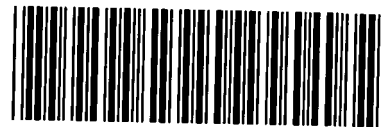


Company Registration No. 10442000 (England and Wales)

BRIGHT LITTLE STARS STANMORE LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020
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BRIGHT LITTLE STARS STANMORE LIMITED

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BRIGHT LITTLE STARS STANMORE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

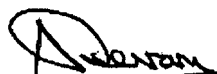
AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	6		2,748,102		2,791,646
Current assets					
Debtors	7	71,827		204,630	
Cash at bank and in hand		26,441		328,447	
		<u>98,268</u>		<u>533,077</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(168,272)</u>		<u>(797,613)</u>	
Net current liabilities			(70,004)		(264,536)
Total assets less current liabilities			2,678,098		2,527,110
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(1,294,150)		(1,363,430)
Provisions for liabilities	10		<u>(194,040)</u>		<u>(186,226)</u>
Net assets			<u>1,189,908</u>		<u>977,454</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			20		20
Revaluation reserve			799,268		814,659
Profit and loss reserves			<u>390,620</u>		<u>162,775</u>
Total equity			<u>1,189,908</u>		<u>977,454</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 11 December 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr A Devani
Director

Company Registration No. 10442000

BRIGHT LITTLE STARS STANMORE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Share capital	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 July 2018	20	826,418	(172,401)	654,037
Year ended 30 June 2019:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	323,417	323,417
Transfers	-	(11,759)	11,759	-
Balance at 30 June 2019	20	814,659	162,775	977,454
Year ended 30 June 2020:				
Profit for the year	-	-	215,238	215,238
Other comprehensive income:				
Tax relating to other comprehensive income	-	(2,784)	-	(2,784)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(2,784)	215,238	212,454
Transfers	-	(12,607)	12,607	-
Balance at 30 June 2020	20	799,268	390,620	1,189,908

BRIGHT LITTLE STARS STANMORE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations	15		(101,849)		347,565
Interest paid			(33,563)		(38,639)
Income taxes paid			(17,364)		-
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities			(152,776)		308,926
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(13,475)		(3,582)	
Net cash used in investing activities			(13,475)		(3,582)
Financing activities					
Repayment of borrowings		(65,000)		(160,000)	
Repayment of bank loans		(70,755)		(35,770)	
Net cash used in financing activities			(135,755)		(195,770)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents			(302,006)		109,574
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			328,447		218,873
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			26,441		328,447

BRIGHT LITTLE STARS STANMORE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Bright Little Stars Stanmore Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Stanmore Place, Howard road, Stanmore, Middlesex, United Kingdom, HA7 1GB.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The company is financed by equity, shareholders loans and banking facilities. The company is therefore dependent upon its bankers and shareholders loans for continued financial support.

As at the year end the company has net current liabilities of £70,004 (2019: 264,536) and net assets of £1,1889,908 (2019: £977,454).

COVID-19 is having a material impact on the operations of our business. The directors reviewed and assessed forecast cash flows including sensitivity to trading and expenditure plans, and for the potential impact of uncertainties including Brexit and the COVID-19 pandemic. The directors also considered the company's financing facilities and future funding plans.

The company's bank has agreed to postpone the capital repayments on bank loans for six months to support the cash flows during and after the lockdown and agreeing a covenant waiver. The company also received support from the government schemes including the Furlough scheme and business rates relief to mitigate fixed costs of the business.

In accordance with their responsibilities, the directors have considered the appropriateness of the going concern basis for the preparation of the financial statements. For this basis they have reviewed the financial and cash flow projections for the next 12 months from the date of the approval of the financial statements.

The shareholders and banks will continue to provide financial support to the company as required and thus the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Based on this, we confirmed that the application of going concern basis for the preparation of the financial statements continued to be appropriate.

1.3 Turnover

Income represents the value, net of value added tax and discounts, of the following streams:

- Government funding, which is recognised as income when the company becomes entitled to the fund.
- Contract services, including nursery fees and child care vouchers are recognised as income when the service is provided.

BRIGHT LITTLE STARS STANMORE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 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:

Freehold land and buildings	2% on building costs
Plant and equipment	7% Reducing Balance Method

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.

1.5 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.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

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.

BRIGHT LITTLE STARS STANMORE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future 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.

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 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.

BRIGHT LITTLE STARS STANMORE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.10 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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions 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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

Management reviews the useful lives and residual values of the items of property, plant and equipment on a regular basis. During the financial year, the directors determined no significant changes in the useful lives and residual values.

BRIGHT LITTLE STARS STANMORE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

3 Auditor's remuneration

	2020	2019
	£	£
Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:		
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the company	3,720	3,480

4 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2020	2019
	Number	Number
Total	42	34

5 Taxation

	2020	2019
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	17,050	17,364
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	5,030	1,633
Total tax charge	22,080	18,997

In addition to the amount charged to the profit and loss account, the following amounts relating to tax have been recognised directly in other comprehensive income:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Deferred tax arising on:		
Revaluation of property	2,784	-

BRIGHT LITTLE STARS STANMORE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

6 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings £	Plant and equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 July 2019	2,485,754	421,562	2,907,316
Additions	-	13,475	13,475
At 30 June 2020	2,485,754	435,037	2,920,791
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 July 2019	58,950	56,720	115,670
Depreciation charged in the year	30,537	26,482	57,019
At 30 June 2020	89,487	83,202	172,689
Carrying amount			
At 30 June 2020	2,396,267	351,835	2,748,102
At 30 June 2019	2,426,804	364,842	2,791,646

The freehold land and buildings (Including plant & Machinery) was revalued at fair value on 16 May 2017 by Copping Joyce Surveyors Limited at £2,845,000.

7 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	50,000	200,000
Other debtors	21,827	4,630
	71,827	204,630

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans	80,843	121,265
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	585,000
Corporation tax	17,050	17,364
Other creditors	70,379	73,984
	168,272	797,613

BRIGHT LITTLE STARS STANMORE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

9 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	1,223,132	1,253,465
Other creditors	71,018	109,965
	<u>1,294,150</u>	<u>1,363,430</u>

The bank loans are secured by a first charge over the freehold property and by the personal guarantee from the directors. The loans are subject to monthly repayments and commercial rates of interest.

10 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Liabilities 2020 £	Liabilities 2019 £
Balances:		
Accelerated capital allowances	25,931	20,901
Revaluations	168,109	165,325
	<u>194,040</u>	<u>186,226</u>
		2020 £
Movements in the year:		
Liability at 1 July 2019		186,226
Charge to profit or loss		7,814
Liability at 30 June 2020		<u>194,040</u>

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 Shilpa Chheda.
The auditor was KLSA LLP.

BRIGHT LITTLE STARS STANMORE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

12 Post balance sheet events

Approaching balance sheet date, the World Health Organization declared a pandemic on 11 March, the UK Government moved to a 'delay' phase on 12 March, announced social distancing measures on 16 March, and unprecedented 'stay at home' restrictions on 23 March. The company has therefore concluded that the necessity for large-scale government interventions (both in the UK and the other countries) in response to COVID-19 became apparent as at the balance sheet date. In reviewing the consequences of such conditions exist at the balance sheet date, no adjustment is required to the financial statements.

BRIGHT LITTLE STARS STANMORE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

13 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available in FRS 102 (s33 "Related Party Disclosure"), whereby it has not disclosed transactions with any wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of the group.

At the balance sheet date, balance payable to shareholders amounted to £75,000 (2019: £140,000). This balance is included within Creditors due within one year and after one year.

14 Parent company

The parent company of Bright Little Stars Stanmore Limited is Bright Little Stars Group Limited and its registered office is Kinetic Business Centre, Theobald Street, Elstree, Hertfordshire, WD6 4PJ.

15 Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations

	2020 £	2019 £
Profit for the year after tax	215,238	323,417
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	22,080	18,997
Finance costs	33,563	38,639
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	57,019	56,936
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	132,803	(99,630)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(562,552)	9,206
Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations	<u>(101,849)</u>	<u>347,565</u>

16 Analysis of changes in net debt

	1 July 2019 £	Cash flows £	30 June 2020 £
Cash at bank and in hand	328,447	(302,006)	26,441
Borrowings excluding overdrafts	(1,514,730)	135,755	(1,378,975)
	<u>(1,186,283)</u>	<u>(166,251)</u>	<u>(1,352,534)</u>