Company Registration No. 09291609 (England and Wales)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



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Member firm of PKF International Ltd

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STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	2018	2017
	£	£
Profit for the year	199,258	9,906
Other comprehensive income		
Revaluation of tangible fixed assets	390,955	-
Tax relating to other comprehensive income	(62,292)	14,961
Other comprehensive income for the year	328,663	14,961
·	<u> </u>	
e de la companya de		
Total comprehensive income for the year	527,921	24,867

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 2018

		20)18	20	17
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		2,570,000		2,220,200
Current assets		•			
Debtors	6	275,000	* * .	75,000	
Cash at bank and in hand		34,883		45,063	
		309,883		120,063	
Creditors: amounts falling due within	_	(400 700)		(000, 400)	
one year	7	(188,702)		(263,480)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			121,181		(143,417)
Total assets less current liabilities			2,691,181		2,076,783
Creditors: amounts falling due after					
more than one year	8		(1,461,359)		(1,436,233)
Provisions for liabilities	9		(240,559)		(179,208)
Net assets			989,263		461,342
Capital and reserves			•		
Called up share capital	10		20		20
Revaluation reserve			999,685		685,057
Profit and loss reserves			(10,442)		(223,735)
Total equity			989,263		461,342

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 16 August 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr A Devani Director

Company Registration No. 09291609

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	Share R capital	evaluation reserve	Profit and loss	Total
 A second of the control of the control	£	£	reserves £	£
Balance at 1 July 2016	20	680,183	(243,728)	436,475
Year ended 30 June 2017:				
Profit for the year Other comprehensive income:	-	-	9,906	9,906
Tax relating to other comprehensive income	-	14,961	-	14,961
Total comprehensive income for the year Transfers	-	14,961 (10,087)	9,906 10,087	24,867
Balance at 30 June 2017		685,057	(223,735)	461,342
Year ended 30 June 2018:				
Profit for the year Other comprehensive income:	-	-	199,258	199,258
Revaluation of tangible fixed assets	_	390.955		390,955
Tax relating to other comprehensive income	<u>-</u>	(62,292)	-	(62,292)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	328,663	199,258	527,921
Transfers		(14,035)	14,035	
Balance at 30 June 2018	20	999,685	(10,442)	989,263

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

		201	18	201	7
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations	13	• • .	(104,462)		212,842
Interest paid			(21,615)		(22,874)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities			(126,077)		189,968
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(8,526)	:	(21,470)	•
Interest received		40		45	
Net cash used in investing activities			(8,486)		(21,425)
Financing activities					
Repayment of borrowings		(600,000)		(195,000)	
Repayment of bank loans		724,383		(13,496)	
Net cash generated from/(used in)					
financing activities			124,383		(208,496)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalen	nts		(10,180)		(39,953)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of	year		45,063		85,016
Cash and cash equivalents at end of yea	ır		34,883		45,063
			<u> </u>		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Bright Little Stars Watford Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 80 Sheepcote Lane, Watford, Hertfordshire, WD25 0EA.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historic cost convention modified to include the revaluation of freehold land and buildings.

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 \mathfrak{L} .

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

At the time of approving the financial statements, the group companies and ultimate shareholders have confirmed their financial support for the next 12 months. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

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.

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:

Land and buildings Freehold

2% on Building Cost

Plant, and machinery

7% on 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.

1.5 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 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.

1.7 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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

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.

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 39 (2017 - 28).

4 Taxation

•	· i	2018	2017
•		£	£
Deferred tax			
Origination and reversal of timing differences	•	(941)	(7,053)
			. ===

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

5	Tangible fixed assets	•			•
	- -		Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Total
				etc	
	04	• * *	£	£	£
	Cost		1 055 126	393.000	
	At 1 July 2017 Additions		1,955,136	383,900 8,526	2,339,036 8,526
•	Revaluation		390,955	0,020	390,955
	revaluation				
	At 30 June 2018		2,346,091	392,426	2,738,517
	Depreciation and impairment				
	At 1 July 2017	•	46,636	72,199	118,835
	Depreciation charged in the year		27,266	22,416	49,682
	At 30 June 2018		73,902	94,615	168,517
	Carrying amount				
	At 30 June 2018	•	2,272,189	297,811	2,570,000
				=====	======
	At 30 June 2017		1,908,499	311,701	2,220,200
6	The freehold land and buildings (Inclu 2018 by Copping Joyce Surveyors Limit Debtors	iding plant & Machinery) wited at £2,570,000.	as revalued	at fair value o	n 11 January 2017
	Amounts falling due within one year	:		£	£
	Amounts owed by group undertakings			275,000	75,000
7	Creditors: amounts falling due within	n one year			. •
	-	·		2018 £	2017 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts			177,029	76,272
	Amounts due to group undertakings		•	-	175,000
	Other creditors			11,673	12,208
	• ,			188,702	263,480

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

8	Creditors: amounts falling due after mo	re than one vear		
			2018	2017
	•		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts		1,442,859	819,233
	Other creditors		18,500	617,000
	egic.		1,461,359	1,436,233
		•		

The loans are secured by a first charge over the freehold property, 80 Sheepcot Lane, Watford, WD25 0EA and by the cross guarantee and debenture between Bright Little Stars Limited. The loans are subject to monthly repayments and commercial rates of interest.

9 Deferred taxation

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

		•	Liabilities . 2018	Liabilities 2017
	Balances:		£	£
÷	Accelerated capital allowances		44,158	45,099
	Revaluations		196,401	134,109
			240,559	179,208
				2018
	Movements in the year:			£
	Liability at 1 July 2017			179,208
	Credit to profit or loss	•		(942)
	Charge to other comprehensive income	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		62,293
	Liability at 30 June 2018	·		240,559
10	Called up share capital			
-			2018	2017
•			£	£
	Ordinary share capital			
	Issued and fully paid			
	16 Ordinary shares of £1 each		16	16
	4 A Ordinary shares of £1 each		4	4
٠.	4.		20	20
	este de la companya			``

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

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.

12 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 the shareholders amounted to £Nil (2017:£600,000). This balance is shown in note 10 under the category' Other creditors'.

13 Cash generated from operations

· ·	2018	2017
	£	£
Profit for the year after tax	199,257	9,907
Adjustments for:		
Taxation credited	(941)	(7,053)
Finance costs	21,615	22,874
Investment income	(40)	(45)
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	49,682	57,951
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase) in debtors	(200,000)	(75,000)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(174,035)	204,208
	· · · <u>— · —</u>	
Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations	(104,462)	212,842