

Company Registration No. 07751499 (England and Wales)

UNDER THE WILLOW LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

UNDER THE WILLOW LIMITED

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UNDER THE WILLOW LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2017

		2017		2016	
	Notes	£	£	As restated £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		316,826		335,350
Current assets					
Debtors	4	7,092		5,164	
Cash at bank and in hand		50,301		87,949	
		<u>57,393</u>		<u>93,113</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(124,349)</u>		<u>(145,862)</u>	
Net current liabilities			(66,956)		(52,749)
Total assets less current liabilities			249,870		282,601
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(194,939)		(204,134)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(1,177)</u>		<u>(721)</u>
Net assets			<u>53,754</u>		<u>77,746</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			53,753		77,745
Total equity			<u>53,754</u>		<u>77,746</u>

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

For the financial year ended 31 October 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has 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.

UNDER THE WILLOW LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2017

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 19 October 2018

M Haynes

Director

Company Registration No. 07751499

UNDER THE WILLOW LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Under the Willow Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 198a Croxted Road, London, England, SE21 8NW.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2017 are the first financial statements of Under the Willow Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 November 2015. An explanation of how transition to FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 9.

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.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Land and buildings Freehold	5% Straight line
Nursery equipment and toys	40% Reducing balance
Computer equipment	25% Reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.4 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.

UNDER THE WILLOW LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 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.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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.

UNDER THE WILLOW LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

1.9 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

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

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

UNDER THE WILLOW LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 20 (2016 - 19).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 November 2016	418,504	25,177	443,681
Additions	-	4,980	4,980
	<u>418,504</u>	<u>30,157</u>	<u>448,661</u>
At 31 October 2017	418,504	30,157	448,661
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 November 2016	86,950	21,381	108,331
Depreciation charged in the year	20,925	2,579	23,504
	<u>107,875</u>	<u>23,960</u>	<u>131,835</u>
At 31 October 2017	107,875	23,960	131,835
Carrying amount			
At 31 October 2017	310,629	6,197	316,826
	<u>310,629</u>	<u>6,197</u>	<u>316,826</u>
At 31 October 2016	331,554	3,796	335,350
	<u>331,554</u>	<u>3,796</u>	<u>335,350</u>

4 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	2,211	4,993
Other debtors	4,881	171
	<u>7,092</u>	<u>5,164</u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	28,432	12,916
Corporation tax	2,238	-
Other taxation and social security	8,107	22,083
Other creditors	85,572	110,863
	<u>124,349</u>	<u>145,862</u>

UNDER THE WILLOW LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	194,939	204,134
	<u>194,939</u>	<u>204,134</u>

7 Called up share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1 Ordinary share of £1 each	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

8 Related party transactions

At the year end the company owed £73,239 (2016 - £74,539) to M Haynes, the director of the company, in respect of an interest free loan which is repayable on demand.

9 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

Reconciliations and descriptions of the effect of the transition to FRS 102 on: (i) equity at the date of transition to FRS 102; (ii) equity at the end of the comparative period; and (iii) profit or loss for the comparative period reported under previous UK GAAP are given below.

Reconciliation of equity

	1 November 2015 £	31 October 2016 £
Notes		
Equity as reported under previous UK GAAP	6,353	78,467
Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102:		
Deferred tax provision (i)	(721)	(721)
Equity reported under FRS 102	<u>5,632</u>	<u>77,746</u>

Reconciliation of profit for the financial period

	2016 £
Profit as reported under previous UK GAAP and under FRS 102	72,114
Adjustments to prior year (note i)	481
As restated	<u>72,595</u>

UNDER THE WILLOW LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

9 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

(Continued)

Notes to reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

(i) Deferred tax provision

FRS 102 requires deferred tax to be provided for on all timing differences. The tax effects of these timing difference was a Debit of £1,202 for the year ended 31 October 2015 and a Credit of £481 for the year ended 31 October 2016.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.