

Registered Number 06138607

Wee Ones Nursery Limited

Abbreviated Accounts

31 July 2016

Wee Ones Nursery Limited

Registered Number 06138607

Balance Sheet as at 31 July 2016

	Notes	2016	2015
		£	£
Fixed assets	2		
Intangible		8,000	16,000
Tangible		181,289	173,855
		<u>189,289</u>	<u>189,855</u>
Current assets			
Debtors		4,881	1,731
Cash at bank and in hand		105,736	204,959
Total current assets		<u>110,617</u>	<u>206,690</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(277,009)	(316,051)
Net current assets (liabilities)		(166,392)	(109,361)
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>22,897</u>	<u>80,494</u>
Total net assets (liabilities)		<u>22,897</u>	<u>80,494</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	4	100	100
Profit and loss account		22,797	80,394

Shareholders funds

22,897

80,494

- a. For the year ending 31 July 2016 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 16 January 2017

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 2016

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 January 2015).

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 2015	80,000	415,950	495,950
Additions		31,943	31,943
At 31 July 2016	80,000	447,893	527,893
Depreciation			
At 01 August 2015	64,000	242,095	306,095
Charge for year	8,000	24,509	32,509
At 31 July 2016	72,000	266,604	338,604
Net Book Value			
At 31 July 2016	8,000	181,289	189,289
At 31 July 2015	16,000	173,855	189,855

3 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

4 Share capital

2016	2015
£	£

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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