Apple Blossom Childcare Limited Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements For the year ended 31 March 2021

DEBERE LIMITED

Chartered Accountants
Swallow House
Parsons Road
Washington
Tyne and Wear
NE37 1EZ

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Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2021

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Officers and Professional Advisers

The board of directors Mrs P Balmer

Mr C Balmer

Registered office Blindburn Hall

Wark Hexham NE48 3HE

Accountants Debere Limited

Chartered Accountants

Swallow House Parsons Road Washington Tyne and Wear NE37 1EZ

Bankers National Westminster Bank Plc

52 Fawcett Street Sunderland Tyne and Wear SR1 1SB

Chartered Accountants Report to the Board of Directors on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Financial Statements of Apple Blossom Childcare Limited

Year ended 31 March 2021

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Apple Blossom Childcare Limited for the year ended 31 March 2021, which comprise the statement of financial position and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at www.icaew.com/en/membership/regulations-standards-and-guidance.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Apple Blossom Childcare Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 13 April 2021. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Apple Blossom Childcare Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to you, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF as detailed at www.icaew.com/compilation. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Apple Blossom Childcare Limited and its Board of Directors, as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Apple Blossom Childcare Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Apple Blossom Childcare Limited. You consider that Apple Blossom Childcare Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Apple Blossom Childcare Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

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DEBERE LIMITED
Chartered Accountants

Swallow House Parsons Road Washington Tyne and Wear NE37 1EZ

23 February 2022

Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2021

		2021		2020
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets				
Intangible assets	5		50,301	54,166
Tangible assets	6		85,006	103,023
			135,307	157,189
Current assets				
Debtors	7	303,502		190,254
Cash at bank and in hand		245		5,535
·		303,747		195,789
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(332,329)		(259,426)
Net current liabilities			(28,582)	(63,637)
Total assets less current liabilities			106,725	93,552
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than				
one year	9		(100,385)	(84,233)
Provisions			(0.040)	(0.075)
Taxation including deferred tax			(6,212)	(8,875)
Net assets			128	444
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			100	100
Profit and loss account			<u> 28</u>	344
Shareholders funds			128	444

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the income statement has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 March 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- 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;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 5 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

31 March 2021

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 February 2022, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr C Balmer Director

Company registration number: 06878698

The notes on pages 5 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2021

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Blindburn Hall, Wark, Hexham, NE48 3HE.

2. Statement of compliance

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.

General Information

The principal activity of the company during the year was providing pre-primary education.

The company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in England.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Going concern

The company meets its day-today working capital requirements through its bank facilities. The company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the company should be able to operate within the level of its current facilities. After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised at the settlement amount due after any trade discount offered. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any trade discounts due.

Cash at bank in hand

Cash at bank and cash in hand includes cash and short term highly liquid investments with a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or opening of the deposit or similar account.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2021

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Creditors

Creditors are recognised where the company has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors are normally recognised at their settlement after following for any trade discounts due.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Revenue recognition

Turnover represents amounts chargeable in respect of the provision of childcare services to customers.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2021

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Goodwill (continued)

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill

5% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Leasehold property

15 years straight line

improvements

- 15% straight line

Fixtures & Fittings

25% reducing balance

Motor Vehicles Equipment

- 15% straight line

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2021

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of fixed assets (continued)

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Hire purchase contracts

Assets held under hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2021

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Provisions (continued)

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 41 (2020: 46).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2021

5.	Intan	gible	assets
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	Goodwill £
Cost At 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021	77,293
Amortisation At 1 April 2020 Charge for the year	23,127 3,865
At 31 March 2021	26,992
Carrying amount At 31 March 2021	50,301
At 31 March 2020	54,166

6. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings	Other Fi tangibles £	ixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost At 1 Apr 2020	73,654	4,116	168,672	19,038	9,660	275,140
Additions	_	, <u> </u>	7,220	· ·	273	7,493
At 31 Mar 2021	73,654	4,116	175,892	19,038	9,933	282,633
Depreciation	,					
At 1 Apr 2020 Charge for the	39,296	-	112,119	12,435	8,267	172,117
year	4,912	_	18,275	1,650	673	25,510
At 31 Mar 2021	44,208	_	130,394	14,085	8,940	197,627
Carrying amount						
At 31 Mar 2021	29,446	4,116	45,498	4,953	993	85,006 ————
At 31 Mar 2020	34,358	4,116	56,553	6,603	1,393	103,023

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Included within the carrying value of tangible assets are the following amounts relating to assets held under finance leases or hire purchase agreements:

Motor

	vehicles
	£
At 31 March 2021	3,569
At 31 March 2020	4,759

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2021

7.	Debtors		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Trade debtors	40,977	22,525
	Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which		
	the company has a participating interest	104.291	37,469
	Other debtors	158,234	130,260
		303,502	190,254

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	86,954	60,029
Trade creditors	59,124	74,622
Accruals and deferred income	119,536	37,654
Corporation tax	50,332	64,153
Social security and other taxes	10,213	18,996
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	1,566	1,566
Other creditors	4,604	2,406
	332,329	259,426

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price.

The obligations under hire purchase contracts of £1,566 (2020: £1,566) are secured by way of a fixed charge over the assets acquired.

The bank loans and overdrafts of £43,588 (2020: £60,029) are secured by way of a fixed charge over the company's assets.

9. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

2021	2020
£	£
97,956	80,629
2,429	3,604
100,385	84,233
	£ 97,956 2,429

Long term creditors are measured at the transaction price.

The bank loans and overdrafts of £56,289 (2020: £80,629) are secured by way of a fixed charge over the company's assets.

The obligations under hire purchase contracts of £2,429 (2020: £3,604) are secured by way of a fixed charge over the assets acquired.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2021

10. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2021	2020·
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	111,199	120,669
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	417,439	476,957
Later than 5 years	52,200	145,505
	580,838	743,131
		

11. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

ů ,	·	202	1	
	Balance	Advances/		•
	brought	(credits) to	Amounts	Balance
	forward	the directors	repaid	outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Mrs P Balmer	45,357	(110,362)	131,549	66,544
Mr C Balmer	45,356	(110,362)	131,549	66,543
	90,713	(220,724)	263,098	133,087
		202	0	
	Balance	Advances/		
	brought	(credits) to	Amounts	Balance
	forward	the directors	repaid	outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Mrs P Balmer	66,346	(106,930)	85,941	45,357
Mr C Balmer	66,346	(106,930)	85,940	45,356
	132,692	(213,860)	171,881	90,713

12. Ultimate parent company

The company's parent company is Blindburn Assets Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.