LITTLE BEANS DAY CARE (GARLAND) LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD 1 MAY 2016 TO 31 AUGUST 2016 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Miss T Ledger

Mrs S Drew

Company number

09537346

Registered office

11 Arley Road

Poole Dorset BH14 8DW

Accountants

Morris Lane

31/33 Commercial Road

Poole Dorset BH14 0HU

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 AUGUST 2016

		31 A	ugust 2016	30 A	pril 2016
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4		112		115
Property, plant and equipment	5		14,098		14,752
			14,210		14,867
Current assets					
Inventories		250		250	
Trade and other receivables	6	7,520		3,562	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,894		3,015	
		9,664		6,827	
Current liabilities	7	(19,780)		(13,237)	
Net current liabilities			(10,116)		(6,410)
Total assets less current liabilities			4,094		8,457
Non-current liabilities	8		(1,364)		(4,010)
Provisions for liabilities			(2,719)		(2,973)
Net assets			11		1,474
Equity					
Called up share capital	10		2		2
Retained earnings			9		1,472
Total equity			11		1,474
			40-		====

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2016

For the financial period ended 31 August 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the period in question in accordance with section 476;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

Miss T Ledger Director

Company Registration No. 09537346

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2016

	Notes	Share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total £
Balance at 13 April 2015		-	-	~
Period ended 30 April 2016: Profit and total comprehensive income for the period Issue of share capital Dividends	10	2 -	9,647 - (8,175)	9,647 2 (8,175)
Balance at 30 April 2016		Ź	1,472	1,474
Period ended 31 August 2016: Profit and total comprehensive income for the period Dividends		- -	11,212 (12,675)	11,212 (12,675)
Balance at 31 August 2016		2	9	11 ———

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Little Beans Day Care (Garland) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 11 Arley Road, Poole, Dorset, BH14 8DW. The principal place of business is 59 Garland Road, Poole, Dorset, BH15 2LD.

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 \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the period ended 31 August 2016 are the first financial statements of Little Beans Day Care (Garland) Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 13 April 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business.

Revenue from the supply of nursery services represents the value of services provided and is recorded at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Where payments are received from customers in advance of services provided the amounts are recorded as deferred income and included as part of payables due within one year.

1.3 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date if the fair value can be measured reliably.

Amortisation 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:

Patents

10 year straight line

1.4 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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:

Leasehold improvements
Fixtures, fittings & equipment

6 year straight line 15% straight line

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 non-current assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Inventories held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of inventories over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.7 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 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 statement of financial position 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 trade and other receivables 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.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publically traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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 PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, 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 receipts 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 payables 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value though profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.9 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 10 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 income statement 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2016

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 income statement, 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.

1.11 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 non-current 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.

1.12 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the income statement so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2016

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was 12 (2016 - 7).

		2016 Number	2016 Number
	Total Directors	10 2	5 2
		12	7
3	Taxation	2016 £	2016 £
	Current tax	~	~
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	2,377 =====	- -
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(254)	2,973 ———
	Total tax charge	2,123 =====	2,973
4	Intangible fixed assets		Patents
			£
	Cost		
	At 1 May 2016 and 31 August 2016		125
	Amortisation and impairment		
	At 1 May 2016		10
	Amortisation charged for the period		3
	At 31 August 2016		13
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 August 2016		112
	At 30 April 2016		115
			===

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2016

Property, plant and equipment			
	Leasehold improvements	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 May 2016 and 31 August 2016	6,525	10,189	16,714
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 May 2016	816	1,146	1,962
Depreciation charged in the period	272	382	654
At 31 August 2016	1,088	1,528	2,616
Carrying amount			
At 31 August 2016	5,437	8,661	14,098
At 30 April 2016	5,709	9,043	14,752
At 30 April 2016	5,709	9,043 	

Leasehold improvements and fixtures, fittings and equipment with a carrying amount of £14,098 (30 April 2016 - £14,752) have been pledged to secure borrowings of the company.

6 Trade and other receivables

5

Amounts falling due within one year:	31 August 2016 £	30 April 2016 £
Trade receivables	680	-
Other receivables	5,801	2,511
Prepayments and accrued income	1,039	1,051
	7,520	3,562

Trade and other receivables with a carrying amount of £7,520 (30 April 2016: £3,562) have been pledged to secure the borrowings of the company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2016

7	Current liabilities		
		31 August 2016	30 April 2016
	•	£	£
	Other borrowings	7,802	7,490
	Trade payables	469	277
	Corporation tax	2,377	• -
	Other taxation and social security	873	966
	Accruals and deferred income	8,259	4,504
		19,780	13,237
		19,700	13,237
	The loan, shown within other creditors, is secured by way of a fixed characteristic with a carrying value of £5,437 (30 April 2016: £5,709) and a floating carrying value of £16,181 (30 April 2016: £12,605) of the company.		
8	Non-current liabilities		
		31 August 2016	30 April 2016
		£	£
	Other payables	1,364	4,010
	The loan, shown within other creditors, is secured by way of a fixed characteristic with a carrying value of £5,437 (30 April 2016: £5,709) and a floating carrying value of £16,181 (30 April 2016: £12,605) of the company.		
9	Provisions for liabilities	04 4 4 0040	20 4 1 2040
		31 August 2016	
		£	£
	Deferred tax liabilities	2,719	2,973
		2.710	2.072
		2,719	2,973
		===	====
10	Called up share capital		
	ounce up one ouplier	31 August 2016	30 April 2016
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital	_	_
	Issued and fully paid		
	1 Ordinary of £1 each	1	1

1

2

1

2

1 A Ordinary of £1 each

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2016

11 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	31 August 2016 £	30 April 2016 £
Within one year	12,500	12,429
Between two and five years	46,370	50,000
In over five years	-	582
	58,870	63,011

12 Related party transactions

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

		Amounts owed by related parties	
	31 August 2016 30 April 20		
	£	£	
Entities with control, joint control or			
significant influence over the company	5,801	2,511	
	5,801	2,511	

No guarantees have been given or received.

13 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £12,675 (2016 - £8,175) were paid in the period in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

14 Comparatives

The comparative figures relate to the period from 13 April 2015 and 30 April 2016.