

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 08345616

Early Baird's Childrens Nursery Limited

Unaudited Financial Statements

31 January 2020

Early Baird's Childrens Nursery Limited

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 January 2020

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Early Baird's Childrens Nursery Limited

Director's Report

Year ended 31 January 2020

The director presents her report and the unaudited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 January 2020 .

Director

The director who served the company during the year was as follows:

Mrs H Langhorn

Small company provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 17 April 2020 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mrs H Langhorn

Director

Registered office:

Oswaldtwistle Mills Business Centre

Clifton Mill

Pickup Street

Oswaldtwistle

BB5 0EY

Early Baird's Childrens Nursery Limited

Chartered Accountant's Report to the Director on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Financial Statements of Early Baird's Childrens Nursery Limited

Year ended 31 January 2020

As described on the statement of financial position, the director of the company is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2020, which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, statement of financial position and the related notes. You consider that the company is exempt from an audit under the Companies Act 2006. In accordance with your instructions we have compiled these financial statements in order to assist you to fulfil your statutory responsibilities, from the accounting records and from information and explanations supplied to us.

MARSDEN & CO. Chartered accountants

Oswaldtwistle Mills Business Centre Clifton Mill Pickup Street Oswaldtwistle BB5 0EY

17 April 2020

Early Baird's Childrens Nursery Limited

Statement of Income and Retained Earnings

Year ended 31 January 2020

		2020	2019
	Note	£	£
Turnover		201,840	215,522
		-----	-----
Gross profit		201,840	215,522
Administrative expenses		184,342	200,052
		-----	-----
Operating profit		17,498	15,470
		-----	-----
Profit before taxation	5	17,498	15,470
Tax on profit		3,325	2,939
		-----	-----
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income		14,173	12,531
		-----	-----
Dividends paid and payable		(9,742)	(25,123)
Retained earnings at the start of the year		56,370	68,962
		-----	-----
Retained earnings at the end of the year		60,801	56,370
		-----	-----

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

Early Baird's Childrens Nursery Limited

Statement of Financial Position

31 January 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	6	7,406	8,155
Current assets			
Debtors	7	3,851	3,059
Cash at bank and in hand		56,034	51,394
		59,885	54,453
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	5,082	4,688
Net current assets		54,803	49,765
Total assets less current liabilities		62,209	57,920
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax		1,407	1,549
Net assets		60,802	56,371
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1	1
Profit and loss account		60,801	56,370
Shareholder funds		60,802	56,371

These financial statements have been prepared 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'.

For the year ending 31 January 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

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

Early Baird's Childrens Nursery Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 January 2020

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 17 April 2020 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mrs H Langhorn

Director

Company registration number: 08345616

Early Baird's Childrens Nursery Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 January 2020

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Oswaldtwistle Mills Business Centre, Clifton Mill, Pickup Street, Oswaldtwistle, BB5 0EY.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

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.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome. There are no key assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

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.

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:

Fixtures and fittings	-	15% reducing balance
Motor vehicle	-	25% reducing balance

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. 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.

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. 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

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

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 11 (2019: 12).

5. Profit before taxation

Profit before taxation is stated after charging:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible assets	1,562	1,787

6. Tangible assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 February 2019	13,579	5,200	18,779
Additions	813	–	813
	-----	-----	-----
At 31 January 2020	14,392	5,200	19,592
	-----	-----	-----
Depreciation			
At 1 February 2019	7,618	3,006	10,624
Charge for the year	1,013	549	1,562
	-----	-----	-----
At 31 January 2020	8,631	3,555	12,186
	-----	-----	-----
Carrying amount			
At 31 January 2020	5,761	1,645	7,406
	-----	-----	-----
At 31 January 2019	5,961	2,194	8,155
	-----	-----	-----

7. Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Other taxation debtors	3,851	3,059
	-----	-----

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Corporation tax	3,466	3,202
Other creditors	1,616	1,486
	-----	-----
	5,082	4,688
	-----	-----

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.