

Registered Number 06138607

Wee Ones Nursery Limited

Abbreviated Accounts

31 July 2013

Wee Ones Nursery Limited

Registered Number 06138607

Balance Sheet as at 31 July 2013

	Notes	2013	2012
		£	£
Fixed assets	2		
Intangible		32,000	40,000
Tangible		214,254	212,492
		<u>246,254</u>	<u>252,492</u>
Current assets			
Debtors		3,775	10,295
Cash at bank and in hand		23,130	1,606
Total current assets		<u>26,905</u>	<u>11,901</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(186,592)	(169,320)
Net current assets (liabilities)		(159,687)	(157,419)
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>86,567</u>	<u>95,073</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	3	(7,218)	0
Total net assets (liabilities)		<u>79,349</u>	<u>95,073</u>
Capital and reserves			

Called up share capital	4	100	100
Profit and loss account		79,249	94,973

Shareholders funds

<u>79,349</u>	<u>95,073</u>
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- a. For the year ending 31 July 2013 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.
- b. The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- c. The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- d. These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Approved by the board on 12 December 2013

And signed on their behalf by:

Mrs E Angell James, Director

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 1068 of the Companies Act 2006.

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts

For the year ending 31 July 2013

1 Accounting policies

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year. In respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services, turnover represents the value of work done in the year, including estimates of amounts not invoiced. Turnover in respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows: Goodwill-10% Straight line basis

Finance lease agreements

Where the company enters into a lease which entails taking substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset, the lease is treated as a finance lease. The asset is recorded in the balance sheet as a tangible fixed asset and is depreciated in accordance with the above depreciation policies. Future instalments under such leases, net of finance charges, are included within creditors. Rentals payable are apportioned between the finance element, which is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis, and the capital element which reduces the outstanding obligation for future instalments.

Operating lease agreements

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Fixed Assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Financial Instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities. Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or

losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability. Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

Depreciation

Depreciation has been provided at the following rates in order to write off the assets over their estimated useful lives.

Fixtures & Fittings	15% Reducing Balance
Equipment	20% Reducing Balance

2 Fixed Assets

	Intangible Assets	Tangible Assets	Total
Cost or valuation	£	£	£
At 01 August 2012	80,000	360,223	440,223
Additions		37,641	37,641
At 31 July 2013	80,000	397,864	477,864
Depreciation			
At 01 August 2012	40,000	147,731	187,731
Charge for year	8,000	35,879	43,879
At 31 July 2013	48,000	183,610	231,610
Net Book Value			
At 31 July 2013	32,000	214,254	246,254
At 31 July 2012	40,000	212,492	252,492

3 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

4 Share capital

2013	2012
£	£

Authorised share capital:

100 Ordinary of £1 each	100	100
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Allotted, called up and fully paid:

100 Ordinary of £1 each	100	100
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