Company registration number 04726720 (England and Wales)
HILLSIDE HOUSE DAY NURSERY LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023
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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 APRIL 2023

		2023		2022		
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Goodwill	4		10,270		17,520	
Property, plant and equipment	5		10,483		12,620	
			20,753		30,140	
Current assets						
Trade and other receivables	6	124,484		1,492		
Cash and cash equivalents		28,153		272,257		
		152,637		273,749		
Current liabilities	7	(68,681)		(86,277)		
Net current assets			83,956		187,472	
Total assets less current liabilities			104,709		217,612	
Non-current liabilities	8		(25,780)		(35,650)	
Provisions for liabilities			(1,991)		(2,397	
Net assets			76,938		179,565	
Equity						
Called up share capital			2		2	
Retained earnings			76,936 ———		179,563	
Total equity			76,938		179,565	

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 30 APRIL 2023

For the financial year ended 30 April 2023 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12 October 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mrs J Ross Director

Company Registration No. 04726720

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Hillside House Day Nursery Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Lower Carr Farm, Carr Lane, Shepley, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire, HD8 8BR.

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 £.

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

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. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates. The company is not registered for VAT.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the provision of nursery services is recognised by reference to the attendance of the child at the nursery, to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the company.

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 20 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 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.

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:

Plant and equipment

15% on cost

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 30 APRIL 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 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.

1.6 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.

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 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 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 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.

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.

1.7 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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.

1.8 Retirement benefits

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

1.9 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

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The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

		2023 Number	2022 Number
	Total	<u>26</u>	<u>26</u>
4	Intangible fixed assets		Goodwill
	Cost		£
	At 1 May 2022 and 30 April 2023		145,000
	Amortisation and impairment		
	At 1 May 2022		127,480
	Amorlisation charged for the year		7,250
	At 30 April 2023		134,730
	Carrying amount		
	At 30 April 2023		10,270
	At 30 April 2022		17,520
_			
5	Property, plant and equipment		Plant and
			equipment £
	Cost		4
	At 1 May 2022 and 30 April 2023		55,007
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 May 2022		42,387
	Depreciation charged in the year		2,137
	At 30 April 2023		44,524
	Carrying amount		
	At 30 April 2023		10,483
	At 30 April 2022		12,620

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

	Trade and other receivables	2023	2022
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Other receivables	116,000	500
	Prepayments and accrued income	8,484 ———	992
		124,484 ———	1,492
7	Current liabilities		
		2023	2022
		£	£
	Bank loans	9,869	9,626
	Trade payables	996	288
	Corporation tax	12,950	16,190
	Other taxation and social security	10,044	
	Other payables	32,398	57,749
	Accruals and deferred income	2,424	2,424
		68,681 	86,277
	The bank loan is government guaranteed under the Bounceback Loan Scheme.	·	86,277
8	The bank loan is government guaranteed under the Bounceback Loan Scheme. Non-current liabilities		86,277
8	Non-current liabilities	2023	2022
8			2022
8	Non-current liabilities	2023	
8	Non-current liabilities Notes	2023 £	2022 £
	Non-current liabilities Notes Bank loans and overdrafts	2023 £	2022 £
8	Non-current liabilities Notes Bank loans and overdrafts The bank loan is government guaranteed under the Bounceback Loan Scheme. Operating lease commitments At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum.	2023 £ 25,780	2022 £ 35,650
	Non-current liabilities Notes Bank loans and overdrafts The bank loan is government guaranteed under the Bounceback Loan Scheme. Operating lease commitments	2023 £ 25,780 ————————————————————————————————————	2022 £ 35,650
	Non-current liabilities Notes Bank loans and overdrafts The bank loan is government guaranteed under the Bounceback Loan Scheme. Operating lease commitments At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum.	2023 £ 25,780 =	2022 £ 35,650 nder 2022
	Non-current liabilities Notes Bank loans and overdrafts The bank loan is government guaranteed under the Bounceback Loan Scheme. Operating lease commitments At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum.	2023 £ 25,780 ————————————————————————————————————	2022 £ 35,650

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

10 Related party transactions

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

Amounts due to related parties	Ū	,		2023 £	2022 £
Key management personnel				523	15,812

Amounts owed to members of key management personnel are interest-free, unsecured and are expected to be settled in cash.

11 Directors' transactions

The company trades from premises owned by the directors. Rent of £18,240 (2022: £18,241) was paid to the directors during the year.

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.