Registration number: 06697050

SUMMER BOARDING COURSES LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

Hazlewoods LLP Windsor House Bayshill Road Cheltenham GL50 3AT



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## **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

A N Hassan

J A Pickles

Registered office

5th Floor South

14-16 Waterloo Place

London SW1Y 4AR

**Bankers** 

HSBC Bank plc Second Floor 70 Pall Mall London SW1Y 5EZ

**Auditors** 

Hazlewoods LLP Windsor House Bayshill Road Cheltenham GL50 3AT

# (REGISTRATION NUMBER: 06697050) BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	44,514	46,863
Tangible assets	5	90,620	100,408
		135,134	147,271
Current assets			
Stocks	6	57,205	50,000
Debtors	7	1,951,194	1,671,431
Cash at bank and in hand		259,253	184,848
·	•	2,267,652	1,906,279
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	8	(578,283)	(832,764)
Net current assets		1,689,369	1,073,515
Total assets less current liabilities		1,824,503	1,220,786
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>.</u>	(9,822)	(9,822)
Nét assets	:	1,814,681	1,210,964
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	9	2	2
Profit and loss account	•	1,814,679	1,210,962
Total equity		1,814,681	1,210,964

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 5.3.1.8... and signed on its behalf by:

Director

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

#### 1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is: 5th Floor South 14-16 Waterloo Place London SW1Y 4AR

#### 2 Accounting policies

## Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

#### Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

#### Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except for, where disclosed in these accounting policies, certain items that are shown at fair value.

The presentational currency of the financial statements is Pounds Sterling, being the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest Pound.

## Name of parent of group

These financial statements are consolidated in the financial statements of Dukes Education Group Limited.

The financial statements of Dukes Education Group Limited may be obtained from Companies House.

#### Going concern

After reviewing the company's forecasts and projections, 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.

#### Critical accounting 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 in 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 periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Depreciation and amortisation

Tangible and intangible assets are depreciated and amortised over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

#### Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the company. The company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

#### Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and on unused tax losses or tax credits in the company. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

#### Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset classDepreciation method and rateFixtures and fittings20% reducing balanceOffice equipment25%-33% reducing balanceAcademic materials33% reducing balance

#### Intangible assets

Trademarks, licences (including software) and customer-related intangible assets have a finite useful life and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

#### Amortisation

Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their useful life as follows:

Asset class
Website costs
Amortisation method and rate
50% straight line

## Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

#### Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. All trade debtors are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted cost of cash expected to be received. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the debtors.

#### **Stocks**

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

#### **Trade creditors**

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and all are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted amount of cash expected to be paid.

#### Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

#### Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

#### Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

#### Financial instruments

#### Classification

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability on the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expenses in the profit and loss account.

#### Recognition and measurement

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.

#### Impairment

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

A non financial 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.

The recoverable amount of goodwill is derived from measurement of the present value of the future cash flows of the cash-generating units ('CGUs') of which the goodwill is a part. Any impairment loss in respect of a CGU is allocated first to the goodwill attached to that CGU, and then to other assets within that CGU on a pro-rata basis.

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.

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.

At 30 September 2016

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

3	Staff numbers	v		
	The average number of persons employed by the	company (including directo	ors) during the year	r, was as follows:
			2017	2016
	Average number of employees		<b>No.</b> 34	<b>No.</b> 34
	Average number of employees	•		
4	Intangible assets			
				Website Costs £
	Cost			
	At 1 October 2016 Additions acquired separately			93,726 89,027
	At 30 September 2017			182,753
	Amortisation	·		102,700
	At 1 October 2016			46,863
	Amortisation charge			91,376
	At 30 September 2017			138,239
	Carrying amount			
	At 30 September 2017			44,514
	At 30 September 2016			46,863
5	Tangible assets			
		Furniture, fittings and	Academic	
		equipment £	materials £	Total £
	Cost			
	At 1 October 2016	129,345	72,386	201,731
	Additions	10,605	15,353	25,958
	At 30 September 2017	139,950	87,739	227,689
	Depreciation At 1 October 2016	66,454	34,869	101,323
	Charge for the year	18,299	17,447	35,746
	At 30 September 2017	84,753	52,316	137,069
	Carrying amount		<del> </del>	
	At 30 September 2017	55,197	35,423	90,620

62,891

100,408

37,517

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

6	Stocks	•	
-		2017	2016
		£	£
	Raw materials and consumables	57,205	50,000
7	Debtors		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Trade debtors	174,527	260,593
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,750,323	1,354,071
•	Other debtors	572	-
	Prepayments	25,772	21,047
	Corporation tax asset		35,720
		1,951,194	1,671,431
8	Creditors		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Due within one year		
	Trade creditors	183,986	501,842
	Social security and other taxes	23,749	19,746
	Outstanding defined contribution pension costs	741	647
	Other creditors	5,524	6,778
	Accrued expenses	125,650	500
	Corporation tax liability	6,063	-
	Deferred income	232,570	303,251
		578,283	832,764
9	Share capital		
	Allotted, called up and fully paid shares		
	2017	2016	

	2017		2016	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2	2	2

## 10 Pension and other schemes

# Defined contribution pension scheme

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the company to the scheme and amounted to £4,470 (2016 - £1,886).

Contributions totalling £741 (2016 - £647) were payable to the scheme at the end of the year and are included in creditors.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

#### 11 Obligations under leases and hire purchase contracts

#### **Operating leases**

The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Not later than one year	11,906	38,265
Later than one year and not later than five years	5,265	17,171
	17,171	55,436

#### 12 Contingent liabilities

The company is bound by an intra-group cross guarantee in respect of bank debt with other members of the group headed by its ultimate parent undertaking, Dukes Education Group Limited. The amount guaranteed is £17,340,000 (2016 - £13,370,000).

### 13 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent company is Dukes Summer Schools Limited, incorporated in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent company is Dukes Education Group Limited, incorporated in England and Wales, which has no single controlling party.

#### 14 Transition to FRS 102

The company's effective date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 October 2015. The latest period presented under previous UK GAAP was the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2016. There are no transitional adjustments as a result of adopting FRS 102 for the first time.

#### 15 Disclosure under Section 444(5B) CA 2006 relating to the independent auditor's report

As permitted by Section 444 CA 2006, these accounts do not contain a copy of the company's Profit and Loss account or a copy of the Directors' Report. Accordingly, the Independent Auditors' Report has also been omitted.

The Independent Auditors' Report was unqualified. The auditor was Hazlewoods LLP and Andrew Brookes signed the auditor's report as senior statutory auditor.