Company Registration No. 07845785 (England and Wales)	
THE GRANARY NURSERY SCHOOL LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Mr M. Green

Mrs A. Green

Company number 07845785

Registered office 7 Three Rivers Business Park

Felixstowe Road, Foxhall

IPSWICH IP10 0BF

Accountants Beatons Limited

Chartered Accountants

7 Three Rivers Business Park Felixstowe Road, Foxhall

IPSWICH IP10 0BF

Business address Hill Farm

Victoria Mill Road FRAMLINGHAM IP13 9SA

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BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

		2018		2017	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		-		7,560
Tangible assets	4		12,572		8,916
			12,572		16,476
Current assets					
Stocks		500		500	
Debtors	5	4,812		14,354	
Cash at bank and in hand		21,604		37,749	
		26,916		52,603	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(31,184)		(37,569)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(4,268)		15,034
Total assets less current liabilities			8,304		31,510
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(8,000)		(12,000)
Provisions for liabilities			(1,841)		(1,694
Net (liabilities)/assets			(1,537)		17,816
,					_
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		2		2
Profit and loss reserves			(1,539)		17,814
Total equity			(1,537)		17,816

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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.

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

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 10 February 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr M. Green **Director**

Company Registration No. 07845785

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

The Granary Nursery School Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The company number is 07845785. The registered office is 7 Three Rivers Business Park, Felixstowe Road, Foxhall, IPSWICH, IP10 0BF. The business address is Hill Farm, Victoria Mill Road, Framlingham IP13 9SA.

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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

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 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for nursery education services.

1.3 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 7 years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

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:

Leasehold improvements 10 years straight line Fixtures, fittings & equipment 25% 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Impairment of fixed 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.

16 Stocks

Stocks 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 stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and 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 stocks 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 at bank and in hand

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.

1.8 Financial instruments

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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

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 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.

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 profit or loss 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 leases asset are consumed.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 12 (2017 - 13).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

3	Intangible fixed assets			Goodwill
	Cost			£
	At 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018			63,000
	Amortisation and impairment			
	At 1 January 2018			55,440
	Amortisation charged for the year			7,560
	At 31 December 2018			63,000
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 December 2018			-
	At 31 December 2017			7,560
4	Tangible fixed assets			
		Land and building s na	Plant and achinery etc	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 January 2018	962	20,803	21,765
	Additions	3,118	3,618	6,736
	At 31 December 2018	4,080	24,421	28,501
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 January 2018	329	12,520	12,849
	Depreciation charged in the year	330	2,750	3,080
	At 31 December 2018	659	15,270	15,929
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 December 2018	3,421	9,151	12,572
	At 31 December 2017	633	8,283	8,916

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

5	Debtors	2018	2017
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	318	12,267
	Corporation tax recoverable	3,177	-
	Amounts owed by group undertakings Other debtors	- 1,317	- 2,087
		4,812	14,354
		4,012	====
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Trade creditors	4,726	6,616
	Corporation tax	5,079	4,833
	Other taxation and social security	226	463
	Other creditors	21,153 ———	25,657
		31,184	37,569
7	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2040	0047
		2018 £	2017 £
	Other creditors	8,000	12,000
8	Called up share capital		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Ordinary share capital	τ.	L
	Issued and fully paid		
	1 Ordinary 'A' shares of £1 each	1	1
	1 Ordinary 'B' shares of £1 each	1	1
		2	2

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

9 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

2018	2017
£	£
21,250	25,500

10 Directors' transactions

At the year end, a director was owed £41 (2017: a director had repaid £520 and £nil was owed).

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.