Registration number: 03990621

PREPARED FOR THE REGISTRAR

HARTMORE EDUCATION LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2024

Hazlewoods LLP
Windsor House
Bayshill Road
Cheltenham
GL50 3AT

Hartmore Education Limited

Contents

Company Information	1
Balance Sheet	2
Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements	3 to 8

Hartmore Education Limited

Company Information

Director	S P Miller
Company secretary	K F Vellam
Registered office	Units 2 & 3 The Hawthorns Hawthorns Lane Corse Gloucestershire GL19 3NY
Accountants	Hazlewoods LLP Windsor House Bayshill Road Cheltenham GL50 3AT

Hartmore Education Limited

(Registration number: 03990621)
Balance Sheet as at 31 August 2024

	Note	31 August 2024 £	31 August 2023 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	129,636	79,612
Current assets			
Debtors	5	845,970	784,005
Cash at bank and in hand		1,981,867	2,264,454
		2,827,837	3,048,459
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	6	(543,671)	(392,155)
Net current assets		2,284,166	2,656,304
Total assets less current liabilities		2,413,802	2,735,916
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	6	(40,220)	-
Net assets		2,373,582	2,735,916
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		2,373,482	2,735,816
Total equity		2,373,582	2,735,916

For the financial year ending 31 August 2024 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.
Director's responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. As permitted by section 444 (5A) of the Companies Act 2006, the directors have not delivered to the registrar a copy of the Profit and Loss Account.

Approved and authorised by the director on 24 April 2025

S P Miller
Director

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:
Units 2 & 3
The Hawthorns
Hawthorns Lane
Corse
Gloucestershire
GL19 3NY

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

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

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A smaller entities - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006 (as applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime).

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except for, where disclosed in these accounting policies, certain items that are shown at fair value.

The presentational currency of the financial statements is Pounds Sterling, being the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest Pound.

Going concern

After reviewing the company's forecasts and projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements. Marlowe C&FS Limited holds 100% of shares in Hartmore Education Limited. The bank facilities treat the bank accounts of both companies as a Group, with a net overdraft facility of £100,000.

Judgements and estimation uncertainty

These financial statements do not contain any significant judgements or estimation uncertainty.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the company. The company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and on unused tax losses or tax credits in the company. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.
The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.
The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Freehold buildings	20% straight line basis
Fixtures and fittings	33-50% straight line basis
Motor vehicles	33-50% straight line basis

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business.
Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. All trade debtors are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted cost of cash expected to be received. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the debtors.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.
Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and all are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted amount of cash expected to be paid.

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.
Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee.
Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation.
Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the Profit and Loss Account and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.
Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

Financial instruments

Classification
Financial instruments are classified and accounted for according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability on the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expenses in the profit and loss account.

Recognition and measurement
All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Impairment

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

A non financial asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

The recoverable amount of goodwill is derived from measurement of the present value of the future cash flows of the cash-generating units ('CGUs') of which the goodwill is a part. Any impairment loss in respect of a CGU is allocated first to the goodwill attached to that CGU, and then to other assets within that CGU on a pro-rata basis.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised. Where a reversal of impairment occurs in respect of a CGU, the reversal is applied first to the assets (other than goodwill) of the CGU on a pro-rata basis and then to any goodwill allocated to that CGU.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of an impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including the director) during the year, was as follows:

	31 August 2024 No.	31 August 2023 No.
Average number of employees	44	43

4 Tangible assets

	Freehold buildings £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 September 2023	69,868	95,928	49,700	215,496
Additions	2,450	34,840	60,330	97,620
Disposals	(3,210)	(12,550)	(12,300)	(28,060)
At 31 August 2024	69,108	118,218	97,730	285,056
Depreciation				
At 1 September 2023	44,272	51,197	40,415	135,884
Charge for the year	13,398	28,654	5,544	47,596
Eliminated on disposal	(3,210)	(12,550)	(12,300)	(28,060)
At 31 August 2024	54,460	67,301	33,659	155,420
Carrying amount				
At 31 August 2024	14,648	50,917	64,071	129,636
At 31 August 2023	25,596	44,731	9,285	79,612

5 Debtors

	Note	31 August 2024 £	31 August 2023 £
Trade debtors		-	815
Amounts owed by group undertakings		652,480	310,378
Other debtors		73,663	371,749
Prepayments		115,539	93,652
Deferred tax assets	8	4,288	7,411
		845,970	784,005

6 Creditors

	31 August 2024 £	31 August 2023 £
Due within one year		
Loans and borrowings	13,805	-
Trade creditors	102,354	96,632
Social security and other taxes	16,441	14,465
Other creditors	215,825	49,051
Accrued expenses	69,376	38,522
Corporation tax liability	125,870	193,485
	543,671	392,155
Due after one year		
Loans and borrowings	40,220	-

7 Loans and borrowings

Current loans and borrowings

	2024 £	2023 £
Hire purchase contracts	13,805	-

Non-current loans and borrowings

	2024 £	2023 £
Hire purchase contracts	40,220	-

8 Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

2024	Asset £
Difference between accumulated depreciation and amortisation and capital allowances	4,288
	4,288

2023	Asset £
Difference between accumulated depreciation and amortisation and capital allowances	7,411
	7,411

9 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

On 15 December 2023 the company's entire issued share capital was acquired by Hartmore Genesis Limited, incorporated in England and Wales. Prior to that date the company's immediate and ultimate parent was Marlowe C&FS Limited, incorporated in England and Wales.

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.