreciation and impairment | | | |
| At 1 March 2018 and 28 February 2019 | 122,948 | 590,037 | 712,985 |
| Carrying amount | | | |
| At 28 February 2019 | - | 433 | 433 |
| At 28 February 2018 | - | 4 | 4 |

4 Debtors

| | 2019 £ | 2018 £ |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Amounts falling due within one year: | | |
| Other debtors | 1,022,757 | 940,602 |

BUILDING BLOCKS CHILD CARE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

| | 2019 | 2018 |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Trade creditors | (2,987) | 1,762 |
| Taxation and social security | 4,400 | 2,782 |
| Other creditors | 723,571 | 528,275 |
| | <u>724,984</u> | <u>532,819</u> |

6 Called up share capital

| | 2019 | 2018 |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ |
| Ordinary share capital | | |
| Issued and fully paid | | |
| 830 (2018: 0) Ordinary "A" of 10p each | 83 | 83 |
| | <u>83</u> | <u>83</u> |

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