

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 09454969

**THE TODDLER HOUSE LIMITED**

**Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements**

**28 February 2018**

# THE TODDLER HOUSE LIMITED

## Statement of Financial Position

28 February 2018

		2018		2017
	Note	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>				
Tangible assets	5		17,804	21,863
<b>Current assets</b>				
Stocks		110		180
Debtors	6	3,049		2,245
Cash at bank and in hand		19,335		5,546
		22,494		7,971
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	24,549		33,572
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			2,055	25,601
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			15,749	( 3,738)
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	8		3,848	6,500
<b>Net assets/(liabilities)</b>			11,901	( 10,238)
<b>Capital and reserves</b>				
Called up share capital			100	100
Profit and loss account			11,801	( 10,338)
<b>Shareholders funds/(deficit)</b>			11,901	( 10,238)

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

For the year ending 28 February 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The members have 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 .

# THE TODDLER HOUSE LIMITED

## Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

**28 February 2018**

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These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 November 2018  
, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mrs R. Carey

Director

Company registration number: 09454969

# THE TODDLER HOUSE LIMITED

## Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 28 February 2018

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### 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 37 Breakback Road, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, B61 7LS, England.

### 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.

#### Disclosure exemptions

The entity satisfies the criteria of being a qualifying entity as defined in FRS 102. As such, advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available under paragraph 1.12 of FRS 102: (a) No cash flow statement has been presented for the company. (b) Disclosures in respect of financial instruments have not been presented.

#### 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. Revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period provided that the outcome can be reliably estimated. When the outcome cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

#### 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 & fittings	-	15% straight line
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### **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.

### **Stocks**

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

## Government grants

Government grants are recognised at fair value when there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Grants related to purchase of assets are treated as deferred income and allocated to income statement over the useful lives of the related assets while grants related to expenses are treated as other income in the income statement.

## 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 10 (2017: 6 ).

## 5. Tangible assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>		
<b>At 1 March 2017 and 28 February 2018</b>	27,063	<b>27,063</b>
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<b>Depreciation</b>		
At 1 March 2017	5,200	<b>5,200</b>
Charge for the year	4,059	<b>4,059</b>
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<b>At 28 February 2018</b>	9,259	<b>9,259</b>
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<b>Carrying amount</b>		
<b>At 28 February 2018</b>	17,804	<b>17,804</b>
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At 28 February 2017	21,863	21,863
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## 6. Debtors

	2018	2017
	£	£
Other debtors	<b>3,049</b>	2,245
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**7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	3,000	3,174
Trade creditors	1,502	1,677
Corporation tax	6,696	—
Social security and other taxes	—	827
Other creditors	22	—
Other creditors	13,329	27,894
	<u>24,549</u>	<u>33,572</u>

**8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	3,848	6,500
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**9. Director's advances, credits and guarantees**

During the year the director entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	2018			
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the director	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Mrs R. Carey	742	16,222	( 18,090)	( 1,126)
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	2017			
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the director	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Mrs R. Carey	( 2,022)	12,013	( 9,249)	742
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**10. Related party transactions**

During the period, the director, Mrs R Carey, received dividends amounting to £12,000 for the year under review.

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.