

Company Registration No. 06067989

Squiggles Childcare Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the 18 months ended 31 December 2020

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Squiggles Childcare Limited

Annual report and financial statements For the 18 months ended 31 December 2020

Contents

	Page
Strategic report	1
Directors' report	2
Directors' responsibilities statement	3
Independent auditor's report	4
Statement of comprehensive income	7
Balance sheet	8
Statement of changes in equity	9
Notes to the financial statements	10

Squiggles Childcare Limited

Strategic report

The directors present their strategic report for the 18 months ended 31 December 2020 (the 'period'). The prior period is for the 12 months ended 30 June 2019, therefore the results are not directly comparable.

Business review and future developments

The company was acquired by Busy Bees Holdings Limited on 29 January 2020 and from that point the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Eagle Superco Limited and, with fellow subsidiaries, is collectively referred to as the Busy Bees group of companies ('the Group'). The company's principal activity is the provision of childcare services, until the trade and net assets were transferred on 31 December 2020 when the company has ceased trading and become dormant.

The Group was heavily impacted by the onset of COVID-19, and temporarily closed around 62% of its centres around the Group. All centres are now open again, albeit with reduced occupancy, and the directors have focussed attention on cash and profit preservation, and through use of various governments' support mechanisms made available both to businesses in general and the childcare sector specifically, have achieved a level of financial stability during lockdown. This support improved the cashflow and profit of the Group in the period whilst centres were closed and enabled the Group to limit, at the time, the need for further cost saving measures.

On 31 December 2020, as part of a group reorganisation exercise, the Company transferred its entire trade and assets at net book value to another group subsidiary, Busy Bees Nurseries Limited. The company also reduced its share capital to £1 nominal value through a capital reduction. The company then declared a dividend for the full amount of its distributable reserves to its parent company, Busy Bees Holdings Limited. Following the year end the company ceased to trade and it is expected that this company will eventually be dissolved.

Turnover for the 18 months ended 31 December 2020 was £1,477,000 (year ended 30 June 2019: £1,289,000) and earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) (see below) was £325,000 (year ended 30 June 2019: £403,000). Profit for the financial year was £258,000 (year ended 30 June 2019: £319,000). Turnover and EBITDA are the only key performance indicators identified for the Company.

	18 months ended 31 December 2018 £'000	Year ended 30 June 2019 £'000
Operating profit	306	395
<i>Add:</i>		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	19	8
EBITDA	<u>325</u>	<u>403</u>

Principal risks and uncertainties

Due to the company ceasing to trade and also having no assets, the directors believe there are no key risks for this company.

Going concern

As the company has ceased to trade, the directors have prepared the financial statements on a basis other than a going concern. No adjustments to the financial statements arose as a result of ceasing to apply the going concern basis.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by:



M P Muller

Director

29 September 2021

St Matthews
Shaftsbury Drive
Burntwood
Staffordshire
WS7 9QP, United Kingdom

Squiggles Childcare Limited

Directors' report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the 18 months ended 31 December 2020. The comparatives are for the year ended 30 June 2019 and so the results are not directly comparable. Details of the directors' assessment of future developments, going concern and financial risk management are set out in the strategic report.

Proposed dividend

The directors declared and paid a dividend in the year of £1,076,331 (year ended 30 June 2019: £113,000). A dividend of £56,500 was paid to the former directors prior to the sale of the company to Busy Bees Holdings Limited on 29 January 2020. No further dividends have been declared or paid since the year end to the date of signing the Company Annual Report and Financial Statements.

Directors

The directors who held office during the period and subsequently were as follows:

J G Hedges (resigned 29 January 2020)
A V R Hedges (resigned 29 January 2020)
C M Christian (resigned 29 January 2020)
M G P Davies (appointed 29 January 2020)
M P Muller (appointed 29 January 2020)
C J Creaser (appointed 29 January 2020)

Directors' indemnities

The company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors, which were made during the period and remain in force at the date of this report. The provisions made by the company are in force for the benefit of one or more directors of an associated companies.

Political donations

During the period, there were no political donations (2019: £nil)

Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- the director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by:



M P Muller
Director
29 September 2021

St Matthews
Shaftsbury Drive
Burntwood
Staffordshire
WS7 9QP
United Kingdom

Squiggles Childcare Limited

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland". Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Squiggles Childcare Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of Squiggles Childcare Limited (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its profit for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the statement of comprehensive income;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity;
- the related notes 1 to 16.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (the 'FRC's') Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter – Financial statements prepared other than on a going concern basis

We draw attention to note 2 in the financial statements, which indicates that the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than that of a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Squiggles Childcare Limited (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

We considered the nature of the company's industry and its control environment, and reviewed the company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the company operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. These included UK Companies Act, pensions legislation, tax legislation etc; and
- do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. These included Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting Regulation and General Data Protection Regulation.

We discussed among the audit engagement team regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- enquiring of management and external legal counsel concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Squiggles Childcare Limited (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

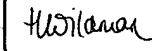
Other matter

As the company was exempt from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 in the prior year, we have not audited the corresponding amounts for that year.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

DocuSigned by:



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Helen Wildman (Senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
London, United Kingdom
29 September 2021

Squiggles Childcare Limited

Statement of comprehensive income For the 18 months ended 31 December 2020

		18 months ended 31 December 2020 £'000	Unaudited Year ended 30 June 2019 £'000
	Note		
Turnover	4	1,477	1,289
Other income	5	107	-
Cost of sales		(899)	(629)
Gross profit		685	660
Administrative expenses		(379)	(265)
Operating profit		306	395
Interest receivable		3	-
Interest payable		(8)	-
Profit before taxation	5	301	395
Taxation	7	(43)	(76)
Total profit for the period/year		258	319

All amounts relate to discontinued activities.

There are no gains and losses for the financial period/year other than as stated in the statement of comprehensive income above.

The notes on pages 10 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

Squiggles Childcare Limited

Balance sheet As at 31 December 2020

		31 December 2020 £'000	Unaudited 30 June 2019 £'000
	Note		
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	8	-	24
		<u>-</u>	<u>24</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	9	-	220
Cash at bank and in hand		-	931
		<u>-</u>	<u>1,151</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	-	(295)
Net current assets		<u>-</u>	<u>856</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		-	880
Provisions for liabilities	11	-	(3)
Net assets		<u>-</u>	<u>877</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	12	-	2
Profit and loss account		-	875
Total shareholder's funds		<u>-</u>	<u>877</u>

These financial statements of Squiggles Childcare Limited (registered number 06067989) were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 September 2021. They were signed on its behalf by:



M P Muller
Director

The notes on pages 10 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

Squiggles Childcare Limited

Statement of changes in equity For the 18 months ended 31 December 2020

	Called-up share capital £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total £'000
At 1 July 2018 (unaudited)	2	669	671
Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	319	319
Dividends paid (note 12)	-	(113)	(113)
At 30 June 2019 (unaudited)	2	875	877
Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial period	-	258	258
Shares cancelled (note 12)	(2)	-	(2)
Dividends paid pre acquisition (note 12)	-	(57)	(57)
Dividends paid on transfer of trade and assets (note 12)	-	(1,076)	(1,076)
At 31 December 2020	-	-	-

The notes on pages 10 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

Squiggles Childcare Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the 18 months ended 31 December 2020

1. Basis of preparation

Squiggles Childcare Limited ("the company") is a company incorporated in England, United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006. The company is a private company limited by shares and is registered in Scotland. The address of the company's registered office is shown on page 1.

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis of accounting, and in accordance with FRS 102 and with the Companies Act 2006.

The comparatives for the year ended 30 June 2019 are unaudited as the company was exempt from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 in the prior year.

The company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and advantage has been taken of certain of the disclosure exemptions set out in paragraph 1.12 of that standard. Accordingly, the following disclosures have not been made in these financial statements:

- financial instruments as otherwise required by section 11 of FRS 102;
- a cash flow statement as otherwise required by section 7 of FRS 102; and
- key management personnel compensation as otherwise required by paragraph 33.7 of FRS 102.

Functional currency

The functional currency is pounds sterling as that is the currency of the economic environment in which the company operates.

2. Accounting policies

Going concern

As the company has ceased to trade, the directors have prepared the financial statements on a basis other than a going concern. No adjustments to the financial statements arose as a result of ceasing to apply the going concern basis.

Transfer of trade and assets

On 31 December 2020, as part of a group reorganisation exercise, the Company transferred its entire trade and assets at net book value to another group subsidiary, Busy Bees Nurseries Limited. The company also reduced its share capital to £1 nominal value through a capital reduction. The company then declared a dividend for the full amount of its distributable reserves to its parent company, Busy Bees Holdings Limited. Following the year end the has ceased to trade and it is expected that this company will eventually be dissolved.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. 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 group after deducting all of its liabilities.

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the statement of financial position when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the group intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Squiggles Childcare Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the 18 months ended 31 December 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Debt instruments which meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method:

- (a) The contractual return to the holder is (i) a fixed amount; (ii) a positive fixed rate or a positive variable rate; or (iii) a combination of a positive or a negative fixed rate and a positive variable rate.
- (b) The contract may provide for repayments of the principal or the return to the holder (but not both) to be linked to a single relevant observable index of general price inflation of the currency in which the debt instrument is denominated, provided such links are not leveraged.
- (c) The contract may provide for a determinable variation of the return to the holder during the life of the instrument, provided that (i) the new rate satisfies condition (a) and the variation is not contingent on future events other than (1) a change of a contractual variable rate; (2) to protect the holder against credit deterioration of the issuer; (3) changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or law; or (ii) the new rate is a market rate of interest and satisfies condition (a).
- (d) There is no contractual provision that could, by its terms, result in the holder losing the principal amount or any interest attributable to the current period or prior periods.
- (e) Contractual provisions that permit the issuer to prepay a debt instrument or permit the holder to put it back to the issuer before maturity are not contingent on future events, other than to protect the holder against the credit deterioration of the issuer or a change in control of the issuer, or to protect the holder or issuer against changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or law.
- (f) Contractual provisions may permit the extension of the term of the debt instrument, provided that the return to the holder and any other contractual provisions applicable during the extended term satisfy the conditions of paragraphs (a) to (c).

Debt instruments that are classified as payable or receivable within one year on initial recognition and which meet the above conditions are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment. With the exception of some hedging instruments, other debt instruments not meeting these conditions are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the group transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the group, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

Non-financial assets

An asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised. Where a reversal of impairment occurs in respect of a CGU, the reversal is applied first to the assets (other than goodwill) of the CGU on a pro-rata basis and then to any goodwill allocated to that CGU.

Squiggles Childcare Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the 18 months ended 31 December 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of assets (continued)

Financial assets

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of an impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

Related party transactions

The company is exempt from the requirements of section 33 of FRS 102 to disclose transactions with other wholly-owned group undertakings as its financial statements are included in the consolidated financial statements of a parent company whose financial statements are publically available.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Such costs include costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended.

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of tangible fixed assets, less their estimated residual value on a straight line basis over the expected useful economic lives of the assets concerned. The principal annual rates used for this purpose are:

Leasehold improvements	over the period of the lease
Nursery and office equipment	over four to five years

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset was already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

Leases

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on straight-line basis over the lease term.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised based on the accrual model and are measured at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are classified as relating either to income or to assets. Grants relating to assets are deferred and credited to the income statement as the related asset is depreciated. Grants relating to income are recognised as income over the period in which the related costs are recognised. Grants relating to income are recognised in revenue if they relate to Government grant income directly linked to the provision of nursery services, representing additional government funding to supplement the amounts paid by parents. Otherwise grants related to income are recognised as to offset the costs they are intended to compensate.

Taxation

Current UK corporation tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Squiggles Childcare Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the 18 months ended 31 December 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Taxation (continued)

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

When the amount that can be deducted for tax for an asset (other than goodwill) that is recognised in a business combination is less than the value at which it is recognised, a deferred tax liability is recognised for the additional tax that will be paid in respect of that difference. Similarly, a deferred tax asset is recognised for the additional tax that will be avoided because of a difference between the value at which a liability is recognised and the amount that will be assessed for tax. The amount attributed to goodwill is adjusted by the amount of deferred tax recognised.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for timing differences arising from investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the company is able to control the reversal of the timing difference and it is probable that it will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax relating to property, plant and equipment carried at deemed cost is provided based on the difference between the accounts and tax base costs.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if the company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities.

Finance costs

Finance costs of financial liabilities are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income over the term of such instruments at a constant rate on the carrying amount.

Pension costs

The company contributes to a number of money purchase pension schemes. The assets of the schemes are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension charge represents the amounts payable by the company to the schemes during the period. Differences between contributions payable in the period and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the balance sheet.

3. Accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from the sources. The estimates and associated assumptions relate to provisioning against receivables and recognition of grant income and are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future period if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Squiggles Childcare Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the 18 months ended 31 December 2020

3. Accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

There were no critical accounting judgements or estimates in either the current or prior periods.

4. Turnover

Turnover represents the value of sales, excluding value added tax and is attributable to the company's principal activity and arises wholly within the United Kingdom. Nursery fees paid in advance are held in deferred income and only recognised in the period to which they relate. Where payments are received from customers in advance of services provided, the amounts are recorded as deferred income and included as part of creditors due within one year.

5. Profit before taxation

	18 months ended 31 December 2020 £'000	Unaudited Year ended 30 June 2019 £'000
Profit before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	19	8
Hire of land & buildings – operating leases	176	107
Employee related COVID-19 Government grant income	(107)	-
COVID-19 costs	2	-

The fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's annual financial statements of £3,000 (year ended 30 June 2019: unaudited) and fees payable to the company's auditor and their associates for other services to the company of £nil (year ended 30 June 2019: unaudited) were borne by another group company.

Other operating income classified as "Employee related COVID-19 Government Grant income" which relates to income received to offset employment costs predominantly where employees were unable to work due to the COVID-19 pandemic. These amounts have been netted against the employment costs disclosed in Note 6.

COVID-19 costs of £2,000 relate to one off costs of additional health and safety items required in order for the business to operate safely, (unaudited year ended 31 December 2019: £nil).

6. Staff numbers and costs

The average monthly number of persons employed during the period was:

	Number of employees 18 months ended 31 December 2020 No.	Unaudited Year ended 30 June 2019 No.
Administrative and management	2	2
Nursery staff	21	27
	<u>23</u>	<u>29</u>

Squiggles Childcare Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the 18 months ended 31 December 2020

6. Staff numbers and costs (continued)

The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:

	18 months ended 31 December 2020 £'000	Unaudited Year ended 30 June 2019 £'000
Wages and salaries	757	576
Social security costs	68	27
Pension	9	5
	<u>834</u>	<u>608</u>

During the year, the former directors received emoluments of £19,000 (year ended 30 June 2019: £28,000). Directors pension costs were £nil (year ended 30 June 2019: £nil). The current directors received emoluments from other group companies for their services to all group companies. It is not considered practical or possible to accurately apportion these costs to each entity in the group. Given the relative size of the respective entities, the effect of not apportioning these costs for disclosure purposes is not considered to be material. All staff costs, including pension costs, are paid by a fellow group company. These costs are then recharged to the company through intercompany recharges.

7. Taxation

	18 months ended 31 December 2020 £'000	Unaudited Year ended 30 June 2019 £'000
Current tax (see note below)		
Current tax on profit for the period/year	43	74
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	-	-
Total current tax charge	<u>43</u>	<u>74</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	2
Total deferred tax (see note 11)	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>
Tax charge	<u>43</u>	<u>76</u>

Squiggles Childcare Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the 18 months ended 31 December 2020

7. Taxation (continued)

The difference between the total tax charge shown above and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax to the profit before tax is as follows:

	18 months ended 31 December 2020 £'000	Unaudited Year ended 30 June 2019 £'000
Profit before tax	301	395
Tax on profit at standard UK corporation tax rate of 19% (year ended 30 June 2019: 19%)	57	75
Effect of:		
- Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(14)	1
- Group relief obtained for nil consideration	-	-
Total tax charge for the period/year	43	76

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The standard rate of tax applied to the reported profit is 19% (year ended 30 June 2019: 19%).

Reductions in the UK tax rate from 20% to 19% (effective from 1 April 2017) was substantively enacted on 26 October 2015 and to 17% (effective 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted in September 2016. The reduction to 17% was removed and in the budget post year end, the Government announced an increase in corporation tax rate from 19% to 25% with effect from 1 April 2023. This increase will increase the companies' current tax charge. As this rate was not substantively enacted at 31 December 2020 these have not been reflected in the valuation of deferred tax assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date.

The deferred tax balances at 31 December 2020 and 30 June 2019 have been calculated based on the rates that were substantively enacted at the balance sheet dates that will apply when the timing differences are expected to reverse. Accordingly, a rate of 19% has been used as at 31 December 2020 and 17% as at 30 June 2019.

At 31 December 2020 the company has no unrecognised trading losses (year ended 30 June 2019: £nil) available to offset against certain future profits.

Squiggles Childcare Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the 18 months ended 31 December 2020

8. Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements £'000	Nursery and office equipment £'000	Total £'000
Cost			
At 30 June 2019	216	98	314
Additions	1	1	2
Intercompany disposals	(217)	(99)	(316)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December 2020	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation			
At 30 June 2019	216	74	290
Charge for the period	-	19	19
Intercompany disposals	(216)	(93)	(309)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December 2020	-	-	-
Net book value			
At 31 December 2020	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 30 June 2019 (unaudited)	-	24	24
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

9. Debtors

	31 December 2020 £'000	Unaudited 30 June 2019 £'000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	-	20
Other debtors	-	146
Prepayments	-	54
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	-	220
	<hr/>	<hr/>

10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31 December 2020 £'000	Unaudited 30 June 2019 £'000
Trade creditors	-	32
Corporation tax	-	74
Other taxes and social security	-	6
Other creditors	-	75
Accruals	-	108
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	-	295
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Squiggles Childcare Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the 18 months ended 31 December 2020

11. Provisions for liabilities

	Deferred taxation £ '000
At 30 June 2019	3
Movement during the year (see note 7)	-
Intercompany transfer	(3)
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2020	<hr/> <hr/> -

The deferred tax provision recognised at 19% (30 June 2019: 17%) is as follows:

	31 December 2020 £'000	Unaudited 30 June 2019 £'000
Difference between accumulated depreciation and capital allowances	-	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>

12. Called up share capital

	31 December 2020 £	Unaudited 30 June 2019 £
Authorised, Called up, allotted and fully paid		
80 ordinary shares of £0.01 each (30 June 2019: 80 ordinary shares of £1 each)	1	80
3 A ordinary shares of £0.01 each (30 June 2019: 3 A ordinary shares of £1 each)	-	3
10 B ordinary shares of £0.01 each (30 June 2019: 10 B ordinary shares of £1 each)	-	10
10 C ordinary shares of £0.01 each (30 June 2019: 10 C ordinary shares of £1 each)	-	10
0 E ordinary shares of £0.01 each (30 June 2019: 200,000 E ordinary shares of £0.01 each)	-	2,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1	2,103
	<hr/>	<hr/>

On 30 December 2019, the company cancelled the 200,000 E ordinary shares and the paid up amounts were repaid to the holders of those shares. On 31 December 2020 as part of the group reorganisation exercise the company carried out a capital reduction as above.

The directors declared and paid a dividend in the year of £11,573.35 per share in respect of ordinary shares, B ordinary shares and C ordinary shares, equating to £1,076,331 (year ended 30 June 2019: £113,000).

A dividend of £56,500 was paid to the former directors prior to the sale of the company to Busy Bees Holdings Limited on 29 January 2020.

Squiggles Childcare Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the 18 months ended 31 December 2020

13. Commitments

- (a) The company had no capital commitments at 31 December 2020 (30 June 2019: £nil).
- (b) Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases for land and buildings are as follows:

	31 December 2020 £'000	Unaudited 30 June 2019 £'000
Minimum lease payments due:		
- within one year	-	107
- between one and five years	-	-
- after five years	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>107</u>

14. Pensions

The group operates a money purchase scheme for the benefit of certain employees. Contributions are charged to the profit and loss account in the period to which they relate. The charge in the 18 months ended 31 December 2020 was £9,000 (year ended 30 June 2019: £5,000).

15. Related party transactions

The company has taken the exemption available under FRS 102 not to disclose related party transactions with other 100% controlled members of the same group.

The former directors of the company owed an amount totaling £98,000 within other debtors (note 9) as at 30 June 2019. On sale of the business to Busy Bees Holdings Limited on 29 January 2020 these debtors were repaid to the company.

During the period the former directors received dividends of £57,000 (year ended 30 June 2019: £113,000).

16. Controlling parties

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Busy Bees Holdings Limited. The largest group into which the company is consolidated is the group headed by Eagle Superco Limited and the smallest group into which the company is consolidated is the group headed by Eagle Midco Limited. Busy Bees Holdings Limited, Eagle Superco Limited and Eagle Midco Limited are all incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered at St Matthews, Shaftsbury Drive, Burntwood, Staffordshire, WS7 9QP. The consolidated financial statements of Eagle Superco Limited can be obtained from the company's registered address above. The ultimate parent company is Eagle Superco Limited and the ultimate controlling party is the Ontario Teachers' Pension Plan incorporated in Canada, its registered address is 5650 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario, M2M 2H5.