Flowerpots Day Nursery Limited Company Registration Number 09308460 Annual Report and Financial Statements Year ended 31 March 2018

COMPANIES HOUSE

Flowerpots Day Nursery Limited
Annual Report and Financial Statements
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Balance Sheet 1

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		2018 £		2017 £	
Fixed assets					
Tangible fixed assets	4		16,843		19,839
Current assets	•	,			
Debtors	5	10,830		4,809	
Cash at bank and in hand		32,493		4,809	
		43,323		9,618	
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	6	(92,373)		(86,232)	
Net current liabilities			(49,050)		(76,614)
Net liabilities			(32,207)		(56,775)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7	1		1	
Profit and loss account		(32,208)		(56,776)	
			(32,207)		(56,775)

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the profit and loss account has been taken.

These financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board on 12 October 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

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I Livingstone

Director

D J Spencer

Director

1 General information

Flowerpots Day Nursery Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England under company number 09308460.

The address of its registered office is: 4 Ashbrooke Business Park Parkside Lane Leeds LS11 5SF

The principal place of business is: 192 Dewsbury Road Leeds LS11 6ER

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards including Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (FRS102) and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value. The presentation currency is £ sterling.

Going concern

The directors are of the opinion that the company will continue to trade profitably and that it can meet its day to day working capital requirements through retaining this profit and through the support available from its parent company. However, inherently, there can be no certainty in this respect. The financial statements do not include any adjustment that would result from a withdrawal of the support referred to above.

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Turnover is made up of revenue earned from the rendering of services.

Turnover from the supply of services is recognised once the service has been performed.

Government grants

Grants towards capital expenditure are released to the profit and loss account over the expected useful life of the assets. Grants towards revenue expenditure are released to the profit and loss account as the related expenditure is incurred.

Pension contributions

The company has a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension costs charged to the profit and loss account are the contributions payable in respect of the accounting period.

Taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises of current tax and deferred tax.

Current tax is recognised for the amount of corporation tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are only 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 calculated using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write down the cost less estimated residual value of all tangible fixed assets over their expected useful lives. The annual rates and methods of depreciation are as follows:-

Asset class Depreciation method and rate

Leasehold improvements over life of lease

Fixtures and fittings 25% reducing balance

Computer equipment 20% straight line basis

Impairment of fixed assets

At the balance sheet date, if there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset is estimated and compared to its carrying amount. If the estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account. The reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the profit and loss account.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

3 Employees

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year/period was as follows:

2018 2017 No. No. Employees ______11 ____14

4	Tangible fixed assets				
		Leasehold improvements £	Computer equipment £	Fixtures and fittings	Total £
	Cost				
	At 1 April 2017	20,831	1,614	3,649	26,094
	At 31 March 2018	20,831	1,614	3,649	26,094
	Depreciation				
	At 1 April 2017	4,340	302	1,613	6,255
	Charge for the year	2,083	404	509	2,996
	At 31 March 2018	6,423	706	2,122	9,251
	Net book value	**			
	At 31 March 2017	16,491	1,312	2,036	19,839
	At 31 March 2018	14,408	908	1,527	16,843
5	Debtors				
				2018 £	2017 £
	Trade debtors			1,176	1,666
	Deferred tax asset			6,737	- -
	Prepayments			2,917	3,143
				10,830	4,809
	Less: Amounts due after more than one year			(6,737)	-
				4,093	4,809
	Amounts falling due after more than one year and inc	luded in debtors a	re as follows:		
	Deferred tax asset: £6,737 (2017: £nil)				
6	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year				
				2018 £	2017 £
	Trade creditors			6,840	964
	Social security and other taxes			1,703	2,613
	Amounts owed to group undertakings			60,622	71,622
	Accruals and deferred income			23,208	11,033
				92,373	86,232

7 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

20 No.)18 £		20 No.	17 £	٠
 _ 1		1_	1_		1

8 Financial commitments

Ordinary shares of £1 each

Total leasing commitments which are not included in the balance sheet are set out below:

Operating leases

The total of future minimum operating lease payments is as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Within one year	24,000	24,000
Between one and five years	96,000	96,000
After five years	48,000	72,000
	168,000	192,000

9 Related party transactions

Summary of transactions with parent

The directors have taken advantage of the exemptions under FRS102 not to disclose details of the company's transactions with its parent and there were no other related party transactions.

10 Parent company

The company's parent company is Turning Lives Around Limited whose registered office and principal place of business is:-

4 Ashbrook Business Park Parkside Lane Leeds LS11 5SF

11 Audit information

The option not to file the Audit Report has been taken. However, the following information is relevant:

- · The report was unqualified; and
- There were no matters to which the auditor drew attention by way of emphasis.

The auditors were Brown Butler and the senior statutory auditor, who signed the report, was Mark Dearnley.