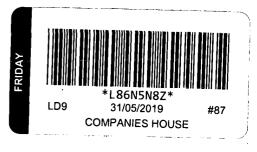
Financial Statements

For Filing with Registrar

For the Year ended 31 August 2018



Company Registration No. 10581835 (England and Wales)

Company Information

Directors

Mark Malley

Jerry Stover Steven Wade

Company number

10581835

Registered office

1 Wolsey Road East Molesey

Surrey KT8 9EL

Auditors

Kingston Smith LLP Devonshire House

60 Goswell Road

London EC1M 7AD

Contents

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 9

Balance Sheet

As at 31 August 2018

		2	2018 [.]		2017		
	Notes	£	£	£	£		
Fixed assets							
Intangible assets	3		4,622,600		4,871,351		
Tangible assets	4		139,758		62,464		
			4,762,358		4,933,815		
Current assets							
Debtors	6	212,018		219,988			
Cash at bank and in hand		738,017		916,384			
		950,035		1,136,372			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(4,857,688)		(5,011,549)			
Net current liabilities			(3,907,653)		(3,875,177)		
110 garront napmines			(0,507,550)		(5,575,177)		
Total assets less current liabilities			854,705		1,058,638		
Creditors: amounts falling due after	8						
more than one year			-		(812,461)		
Provisions for liabilities	9		(14,878)		(9,4:16)		
Net assets			839,827		236,761		
Capital and reserves							
Called up share capital	10		100		100		
Profit and loss reserves	1.9		839,727		236,661		
From and loss reserves							
Total equity			839,827		236,761		
							

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 $\frac{22/05}{209}$ and are signed on its behalf by:

Maik Molloy

Mark Malley Director

Company Registration No. 10581835

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 August 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Chesterton Education Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 1 Wolsey Road, East Molesey, Surrey, KT8 9EL.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Section 1A of 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 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 pound.

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.

These financial statements have been prepared for the period from incorporation on 24 January 2017 to 31 August 2017 and do not cover 12 months.

1.2 Going concern

The company has net current liabilities on its balance sheet of £3,907,653 and net assets of £839,827. The parent company, Bellevue Schools Group Limited, has confirmed it will continue to provide financial support as required.

The Directors have considered the company's liquid resources, access to borrowing facilities and the future cash flow forecasts and conclude that these give a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue as a going concern. Therefore, these accounts have been prepared on that basis.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents the value of fees charged for educational and other related services delivered to pupils of the school in the accounting year, net of discounts.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 20 years. This term is chosen because the investment is in a durable asset, i.e. school land and buildings, and that we expect the market for the school to continue, at least, for that period of time.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 August 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 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:

Fixtures and fittings 5 years
Motor vehicles 5 years
IT equipment 3 years

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.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting 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).

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

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.

1.8 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 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 31 August 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.

1.9 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.

Tax losses are transferred between companies within the group at no charge.

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 31 August 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 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.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.13 Leases

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.

1.14 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was 67 (2017: 27).

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 August 2018

74,997 03,646 48,751 52,397
74,997 03,646 48,751 52,397 22,600
03,646 48,751 52,397 22,600
48,751 52,397 22,600
48,751 52,397 22,600
52,397 ———— 22,600
22,600
74.054
71,351 ———
Total
£
67,872
97,801
65,673
5,408
20,507
25,915
39,758
62,464
;

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 August 2018

5	Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 August 2018 are as follows:

	Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% He	ld Direct
	Bruern Abbey Junior School Limited	England and Wales	Education	Ordinary	100.00	
	Bruern Abbey School Limited	England and Wales	Education	Ordinary	100.00	
	Sherborne House School Ltd	England and Wales	Education	Ordinary	100.00	
6	Debtors			201		2047
	Amounts falling due with	in one year:			£	2017 £
	Trade debtors			38,28	37	33,966
	Other debtors	• .		173,73	31 1	86,022
				212,01	8 2	19,988
7	Creditors: amounts fallin	g due within on	e year			
		•	•	201	8 £	2017 £
					£	L
	Trade creditors			73,83		37,722
	Amounts due to group und	ertakings		2,321,78	•	09,461
	Corporation tax			60,63		41,907
	Other taxation and social s	ecurity		61,48		36,212
	Other creditors			2,339,95	94 2,6 	86,247
				4,857,68 ————		11,549
8	Creditors: amounts fallin	g due after mor	e than one			
	year			201	8	2017
	•				£	£
	Other creditors		·		- 8	12,461
	•				_	=====

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 August 2018

9	Provisions for liabilities		
		2018	2017
	•	£	£
	Deferred tax liabilities	14,878	9,416
10	Called up share capital		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	·	100	100
			

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 Shivani Kothari.

The auditor was Kingston Smith LLP.

12 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

Certain assets and property are secured by a legal fixed charge under the external group funding.

13 Operating lease commitments

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

	2018 £	2017 £
Within one year	427,023	427,906
Between two and five years	2,000,718	1,704,827
In over five years	1,500,000	2,000,000
	3,927,741	4,132,733

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 August 2018

14 Immediate parent undertaking and ultimate controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is Bellevue Schools Group Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The intermediate parent undertaking of Chesterton Education Limited is Bellevue Education International Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. Bellevue Education International Limited is the smallest group for which consolidated financial statements are prepared and these financial statements are included in those consolidated financial statements. These are available from 1 Wolsey Road, East Molesey KT8 9EL.

The ultimate parent undertaking of Chesterton Education Limited is Varkey Group Limited, a company incorporated in British Virgin Islands.