

Company Registration No. 05188268 (England and Wales)

BARLOWS CHILDCARE PROPERTIES LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



BARLOWS CHILDCARE PROPERTIES LIMITED

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BARLOWS CHILDCARE PROPERTIES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

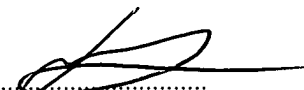
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3	56,980		33,696	
Investment properties	4	11,275,000		11,275,000	
		<u>11,331,980</u>		<u>11,308,696</u>	
Current assets					
Debtors	5	3,000,177		2,593,777	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(7,613,383)</u>		<u>(7,593,048)</u>	
Net current liabilities			<u>(4,613,206)</u>		<u>(4,999,271)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>6,718,774</u>		<u>6,309,425</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(8,750)		-
Provisions for liabilities	8		<u>(698,491)</u>		<u>(76,670)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>6,011,533</u></u>		<u><u>6,232,755</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9	1,000		1,000	
Other reserves	10	5,289,823		5,910,526	
Profit and loss reserves		<u>720,710</u>		<u>321,229</u>	
Total equity			<u><u>6,011,533</u></u>		<u><u>6,232,755</u></u>

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

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 16/12/2019 and are signed on its behalf by:


 K E Whistance
 Director

Company Registration No. 05188268

BARLOWS CHILDCARE PROPERTIES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

	Notes	Share capital £	Other reserves £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 October 2017		1,000	2,307,841	387,913	2,696,754
Year ended 30 September 2018:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	461,001	461,001
Dividends		-	-	(600,000)	(600,000)
Transfers		-	3,675,000	72,315	3,747,315
Other movements		-	(72,315)	-	(72,315)
Balance at 30 September 2018		1,000	5,910,526	321,229	6,232,755
Year ended 30 September 2019:					
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	(221,222)	(221,222)
Transfers		-	-	620,703	620,703
Other movements		-	(620,703)	-	(620,703)
Balance at 30 September 2019		1,000	5,289,823	720,710	6,011,533

BARLOWS CHILDCARE PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Barlows Childcare Properties Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Joshua House, Christie Way, Christie Fields Office Park, West Didsbury, Manchester, M21 7QY.

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.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

Barlows Childcare Properties Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Kids Allowed Group Limited and the results of Barlows Childcare Properties Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of Kids Allowed Holdings Limited which are available from Companies House.

1.2 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 rental of investment properties is recognised over the period of the relevant lease when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the tenant, 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.

1.3 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:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	20% straight line
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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.

BARLOWS CHILDCARE PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

1.5 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.

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.

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.

BARLOWS CHILDCARE PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans and loans from fellow group companies 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.

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 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.

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.

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.

BARLOWS CHILDCARE PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.11 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.

1.12 Auditors' limitation of liability

The company has entered into a liability limitation agreement with Royce Peeling Green Limited, the statutory auditor for the year ended 30 September 2019. The proportionate liability agreement follows the standard terms in Appendix B to the Financial Reporting Council's June 2008 Guidance on Auditor Liability Agreements.

2 Employees

There were no employees during the year other than the company Director's.

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 October 2018	49,589
Additions	34,388
	<hr/>
At 30 September 2019	83,977
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Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 October 2018	15,893
Depreciation charged in the year	11,104
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At 30 September 2019	26,997
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Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2019	56,980
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At 30 September 2018	33,696
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4 Investment property

	2019 £
Fair value	
At 1 October 2018 and 30 September 2019	11,275,000
	<hr/>

BARLOWS CHILDCARE PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

4 Investment property

(Continued)

The value of the investment properties as at 30 September 2019 represents the directors' estimate of the open market valuation as at that date taking into account professional advice as set out below.

A revaluation of the properties was undertaken by Eddisons Taylors, MRICS, Chartered Surveyors, as at 22 August 2018. The valuation was prepared in accordance with the current edition of the RICS Valuation - Global Standards July 2017 incorporating the IVSC International Valuation Standards.

5 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	2,995,344	2,589,622
Other debtors	4,833	4,155
	<u>3,000,177</u>	<u>2,593,777</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	16,733	3,876
Amounts owed to group undertakings	7,552,619	7,552,618
Corporation tax	66	66
Other taxation and social security	21,165	24,402
Other creditors	22,800	12,086
	<u>7,613,383</u>	<u>7,593,048</u>

Finance lease and hire purchase liabilities are secured on the specific asset they relate to.

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Other creditors	<u>8,750</u>	<u>-</u>

Finance lease and hire purchase liabilities are secured on the specific asset they relate to.

BARLOWS CHILDCARE PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

8 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Liabilities 2019 £	Liabilities 2018 £
Balances:		
Decelerated capital allowances	4,941	(224)
Revaluations	693,550	76,894
	<u>698,491</u>	<u>76,670</u>
Movements in the year:		2019 £
Liability at 1 October 2018		76,670
Charge to profit or loss		621,821
Liability at 30 September 2019		<u>698,491</u>

9 Called up share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid		
500 A Shares of £1 each	500	500
500 B Shares of £1 each	500	500
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

10 Other reserves

The balance on Other reserves represents the unrealised gain on revaluation of the company's investment property to fair value net of the associated deferred tax liability. This reserve is not distributable.

11 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.
The senior statutory auditor was Ian Wynn.
The auditor was Royce Peeling Green Limited.

BARLOWS CHILDCARE PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

12 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company has guaranteed the borrowings of its fellow group undertakings. The amount outstanding at 30 September 2019 was £8,617,909 (2018: £6,553,191) in respect of which a contingent liability existed. The company's investment properties form part of the related party guarantee, secured by way of a legal charge dated 6 August 2015 and 22 October 2019.

13 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 from the requirement to disclose transactions with its parent company and fellow wholly owned subsidiaries on the grounds that the ultimate parent company prepares consolidated financial statements.

14 Parent company

The immediate parent company is Kids Allowed Group Limited and the ultimate parent company is Kids Allowed Holdings Limited ; both companies are registered in England & Wales.