

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

Annual Report and Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 August 2017

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St Jérôme Church of England Bilingual Primary School Reference and Administrative Details

Members

Ian Fernandes

Christian Penhale Bishop of Willesden

London Diocesan Board for Schools

Trustees

Ian Fernandes Christian Penhale Rev. Kate Blake Michelle Cavendish

Nick Page

Marie-Noelle Stacey

Daniel Norris

Hayley Mowle (aka Hayley Bowerman) - appointed 1 February 2017

Julie Dyson - appointed 1 February 2017 Ibrahim Mohamed – appointed 1 February 2017

London Diocesan Board for Schools

Company Secretary

Inigo Woolf

Senior Management Team:

Executive Headteacher

Head of School

School Business Manager

Staff Governor

Daniel Norris

Elizabeth Walton

Karen Smith

Hayley Mowle

Registered Office

London Diocesan Board for Schools

36 Causton Street London SW1P 4AU

Principal Office

120-138 Station Road

Harrow

Middlesex HA1 2DJ

Company Registration Number

09010445 (England and Wales)

Independent Auditor

Kingston Smith LLP The Old Vinyl Factory

Blyth Road Hayes, London **UB3 1HA**

Bankers

Lloyds Bank Northwood PO Box 1000 BX1 1LT

Solicitors

Trower & Hamlins LLP

3 Bunhill Row London EC1Y 8YZ

The trustees present their annual report together with the financial statements and auditor's report of the charitable company for the period 1 September 2016 to 31 August 2017. The annual report serves the purposes of both a trustees' report, and a directors' report under company law.

The trust operates an academy for primary pupils serving a catchment area in Harrow. It has a pupil capacity of 60 and was full during the year.

Structure, Governance and Management

Constitution

The academy trust is a company limited by guarantee and an exempt charity. The charitable company's memorandum and articles of association are the primary governing documents of the academy trust. The trustees of St Jérôme Church of England Bilingual Primary School are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law. The charitable company is known as St Jérôme Church of England Bilingual Primary School.

Details of the trustees who served during the year are included in the Reference and Administrative Details on page 1.

Members' Liability

Each member of the charitable company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the charitable company in the event of it being wound up while they are a member, or within one year after they cease to be a member, such amount as may be required, not exceeding £10, for the debts and liabilities contracted before they ceased to be a member.

Method of Recruitment and Appointment or Election of Trustees

The articles provide for the appointment of trustees as follows:

- The members may appoint up to five trustees
- Parents may appoint a minimum of two trustees
- The Principal shall be a governor
- Additional trustees can be co-opted

Policies and Procedures Adopted for the Induction and Training of Trustees

All new trustees with receive a thorough induction and will be made aware of their responsibilities by the Clerk to trustees. There is an annual skills and impact self-evaluation of trustees that identifies any development or training needs. All trustees complete statutory safeguarding of children training.

Organisational Structure

There is a clear scheme of delegation which sets out how decisions are made. Some decisions are delegated to the Executive Headteacher and all others are made by trustees.

Arrangements for setting pay and remuneration of key management personnel

The school's trustees have adopted a staff pay policy and performance appraisal policy that meet the requirements of current employment and equalities legislation and are fully in line with the School Teachers Pay and Conditions document. These policies set out the clear process of performance appraisal and how this links to pay. Pay progression is linked to nationally defined pay scales and all staff pay is reviewed annually.

Related Parties and other Connected Charities and Organisation

The school has educational partnerships with a number of related organisations. These partnerships aim to provide educational benefit for the pupils of the school and are not financial. The school currently works in partnership with:

- Holy Trinity C E Primary School Northwood
- Harrow School
- Eurostar
- The London Diocesan Board for Schools
- Cambridge University Bilingual Network

Further details about these partnerships are available on the school website.

Objectives and Activities

Objects and Aims

The Trust's object as set out in the governing document is to advance for the public benefit education in the United Kingdom in particular by establishing, maintaining, carrying on, managing and developing a school offering a broad and balanced curriculum.

The vision for St Jérôme C E Bilingual School is to provide an outstanding Church of England Primary School that enables children to achieve exceptionally well in all areas of the English National Curriculum and in addition to develop a high level of fluency in an additional European language (French). The school is a centre of excellence for the teaching of language and communication skills and this will ensure that all children, including those with English as an additional language, make rapid and sustained progress in literacy skills. The development of the school is grounded in and engaged in research at an international level into the most effective pedagogy for teaching language skills to raise standards and hopes to make a contribution both locally and nationally to raising standards in English Literacy, bilingualism and the teaching of Modern Foreign Languages to primary school age children.

St Jérôme is a Church of England Primary School with a strong Christian ethos. In addition to providing a rigorous and challenging academic education St Jérôme provides outstanding opportunities for children to develop spiritually, morally, socially and culturally. Children experience living and learning in an inclusive and welcoming Christian community in which staff model the school's explicit Christian values and all members of the school community are expected to uphold them too. The curriculum will be linked to the school's Christian values and will enable the children to be inspired and passionate learners who are keen to find out more. Through high quality collective worship and outstanding RE teaching, children are encouraged to reflect deeply about themselves and how they relate with others in order that they may develop as thoughtful, caring and responsible citizens who are ready to make a positive contribution to the wider community.

Objectives, Strategies and Activities

School leaders and trustees produce a 3-year School Development Plan that outlines how the school will meet its aims and objectives. This is published on the school website.

Public Benefit

In setting our objectives and planning our activities the trustees have given careful consideration to the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit, including the guidance 'public benefit: running a charity (PB2)'.

Strategic Report

Achievements and Performance

Pupils in the Reception classes achieved above local and national standards at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage. 81.97% of pupils at St Jérôme school achieved a Good Level of Development (GLD) compared to 73.1% of pupils in Harrow and 70.7% of pupils nationally. Alongside their achievement in English our children made significant progress in their acquisition and confidence in using the French Language. Children have begun to transfer their knowledge of English Phonics into their ability to read and pronounce French words accurately. Children are able to confidently interact in French in groups with adults and each other.

The school was externally moderated by Harrow Local Authority who confirmed that the judgements of staff at St Jérôme School were accurate and highlighted aspects of good practice. The quality of teaching and the impact on pupil progress has been externally validated as being consistently at least good and often outstanding. The school is working towards achieving at least a good judgement at its first Ofsted Inspection.

St Jérôme School is already effectively contributing to the training and development of teachers and is growing its own staff team. A trainee teacher who completed the School Direct Programme in the school during 2016-17 has been awarded a PGCE and QTS (graded as Outstanding) and been appointed to the school's permanent team. A graduate who has been a Teaching Assistant at the school this year will undertake the School Direct Programme at the school next year.

Children undertook a thorough transition and preparation for moving into Year 1. This included regular visits to the Year 1 classrooms and meeting the Year 1 staff team.

Particular Success in 2016/17:

- The school celebrated its official opening and pupils performed in English and in French
- The school took possession of the full site and has developed the School Hall, Art Room, Godly Play Classroom, Music Room and French Resource Room in preparation for the expansion of the school
- The Year 1 team was recruited and inducted and effective transition planned for the children moving from Reception to Year 1
- A challenging bilingual curriculum for Year 1 children has been planned and classroom environments resourced
- A partnership has been forged with Harrow Music Hub who have supported the delivery of high quality music in the Reception Classes. Their programme has been adapted to meet the needs of a bilingual school
- Effective RE and Worship has been established and linked to the school's Christian values. Children report that they enjoy RE and Worship and staff have been trained in delivering Godly Play and a Godly Play Classroom established to enhance learning in RE and Worship and support the development of children's spirituality. Children performed a Nativity Play in English and French. There have been regular visits to St John's Church and an effective partnership has been established which is supporting the planning of worship and the spiritual life of the school.
- Pupil behaviour is excellent around the school and is regularly commented upon by visitors to the school. Children know and follow the school's Christian values.
- The school continued to run well attended open days, progressed its marketing strategy and was vastly oversubscribed for entry to Reception in 2017. It received 218 applications and plans were put in place to effectively induct these pupils. The school continues to hold a waiting list in Reception.

Key Performance Indicators

Pupil attendance is good. For the academic year 2016-17 attendance was 95.66%, in line with expectation.

Parental satisfaction rates are extremely high. In our most recent survey of parents, 100% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that:

- The school meets my child's needs
- The school enables my child to make positive relationships with teachers and other pupils
- My child feels safe at school
- My child is well looked after at school
- My child is happy at school

Parents actively support their children's learning and attendance at parents' meetings and workshops is extremely high.

Going Concern

After making appropriate enquiries, the board of trustees has a reasonable expectation that the academy trust has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason it continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in the Statement of Accounting Policies.

Financial Review

Managing the school's revenue budget has been a challenge in the school's first year of operation. This has been exacerbated by some issues relating to energy costs that are still in the process of being resolved. Trustees are confident that these issues can be resolved. Trustees are confident that the strong investment in the development of an outstanding school learning environment and the investments made in staff will have a significant benefit for the school in the long term.

Income for the school's breakfast and after school club has been strong and has enabled additional staff to be appointed. The school has also negotiated an improved contract with The Pantry, the school's appointed caterer. As the St Jérôme School Kitchen will be supplying other schools this will begin to generate income for the school in 2017-18. The school was successful in obtaining a grant of £3,000 from the Diocese to support the development of Godly Play.

The school now has a more realistic, experience based understanding of its occupation costs and likely outgoings and can budget more accurately. Significant research has been undertaken to establish best value with contracts and service level agreements. A Finance committee has been established to provide challenge and support to school leaders.

Reserves Policy

It is the vision of the trust that educational funding, where possible, is used fully to benefit and improve the quality of education of the children who currently attend the school. The school will however, in order to be prudent, seek to maintain an annual reserve to support the future development of the school.

At the year end, total restricted funds amounted to £10,395,585.

£10,432,341 of the total funds was attributable to the restricted fixed asset fund, and thus equates to the net realisable value of fixed assets held at the year end.

The trust is carrying a net deficit as at 31 August 2017 of £16,756 on restricted general funds (excluding pension reserve) due to the first year challenges discussed above.

Disclosure of funds in deficit is also included in the Funds Note in the financial statements within note 15.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

Trustees are concerned about the impact of the implementation of a national funding formula for schools and will be making a response to a consultation launched by Harrow Council.

The school will continue to manage future financial uncertainty by budgeting and carefully seeking to generate additional income so that reserves can be developed for use as contingency and for school development.

Plans for Future Periods

The Trust plans to admit a further 60 pupils into Reception each year until the school is at full capacity of 420 pupils. The school is working to ensure that the school is judged to be at least good in its first Ofsted and SIAMS inspections. The school has set out its priorities for development in a School Development Plan that is available on the school website.

Auditor

Insofar as the trustees are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditor is unaware;
- the trustees have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

Kingston Smith LLP were appointed auditors to the charitable company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution that they be reappointed will be put at a General Meeting.

The Trustees' Report, incorporating, a strategic report, was approved by order of the board of trustees, as the company directors, on \dots \dots \dots and signed on the board's behalf by:

Trustee an (mand)

Date

St Jérôme Church of England Bilingual Primary School Governance Statement

Scope of responsibility

As trustees, we acknowledge we have overall responsibility for ensuring that St Jérôme Church of England Bilingual Primary School has an effective and appropriate system of control, financial and otherwise. However such a system is designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve business objectives, and can provide only reasonable and not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The board of trustees has delegated the day-to-day responsibility to the headteacher, as accounting officer, for ensuring financial controls conform with the requirements of both propriety and good financial management and in accordance with the requirements and responsibilities assigned to it in the funding agreement between St Jérôme Church of England Bilingual Primary School and the Secretary of State for Education. They are also responsible for reporting to the board of trustees any material weaknesses or breakdowns in internal control.

Governance

The information on governance included here supplements that described in the Trustees' Report and in the Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities. The board of trustees has formally met 11 times during the year. Attendance during the year at meetings of the board of trustees was as follows:

Trustee	Meetings attended	Out of a possible
lan Fernandes	11	11
Christian Penhale	10	11
Rev. Kate Blake	8	11
Michelle Cavendish	6	11
Nick Page	5	11
Marie-Noelle Stacey	8	11
Daniel Norris	11	11
Hayley Mowle (appointed 01/02/2017)	6	6
Julie Dyson (appointed 01/02/2017)	6	6
Ibrahim Mohamed (appointed 01/02/2017)	5	6

There were changes to the composition of the Governing Body during the year, with three appointments being made (including one Staff Trustee).

Review of Governance

During the past year governors have undertaken a comprehensive audit of skills. This was completed using the National Governance Association (NGA) skills audit and matrix. This self-evaluation enabled governors to identify the relative strengths and weaknesses of the board. As a result, when seeking to elect new governors to the board, applicants were encouraged to put themselves forwards on the basis of the skills identified as priorities. The skills of the governing body have been increased in the areas of premises and buildings, finance and strategy and knowledge and understanding of Early Years and Primary Education. Governors regularly reflect on their impact and effectiveness and the DfE advisor reports, from an external perspective, on the effectiveness of the governing body. Governors plan to undertake a further review during the Summer Term 2018.

St Jérôme Church of England Bilingual Primary School Governance Statement

Review of Value for Money

As accounting officer the headteacher has responsibility for ensuring that the academy trust delivers good value in the use of public resources. The accounting officer understands that value for money refers to the educational and wider societal outcomes achieved in return for the taxpayer resources received.

The accounting officer considers how the trust's use of its resources has provided good value for money during each academic year, and reports to the board of trustees where value for money can be achieved, including the use of benchmarking data where available. The accounting officer for the academy trust has delivered value for money during the year through the effective use of resources, as follows:

All staff have received training in high quality learning and teaching in Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) and how to deliver EYFS effectively in a bilingual school. As a result, teaching and learning is at least good in EYFS and performance was extremely strong in all areas of the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile, with the proportion of children achieving a good level of development above both local and national levels.

Staff have received training in the use of Apple technology to support learning and teaching. Staff use ICT effectively in lessons to engage and motivate pupils and to capture evidence of their learning. This is a strong feature of lessons and ensures that teaching and learning is at least good. Staff have developed a wide range of digital content in both English and French which is also available to parents on the school website and on our Pinterest page. This enables children to learn at school and at home and has increased parental engagement in learning.

The school has worked with Harrow Music Hub to develop and deliver an innovative approach to teaching music in both English and French. As a result, pupils enjoy music and singing and attainment in music is above the level expected for pupil of Reception age. This string feature of the school is also supporting the delivery of our bilingual curriculum and promoting the development of our children's vocabulary in French. Children have performed a nativity play in English and French and performed in a concert.

Internal and external reviews of the education provided by the school indicate that the school is providing a high standard of education for the children in both English and French and in our opinion this represents excellent value for money.

The Purpose of the System of Internal Control

The system of internal control is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level rather than to eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objective. It can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness. The system of internal control is based on an on-going process designed to identify and prioritise the risks to the achievement of academy trust policies, aims and objectives, to evaluate the likelihood of those risks being realised and the impact should they be realised, and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically. The system of internal control has been in place in St Jérôme Church of England Bilingual Primary School for the period 1 September 2016 to 31 August 2017 and up to the date of approval of the annual report and financial statements.

Capacity to Handle Risk

The board of trustees has reviewed the key risks to which the academy trust is exposed together with the operating, financial and compliance controls that have been implemented to mitigate those risks. The board of trustees is of the view that there is a formal on-going process for identifying, evaluating and managing the academy trust's significant risks that has been in place for the period 1 September

St Jérôme Church of England Bilingual Primary School Governance Statëment

2016 to 31 August 2017 and up to the date of approval of the annual report and financial statements. This process is regularly reviewed by the board of trusfees.

The Risk and Control Framework

The academy trust's system of internal financial control is based on a framework of regular management information and administrative procedures including the segregation of duties and a system of delegation and accountability. In particular it includes:

- comprehensive budgeting and monitoring systems with an annual budget and periodic financial reports which are reviewed and agreed by the board of trustees;
- regular reviews by the finance committee of reports which indicate financial performance against the forecasts and of major purchase plans, capital works and expenditure programmes;
- setting targets to measure financial and other performance;
- clearly defined purchasing (asset purchase or capital investment) guidelines;
- delegation of authority and segregation of duties;
- · identification and management of risks.

The board of trustees has considered the need for a specific internal audit function and has decided not to appoint an internal auditor.

Review of effectiveness

As accounting officer, the headteacher has responsibility for reviewing the effectiveness of the system of internal control. During the period in question the review has been informed by:

- A programme of checks performed by the external auditor:
- The financial management and governance self-assessment process; and
- The work of the executive managers within the academy trust who have responsibility for the
 development and maintenance of the internal control framework and the work of trustees
 overseeing the senior management team.

The accounting officer has been advised of the implications of the result of their review of the system of internal control by the Governing body and a plan to address weaknesses and ensure continuous improvement of the systems in place.

Approved by order of the members of the board of trustees on ...13 12 17 and signed on its behalf by:

Ian Fernandes
Trustee

Daniel Norris
Accounting Officer

St Jérôme Church of England Bilingual Primary School Statement on Regularity, Propriety and Compliance

As accounting officer of St Jérôme Church of England Bilingual Primary School I have considered my responsibility to notify the academy trust board of trustees and the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) of material irregularity, impropriety and non-compliance with ESFA terms and conditions of funding, under the funding agreement in place between the academy trust and the Secretary of State. As part of my consideration I have had due regard to the requirements of the Academies Financial Handbook 2016.

I confirm that I and the academy trust board of trustees are able to identify any material irregular or improper use of funds by the academy trust, or material non-compliance with the terms and conditions of funding under the academy's funding agreement and the Academies Financial Handbook 2016.

I confirm that no instances of material irregularity, impropriety or funding non-compliance have been discovered to date. If any instances are identified after the date of this statement, these will be notified to the board of trustees and the ESFA.

Daniel NorrisAccounting Officer

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Date /3//2//7

St Jérôme Church of England Bilingual Primary School Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities

The trustees (who act as governors of St Jérôme Church of England Bilingual Primary School and are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Report and the financial statements in accordance with the Annual Accounts Direction issued by the Education and Skills Funding Agency, United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) and applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under company law the trustees must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles of the Charities SORP 2015 and the Academies Accounts Direction 2016 to 2017;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards FRS 102 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in business.

The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the charitable company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The trustees are responsible for ensuring that in its conduct and operation the charitable company applies financial and other controls, which conform with the requirements both of propriety and of good financial management. They are also responsible for ensuring grants received from the ESFA/DfE have been applied for the purposes intended.

The trustees are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the charitable company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions

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Trustee

Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements to the Board of Trustees of St Jérôme Church of England Bilingual Primary School

We have audited the financial statements of St Jérôme Church of England Bilingual Primary School for the year ended 31 August 2017 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 August 2017 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

This report is made solely to the charity's trustees, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to any party other than the charity and charity's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinion we have formed.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs(UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the trustees have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may
 cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of
 accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are
 authorised for issue.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements to the Board of Trustees of St Jérôme Church of England Bilingual Primary School

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Charities Act 2011 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- the information given in the Trustees' Annual Report is inconsistent in any material respect with the financial statements; or
- · the charitable company has not kept adequate accounting records; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we required for our audit.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement set out on page 2, the trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the charitable company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

The trustees have elected for the financial statements to be audited in accordance with the Companies Act 2006. Accordingly we have been appointed as auditors under section 144[1] of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with regulations made under section 154 of that Act.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK) we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that
 are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purposes of expressing an opinion on the
 effectiveness of the charitable company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the trustees.

Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements to the Board of Trustees of St Jérôme Church of England Bilingual Primary School

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the charitable company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Kingster Smith Let

Mahmood Ramji (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Kingston Smith LLP, Statutory Auditor

Date: 15 December 2017

The Shipping Building The Old Vinyl Factory Blyth Road Hayes, London UB3 1HA

Independent Reporting Accountant's Assurance Report on Regularity to St Jérôme Church of England Bilingual Primary School and the Education and Skills Funding Agency

In accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 1 June 2016 and further to the requirements of the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) as included in the Academies Accounts Direction 2016 to 2017, we have carried out an engagement to obtain limited assurance about whether the expenditure disbursed and income received by St Jérôme Church of England Bilingual Primary School during the period 1 September 2016 to 31 August 2017 have been applied to the purposes identified by Parliament and the financial transactions conform to the authorities which govern them.

This report is made solely to St Jérôme Church of England Bilingual Primary School and the ESFA in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to St Jérôme Church of England Bilingual Primary School and ESFA those matters we are required to state in a report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than St Jérôme Church of England Bilingual Primary School and the ESFA, for our work, for this report, or for the conclusion we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of St Jérôme Church of England Bilingual Primary School's accounting officer and the reporting accountant

The accounting officer is responsible, under the requirements of St Jérôme Church of England Bilingual Primary School's funding agreement with the Secretary of State for Education dated and the Academies Financial Handbook, extant from 1 September 2016, for ensuring that expenditure disbursed and income received is applied for the purposes intended by Parliament and the financial transactions conform to the authorities which govern them.

Our responsibilities for this engagement are established in the United Kingdom by our profession's ethical guidance and are to obtain limited assurance and report in accordance with our engagement letter and the requirements of the Academies Accounts Direction 2016 to 2017. We report to you whether anything has come to our attention in carrying out our work which suggests that in all material respects, expenditure disbursed and income received during the period 1 September 2016 to 31 August 2017 have not been applied to purposes intended by Parliament or that the financial transactions do not conform to the authorities which govern them.

Approach

We conducted our engagement in accordance with the Academies Accounts Direction 2016 to 2017 issued by ESFA. We performed a limited assurance engagement as defined in our engagement letter.

The objective of a limited assurance engagement is to perform such procedures as to obtain information and explanations in order to provide us with sufficient appropriate evidence to express a negative conclusion on regularity.

A limited assurance engagement is more limited in scope than a reasonable assurance engagement and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in a reasonable assurance engagement. Accordingly, we do not express a positive opinion.

Our engagement includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the regularity and propriety of the academy trust's Income and expenditure.

The work undertaken to draw to our conclusion includes:

- Enquiry
- Inspection and review
- Observation and reperformance

Independent Reporting Accountant's Assurance Report on Regularity to St Jérôme Church of England Bilingual Primary School and the Education and Skills Funding Agency

Conclusion

In the course of our work, nothing has come to our attention which suggests that in all material respects the expenditure disbursed and income received during the period 1 September 2016 to 31 August 2017 has not been applied to purposes intended by Parliament and the financial transactions do not conform to the authorities which govern them.

Kingstn Smith up

Date: 15 December 2017

Mahmood Ramji (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Kingston Smith LLP, Statutory Auditor

The Shipping Building The Old Vinyl Factory Blyth Road Hayes, London UB3 1HA

Statement of Financial Activities for the year ended 31 August 2017 (including Income and Expenditure Account and Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses)

	Note	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted General Funds £	Restricted Fixed Asset Funds £	Total 2017 £	Total 2016 £
Income and endowments from:						
Donations and capital grants Charitable activities: Funding for the academy trust's	2	*	S æ S	1,695,895	1,695,895	2,149,695
educational operations	3		566,530		ECC E20	44.000
Other trading activities	4	61,852	300,330		566,530 61,852	44,000
Investments	5	78	-		78	55
Total	•	61,930	566,530	1,695,895	2,324,355	2,193,750
Total		01,530	300,330	1,090,090	2,324,333	2,193,730
Expenditure on: Charitable activities: Academy trust educational operations	7		690,526	263,249	052 775	70.047
	,	- 77	090,526	203,249	953,775	72,617
Total			690,526	263,249	953,775	72,617
Net income / (expenditure)		61,930	(123,996)	1,432,646	1,370,580	2,121,133
Transfers between funds	15	(62,030)	62,030		<u> </u>	
Other recognised gains/(losses) Actuarial (losses) / gains on defined						
benefit pension schemes		<u> </u>	6,000	<u> </u>	6,000	-
Net movement in funds		(100)	(55,966)	1,432,646	1,376,580	2,121,133
Reconciliation of funds						
Total funds brought forward		100	19,210	8,999,695	9,019,005	6,897,872
Total funds carried forward			(36,756)	10,432,341	10,395,585	9,019,005

All of the academy's activities derive from continuing operations during the above two financial periods.

Balance Sheet as at 31 August 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £	2016 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	11		10,432,341		8,999,695
Current assets					
Debtors	13	22,100		434,748	
Cash at bank and in hand		18,425			
		40,525		<u>21,401</u> 456,149	
		.0,020		450,149	
Liabilities					
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	14	(57,281)		(436,839)	
Net current assets			(16,756)		10.010
			(10,750)		19,310
Net assets excluding pension liability			10,415,585		9,019,005
Defined honelik massis t ti-t m					0,010,000
Defined benefit pension scheme liability	22		(20,000)		
Total net assets			10,395,585		9,019,005
Funds of the academy trust:					
Restricted funds					
Fixed asset fund	15	10,432,341		8,999,695	
General fund	15	(16,756)		19,210	
Pension reserve	15	(20,000)			
Total restricted funds			10,395,585	-	9,018,905
Inrestricted income funds	15				100
otal funds		15	10,395,585	-	9,019,005
72)		99		-	0,010,000

The financial statements on pages 17 to 32 were approved by the trustees, and authorised for issue on 12 12 17 and are signed on their behalf by:

Daniel Norris

Trustee

Company registration no: 09010445 (England and Wales)

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 August 2017

Cash flows from operating activities	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	18	(3,054)	(26,526)
Cash flows from investing activities	19	78	55
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the reporting period		(2,976)	(26,471)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 September 2016		21,401	47,872
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 August 2017	20	18,425	21,401

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 August 2017

1 Statement of Accounting Policies

A summary of the principal accounting policies adopted (which have been applied consistently, except where noted), judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty, is set out below.

Company information

St Jérôme Church of England Bilingual Primary School is a private company limited by guarantee, domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is c/o London Diocesan Board for Schools, 36 Causton Street, London, SW1P 4AU.

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements of the academy trust, which is a public benefit entity under FRS102, have been prepared under the historical cost convention in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102), the Accounting and Reporting by Charities: 'Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (Charities SORP (FRS 102)), the Academies Accounts Direction 2016 to 2017 issued by the ESFA, the Charities Act 2011 and the Companies Act 2006.

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 pound.

Going Concerr

The trustees assess whether the use of going concern is appropriate i.e. whether there are any material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the company to continue as a going concern. The trustees make this assessment in respect of a period of at least one year from the date of authorisation for issue of the financial statements and have concluded that the academy trust has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and there are no material uncertainties about the academy trust's ability to continue as a going concern, thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Income

All incoming resources are recognised when the academy trust has entitlement to the funds, the receipt is probable and the amount can be measured reliably.

Grants

Grants are included in the Statement of Financial Activities on a receivable basis. The balance of income received for specific purposes but not expended during the period is shown in the relevant funds on the balance sheet. Where income is received in advance of meeting any performance related conditions there is not unconditional entitlement to the income and its recognition is deferred and included in creditors as deferred income until the performance-related conditions are met. Where entitlement occurs before income is received, the income is accrued.

General Annual Grant is recognised in full in the statement of Financial Activities in the year for which it is receivable.

Capital grants are recognised when there is entitlement and are not deferred over the life of the asset on which they are expended. Unspent amounts of capital grant are reflected in the balance in the restricted fixed asset fund.

The trust is benefiting from the ESFA's Free School Building Programme for the construction of and initial fitting of the school buildings. The funding for the programme is not recognised as a capital grant until there is unconditional entitlement from costs being incurred, and the development occurring on a site where the trust controls through ownership, the site where the development is occurring. The expenditure is capitalised in freehold land and buildings each year as each phase of the building project is complete and ready for use.

Donations

Donations are recognised on a receivable basis (where there are no performance-related conditions) where the receipt is probable and the amount can be reliably measured.

Other Income

Other income is recognised in the period it is receivable and to the extent the academy trust has provided the goods or services.

Donated goods, facilities and services

Where fixed assets are donated to the trust, these are initially measured at fair value, unless it is impractical to measure this reliably, in which case the cost of the item to the donor is used. The gain is recognised as income from donations and a corresponding amount is included in the appropriate fixed asset category and depreciated over the useful economic life in accordance with the academy trust's accounting policies.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) for the year ended 31 August 2017

1 Statement of Accounting Policies (continued)

Expenditure

Expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to transfer economic benefit to a third party, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required in a settlement and the amount of the obligation can me be measured reliably. Expenditure is classified by activity. The costs of each activity are made up of the total of direct costs and shared costs, including the support costs involved in undertaking each activity. Direct costs attributable to a single activity and support costs which are not attributable to a single activity are apportioned between hose activities on a basis consistent with use of resources. Central staff costs are allocated on the basis of time spent, and depreciation charges allocated on the portion of the asset's use.

Charitable Activities

These are costs incurred on the academy trust's educational operations, including support costs and costs relating to the governance of the academy trust apportioned to charitable activities.

All resources expended are inclusive of irrecoverable VAT:

Tangible Fixed Assets

Assets costing £2,000 or more are capitalised as tangible fixed assets and are carried at cost, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment.

Where tangible fixed assets have been acquired with the aid of specific grants, either from the government or from the private sector, they are included in the Balance Sheet at cost and depreciated over their expected useful economic life. Where there are specific conditions attached to the funding requiring the continued use of the asset, the related grants are credited to a restricted fixed asset fund in the Statement of Financial Activities and carried forward in the Balance Sheet. Depreciation on the relevant assets is charged directly to the restricted fixed asset fund in the Statement of Financial Activities. Where tangible fixed assets have been acquired with unrestricted funds, depreciation on such assets is charged to the unrestricted fund.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost of each asset on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Freehold land buildings	2%
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	20%
Computer hardware	25%

Liabilities

Liabilities are recognised when there is an obligation at the balance sheet date as a result of a past event, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefit will be required in the settlement, and the amount of the settlement can be estimated reliably. Liabilities are recognised at the amount that the academy trust anticipates it will pay to settle the debt or the amount it has received as advanced payments for the goods and services it must provide.

Provisions

Provisions can be recognised when the academy trust has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event which it is probable will result in the transfer of economic benefits and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amounts required to settle an obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the provision is based on the present value of those amounts, discounted at the last pre-tax discount rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised within interest payable and similar charges.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, and other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

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 balance sheet 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) for the year ended 31 August 2017

1 Statement of Accounting Policies (continued)

Other financial assets

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss,

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

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, 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.

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. Accounts 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

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless they are included in a hedging arrangement.

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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

Taxation

The academy trust is considered to pass the tests set out in Paragraph 1 Schedule 6 of the Finance Act 2010 and therefore it meets the definition of a charitable company for UK corporation tax purposes.

Accordingly, the academy trust is potentially exempt from taxation in respect of income or capital gains received within categories covered by part 11, chapter 3 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 or Section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992, to the extent that such income or gains are applied exclusively to charitable purposes.

Employee benefits

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received. Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

Pensions Benefits

Retirement benefits to employees of the academy trust are provided by the Teachers' Pension Scheme ('TPS') and the Local Government Pension Scheme ('LGPS'). These are defined benefit schemes.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) for the year ended 31 August 2017

1 Statement of Accounting Policies (continued)

The TPS is an unfunded scheme and contributions are calculated so as to spread the cost of pensions over employees' working lives with the academy trust in such a way that the pension cost is a substantially level percentage of current and future pensionable payroll. The contributions are determined by the Government Actuary on the basis of quadrennial valuations using a prospective unit credit method. As stated in note 22, the TPS is a multi-employer scheme and there is insufficient information available to use defined benefit accounting. The TPS is therefore treated as a defined contribution scheme for accounting purposes and the contributions recognised in the period to which they relate.

The LGPS is a funded scheme and the assets are held separately from those of the academy trust in separate trustee administered funds. Pension scheme assets are measured at fair value and liabilities are measured on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method and discounted at a rate equivalent to the current rate of return on a high quality corporate bond of equivalent term and currency to the liabilities. The actuarial valuations are obtained at least triennially and are updated at each balance sheet date. The amounts charged to operating surplus are the current service costs and the costs of scheme introductions, benefit changes, settlements and curtailments. They are included as part of staff costs as incurred. Net interest on the net defined benefit liability/asset is also recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities and comprises the interest cost on the defined benefit obligation and interest income on the scheme assets, calculated by multiplying the fair value of the scheme assets at the beginning of the period by the rate used to discount the benefit obligations. The difference between the interest income on the scheme assets and the actual return on the scheme assets is recognised in other recognised gains and losses.

Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in other recognised gains and losses.

Fund Accounting

Unrestricted income funds represent those resources which may be used towards meeting any of the charitable objects of the academy trust at the discretion of the trustees.

Restricted fixed asset funds are resources which are to be applied to specific capital purposes imposed by funders where the asset acquired or created is held for a specific purpose.

Restricted general funds comprise all other restricted funds received with restrictions imposed by the funder/donor and include grants from the Education and Skills Funding Agency/Department for Education.

Critical accounting estimates and areas of judgment

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The academy trust makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates and assumptions will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Local Government Pension Scheme

The present value of the Local Government Pension Scheme defined benefit liability depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a variety of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost (income) for pensions include the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions, which are disclosed in note 22, will impact the carrying amount of the pension liability. Furthermore a roll forward approach which projects results from the latest full actuarial valuation performed at 31 March 2016 has been used by the actuary in valuing the pensions liability at 31 August 2017. Any differences between the figures derived from the roll forward approach and a full actuarial valuation would impact on the carrying amount of the pension liability.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) for the year ended 31 August 2017

2	Donations and capital grants				
		Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	Restricted Total
		Funds	Funds	2017	2016
		£	£	£	£
	Capital grants		1,695,895	1,695,895	2,149,695
			1,695,895	1,695,895	2,149,695
3	Funding for the Academy Trust's educational operations				
		Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2017 £	Restricted Total 2016 £
	DfE / ESFA revenue grants				
	General Annual Grant (GAG)	j u	467,604	467,604	:-
	Start Up Grants			·	44,000
	Other DfE/ ESFA grants		95,926	95,926	44.000
			563,530	563,530	44,000
	Non government				
	Other income from the academy trust's educational operations		3,000	3,000	
			566,530	566,530	44,000
4	Other trading activities				Unrestricted
		Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	Total
		Funds	Funds	2017	2016
		£	£	£	£
	Extended services fees	28,243	(e)	28,243	
	Professional services	20,948	%€:	20,948	Y 6 3
	Recharged overheads	10,610	878	10,610	5 5 0
	Other income	2,051	- Fig	2,051	141
		61,852		61,852	
5	Investment income				Unrestricted
		Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	Total
		Funds	Funds	2017	2016
		£	£	£	£
	Short term deposits	78		78	55
		78	(4)	78	55

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) for the year ended 31 August 2017

6	Expenditure	Staff Non Pay Expenditure		penditure	Total	Total
		Costs	Premises	Other	2017	2016
		£	£	£	£	£
	Academy's educational operations:					
	Direct costs	249,438		29,063	278,501	
	Allocated support costs	217,680	372,184	85,410	675,274	72,61
		467,118	372,184	114,473	953,775	72,61
					2017	2016
	Net income / (expenditure) for the period includes:				£	£
	Depreciation				263,249	
	Fees payable to auditor for:					
	Audit				2,500	1,500
	Accountancy Other services				950	950
	Other Scivices			=	806	
	Charitable Activities					
					Total 2017 £	Total 2016 £
	5: 4 4 5 6 6					
	Direct costs - educational operations Support costs - educational operations				278,501 675,274	70.04
	Support costs - educational operations				6/5,2/4	72,617
				=	953,775	72,617
	Support costs - educational operations				Total	Total
					2017	2016
					£	£
	Support staff costs				217,680	22,116
	Depreciation				263,249	8
	Technology costs				10,380	3,164
	Premises costs Pension finance costs				109,198	578
	Pre opening management fees				1,000	21,88
	Other support costs				66,044	22,380
	Governance costs				7,723	2,498
				-	675,274	72,617

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) for the year ended 31 August 2017

2017	2016
£	£
284,454	-
25,260	:-
69,372	12
88,032	22,116
467,118	22,116
60,000 during the year.	
2017	2016
ny during the period was as follows:	£
9	
2	-
1	
88,032 467,118 60,000 during the year. 2017 2017 £	2

c. Key management personnel

The key management personnel of the academy trust comprise the trustees and the senior management team as listed on page 1. The total amount of employee benefits (including employer pension contributions) received by key management personnel for their services to the academy trust was £218,595 (2016: £20,983).

9 Related Party Transactions - Trustees' Remuneration and Expenses

One or more trustees has been paid remuneration or has received other benefits from an employment with the academy trust. The executive headteacher receives remuneration in respect of services they provide undertaking the role of executive headteacher which in this period was paid to a third party for making his services available. The staff governor receives remuneration in respect of services they provide undertaking the role of staff governor and early years team leader. These have been given in accordance with the governing documents of the Academy Trust.

Daniel Norris (executive headteacher and trustee):

Remuneration £50,000 - £55,000 (2016: £20,000 - £25,000)

Hayley Mowle (staff governor and trustee):

 Remuneration
 £40,000 - £45,000 (2016: £Nil)

 Pension Contributions
 £5,000 - £10,000 (2016: £Nil)

The number of directors to whom defined benefit pension contributions are accruing under the Teacher's Pension Scheme is 1.

During the year ended 31 August 2017, £588 expenses were reimbursed or paid directly to trustees for educational resources purchased by them on behalf of the school during the initial set up phase (2016: £nil).

Other related party transactions involving the trustees are set out in note 23.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) for the year ended 31 August 2017

10 Trustees and officers insurance

The academy trust has opted into the Department of Education's risk protection arrangement (RPA), an alternative to insurance where UK

11 Tangible fixed assets

•••	rangible fixed accord				
		Freehold Land and Buildings £	Furniture and Equipment £	Computer Hardware £	Total £
	Cost				
	At 1 September 2016 Additions	8,922,207 1,518,070	56,644 62,473	20,844 115,352	8,999,695 1,695,895
	At 31 August 2017	10,440,277	119,117	136,196	10,695,590
	Depreciation				
	At 1 September 2016 Charged in year	208,806	- 21,451	32,992	263,249
	At 31 August 2017	208,806	21,451	32,992	263,249
	Net book values At 31 August 2017	10 221 471	97,666	102 204	10 422 244
	At 31 August 2017	10,231,471	97,000	103,204	10,432,341
	At 31 August 2016	<u>8,922,207</u>	56,644	20,844	8,999,695
12	Financial instruments			2017 £	2016 £
	Carrying amount of financial assets Debt instruments measured at amortised cost		~	9,979	
	Carrying amount of financial liabilities Measured at amortised cost			3,099	6,934
13	Debtors				
				2017 £	2016 £
	Trade debtors			8,485	82
	VAT recoverable			7,044	433,583
	Prepayments and accrued income		: :*	6,571 22,100	1,165 434,748
14	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year			2017 £	2016 £
	Trade creditors Taxation and social security			9,821 7,328	3,756
	Other creditors			1,611	429,905
	Accruals and deferred income		:*	38,521 57,281	3,178 436,839
	Deferred income		•		
				2017	2016
				£	£
	Deferred income at 1 September 2016			3	3.5
	Released from previous year Resources deferred in the year			16 571	10=0
	Deferred income at 31 August 2017		3	16,571 16,571	
	55.5.155 incomo de o i August 2017		-	10,071	

At the balance sheet date the academy trust was holdings funds received in advance in respect of Universal Infant Free School Meals funding and funds in respect of Parentpay extended services for the academic year September 2017 to August 2018.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) for the year ended 31 August 2017

15	Funds	Balance at 1 September 2016 £	Incoming Resources £	Resources Expended £	Gains, Losses and Transfers £	Balance at 31 August 2017 £
	Restricted general funds					
	General Annual Grant (GAG)	-	467,604	(522,390)	38,030	(16,756)
	Start Up Grant	19,210		(19,210)		5
	Pupil premium	*	4,100	(4,100)		~
	Other income	<u>π</u>	94,826	(94,826)	-	-
	Pension reserve		-	(50,000)	30,000	(20,000)
		19,210	566,530	(690,526)	68,030	(36,756)
	Restricted fixed asset funds					
	Gifted assets	6,850,000	12	¥	(a)	6,850,000
	DfE/ESFA capital grants	2,149,695	1,695,895	(263,249)	3 0	3,582,341
		8,999,695	1,695,895	(263,249)		10,432,341
	Total restricted funds	9,018,905	2,262,425	(953,775)	68,030	10,395,585
	Total unrestricted funds	100	61,930		(62,030)	<u> </u>
	Total funds	9,019,005	2,324,355	(953,775)	6,000	10,395,585

The specific purposes for which the funds are to be applied are as follows:

General annual grant

This includes all monies received from the ESFA to carry out the objectives of the academy trust. It includes the School Budget Share and

Under the funding agreement with the Secretary of State, the academy trust was not subject to a limit on the amount of GAG that it could

Start up grant

This comprises start up funding received from the DfE and local education authorities for setting up the academy.

Pupil premium

This represents revenue grants received from the ESFA for specific purposes, including funds provided to support individual pupils

Other income

Other income includes funding received from the DfE and Local Education Authorities for specific purposes.

Pension reserve

This represents the negative reserve in respect of the liability on the LGPS defined benefit pension scheme.

Fixed asset fund

The fixed asset fund includes gifted assets received from the DfE and other sources to finance the development and building of the academy and other tangible fixed assets, and the annual charges for depreciation of these assets.

Unrestricted funds

Unrestricted funds represent those resources which may be used towards meeting any of the charitable objects of the academy trust at the discretion of the trustees.

Transfers between funds

Transfers from the Unrestricted Fund to the General Annual Grant Fund of £62,030 were made in order to utilise unrestricted funds against the restricted fund deficit.

The employer contribution paid into the LGPS defined benefit pension fund of £24,000 is represented by a transfer of GAG reserves into the pension reserve.

Restricted general

The trust is carrying a net deficit of £16,756 on restricted general funds (excluding pension reserve) plus unrestricted funds because of first year challenges. The trust has a more realistic, experience based understanding of its occupational costs and likely outgoings and can budget more accurately to return these funds to surplus.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) for the year ended 31 August 2017

Current assets Current labilities - (57.281) - (57.281) Pension scheme liability - (20.000) - (20.000) Total net assets Capital Commitments Reconciliation of Net Income/(expenditure) to Net Cash Inflow from Operating Activities Reconciliation of Net Income/(expenditure) to Net Cash Inflow from Operating Activities Net income/(expenditure) for the reporting period (as per the statement of financial activities) Adjusted for: Capital Grants from DIE and other capital income (note 2) Capital Grants from DIE and other capital income (note 2) Capital Grants from DIE and other capital income (note 2) Capital Grants from DIE and other capital income (note 2) Capital Grants from DIE and other capital income (note 2) Defined benefit pension scheme cost less contributions payable (note 22) Defined benefit pension scheme finance cost (note 22) Defined benefit pension scheme finance cost (note 22) Defined benefit pension in scheme finance cost (note 22) Defined benefit pension scheme finance cost (note 22) Defined	16	Analysis of net assets between Funds Fund balances at 31 August 2017 are represented by:				
Current assets Current liabilities - (57.281) - (57.281) Pension scheme (liability) - (20.000) - (20.000) Total net assets - (36.786) 10.432,341 10.395,58 7 Capital Commitments Reconciliation of Net Income/(expenditure) to Net Cash Inflow from Operating Activities Reconciliation of Net Income/(expenditure) to Net Cash Inflow from Operating Activities Net income/(expenditure) for the reporting period (as per the statement of financial activities) Adjusted for: Capital Grants from DIE and other capital income (note 2) (1,695,895) (2,149,695 (1)65,695) (1,196,595			Funds	General Funds	Fixed Asset Funds	Funds
Current liabilities		Tangible fixed assets		_	10,432,341	10,432,341
Pension scheme liability			12:		(2)	40,525
Total net assets			:::::		234	(57,281)
Contracted for, but not provided in the financial statements Reconciliation of Net Income/(expenditure) to Net Cash Inflow from Operating Activities Net income/(expenditure) for the reporting period (as per the statement of financial activities) Adjusted for: Capital Grants from DfE and other capital income (note 2) Interest receivable (note 5) Depreciation (note 11) Defined benefit pension scheme finance cost (note 22) Defined benefit pension scheme finance cost (note 22) Increase/(decrease) in creditors Net Cash provided by / (used in) Operating Activities 10 Cash flows from investing activities 11 Cash flows from investing activities 12 Capital grants from DfE/ESFA Net Cash provided by / (used in) Operating Activities 13 Cash in hand and at bank 14 21 August 2017 2016 £ £ £ Cash in hand and at bank 18,425 21,400					10,432,341	10,395,585
Contracted for, but not provided in the financial statements Reconciliation of Net Income/(expenditure) to Net Cash Inflow from Operating Activities Net income/(expenditure) for the reporting period (as per the statement of financial activities) Adjusted for: Capital Grants from DfE and other capital income (note 2) Interest receivable (note 5) Depreciation (note 11) Defined benefit pension scheme finance cost (note 22) Defined benefit pension scheme finance cost (note 22) Increase/(decrease) in creditors Net Cash provided by / (used in) Operating Activities 10 Cash flows from investing activities 11 Cash flows from investing activities 12 Capital grants from DfE/ESFA Net Cash provided by / (used in) Operating Activities 13 Cash in hand and at bank 14 21 August 2017 2016 £ £ £ Cash in hand and at bank 18,425 21,400	47	One Well On a setting of a				
Reconciliation of Net Income/(expenditure) to Net Cash Inflow from Operating Activities Reconciliation of Net Income/(expenditure) to Net Cash Inflow from Operating Activities Net income/(expenditure) for the reporting period (as per the statement of financial activities) Adjusted for: Capital Grants from DfE and other capital income (note 2) Interest receivable (note 5) Depreciation (note 11) Defined benefit pension scheme cost less contributions payable (note 22) Defined benefit pension scheme finance cost (note 22) Increase)/decrease in debtors Increase)/decrease in debtors Increase/(decrease) in creditors Net Cash provided by / (used in) Operating Activities 19 Cash flows from investing activities 10 Cash flows from investing activities 10 Cash flows from investing activities 11 Cash provided by / (used in) Operating Activities 12 Capital grants from DfE/ESFA Net Cash provided by / (used in) Operating Activities 10 Analysis of cash and cash equivalents At 31 August 2017 August 2016 £ £ £ Cash in hand and at bank 18,425 21,400	17	Capital Commitments				
Reconciliation of Net Income/(expenditure) to Net Cash Inflow from Operating Activities 2017		Contracted for, but not provided in the financial statements			2	L
Net income/(expenditure) for the reporting period (as per the statement of financial activities)		· '				
Adjusted for:	18	Reconciliation of Net Income/(expenditure) to Net Cash Inflow for	om Operating Activ	rities		
Capital Grants from DfE and other capital income (note 2) (1,695,895) (2,149,695 Interest receivable (note 5) (78) (55 Depreciation (note 11) 263,249 Defined benefit pension scheme cost less contributions payable (note 22) 25,000 Defined benefit pension scheme finance cost (note 22) 1,000 (Increase)/decrease in debtors 412,648 (434,748 Increase)/decrease in oreditors (379,558) 436,835 Net Cash provided by / (used in) Operating Activities (3,054) (26,526 Dividends, interest and rents from investments 78 Purchase of tangible fixed assets (1,695,895) Capital grants from DfE/ESFA 1,695,895 2,149,695 Net Cash provided by / (used in) Operating Activities 78 550 Net Cash provided by / (used in) Operating Activities 78 550 Net Cash provided by / (used in) Operating Activities 78 550 Net Cash provided by / (used in) Operating Activities 78 550 Net Cash provided by / (used in) Operating Activities 78 550 Net Cash and cash equivalents 78 550 Net Cash and cash equivalents 78 550 Net Cash in hand and at bank 18,425 21,401 Net Cash in hand in			ent of financial activiti	es)	1,370,580	2,121,133
Depreciation (note 11)		Capital Grants from DfE and other capital income (note 2)				(2,149,695)
Defined benefit pension scheme cost less contributions payable (note 22) 25,000 Defined benefit pension scheme finance cost (note 22) 1,000 (Increase)/decrease in debtors 412,648 (434,748 Increase)/decrease) in creditors (379,558) 436,835 (379,558) 436,835 (379,558) (36,526 (379,558) ((55)
Defined benefit pension scheme finance cost (note 22)			e 22)		•	
Increase/(decrease) in creditors Net Cash provided by / (used in) Operating Activities Cash flows from investing activities 19 Cash flows from investing activities Dividends, interest and rents from investments Purchase of tangible fixed assets Capital grants from DfE/ESFA Net Cash provided by / (used in) Operating Activities Analysis of cash and cash equivalents Cash in hand and at bank At 31 August 2017 At 31 August 2016 £ £ £ £ Cash in hand and at bank 18,425 21,401			,		·	-
Net Cash provided by / (used in) Operating Activities Cash flows from investing activities Dividends, interest and rents from investments Purchase of tangible fixed assets Capital grants from DfE/ESFA Net Cash provided by / (used in) Operating Activities At 31 August 2017 Analysis of cash and cash equivalents At 31 August 2017 August 2016 £ £ £ Cash in hand and at bank 18,425 21,401						(434,748)
19 Cash flows from investing activities Dividends, interest and rents from investments Purchase of tangible fixed assets Capital grants from DfE/ESFA Net Cash provided by / (used in) Operating Activities Analysis of cash and cash equivalents At 31 At 31 August 2017 2016 £ £ Cash in hand and at bank At 31 At 31 August 2017 2016 £ £		Increase/(decrease) in creditors			(379,558)	436,839
Dividends, interest and rents from investments Purchase of tangible fixed assets Capital grants from DfE/ESFA Net Cash provided by / (used in) Operating Activities At 31 August 2017 Analysis of cash and cash equivalents Cash in hand and at bank At 31 August 2017 2016 £ £ Cash in hand and at bank		Net Cash provided by / (used in) Operating Activities			(3,054)	(26,526)
Dividends, interest and rents from investments Purchase of tangible fixed assets Capital grants from DfE/ESFA Net Cash provided by / (used in) Operating Activities Analysis of cash and cash equivalents At 31 August 2017 Cash in hand and at bank At 31 August 2016 £ £ Cash in hand and at bank	19	Cash flows from investing activities				
Purchase of tangible fixed assets Capital grants from DfE/ESFA Net Cash provided by / (used in) Operating Activities 78 55 Analysis of cash and cash equivalents At 31 At 31 August 2017 2016 £ Cash in hand and at bank Cash in hand and at bank At 31 August 2017 2016 £ 18,425 21,401		Dividends interest and rents from investments				
Capital grants from DfE/ESFA Net Cash provided by / (used in) Operating Activities 78 58 Analysis of cash and cash equivalents At 31 August August 2017 2016 £ £ Cash in hand and at bank 18,425 21,401						
Analysis of cash and cash equivalents At 31 August 2017 2016 £ £ Cash in hand and at bank At 31 August 2017 2016 2 21,401						2,149,695
At 31 At 31 August August 2017 2016 £ £ Cash in hand and at bank At 31 August August 2017 2016 2017 2017 2016 2017 2017 2016 2017 2017 2016 2017 2017 2016 2017 2017 2017 2016 2017 2017		Net Cash provided by / (used in) Operating Activities			78	55
August 2017 August 2016 £ £ Cash in hand and at bank 18,425 21,401	20	Analysis of cash and cash equivalents				
2017 2016 £ £ Cash in hand and at bank 18,425 21,401						
£ £ Cash in hand and at bank 18,425 21,401					•	-
Total cash and cash equivalents		Cash in hand and at bank			18,425	21,401
		Total cash and cash equivalents			18,425	21,401

21 Members' Liability

Each member of the charitable company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of it being wound up while he/she is a member, or within one year after he/she ceases to be a member, such amount as may be required, not exceeding £10 for the debts and liabilities contracted before he/she ceases to be a member.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) for the year ended 31 August 2017

22 Pension and Similar Obligations

The academy's employees belong to two principal pension schemes: the Teachers' Pension Scheme England and Wales (TPS) for academic and related staff; and the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) for non-teaching staff, which is managed by the London Borough of Harrow. Both are multi-employer defined-benefit schemes.

The latest actuarial valuation of the TPS related to the period ended 31 March 2012 and of the LGPS 31 March 2016.

There were no outstanding or prepaid contributions at either the beginning or the end of the financial year.

Teachers' Pension Scheme

Introduction

The Teachers' Pension Scheme (TPS) is a statutory, contributory, defined benefit scheme, governed by the Teachers' Pensions Regulations (2010) and, from 1 April 2014, by the Teachers' Pension Scheme Regulations 2014. Membership is automatic for full-time teachers in academies and, from 1 January 2007, automatic for teachers in part-time employment following appointment or a change of contract, although they are able to opt out.

The TPS is an unfunded scheme and members contribute on a 'pay as you go' basis – these contributions along with those made by employers are credited to the Exchequer. Retirement and other pension benefits are paid by public funds provided by Parliament,

Valuation of the Teachers' Pension Scheme

The Government Actuary, using normal actuarial principles, conducts a formal actuarial review of the TPS in accordance with the Public Service Pensions (Valuations and Employer Cost Cap) Directions 2014 published by HM Treasury. The aim of the review is to specify the level of future contributions. Actuarial scheme valuations are dependent on assumptions about the value of future costs, design of benefits and many other factors. The latest actuarial valuation of the TPS was carried out as at 31 March 2012 and in accordance with the Public Service Pensions (Valuations and Employer Cost Cap) Directions 2014. The valuation report was published by the Department for Education on 9 June 2014. The key elements of the valuation and subsequent consultation are:

- employer contribution rates set at 16.48% of pensionable pay (including a 0.08% employer administration charge (currently 14.1%)
- total scheme liabilities (pensions currently in payment and the estimated cost of future benefits) for service to the effect date
 of £191,500 million, and notional assets (estimated future contributions together with the notional investments held at the
 valuation date) of £176,600 million giving a notional past service deficit of £14,900 million.
- an employer cost cap of 10.9% of pensionable pay will be applied to future valuations.
- the assumed real rate of return of 3.0% in excess of prices and 2% in excess of earnings. The rate or real earnings growth is assumed to be 2.75%. The assumed normal rate of return is 5.06%.

During the previous year the employer contribution rate was 14.1%. The TPS valuation for 2012 determined an employer rate of 16.4%, which was payable from September 2015. The next valuation of the TPS is currently underway based on April 2016 data, whereupon the employer contribution rate is expected to be reassessed and will be payable from 1 April 2019.

The employer's pension costs paid to TPS in the period amounted to £20,000.

A copy of the valuation report and supporting documentation is on the Teachers' Pensions website.

Under the definitions set out in FRS 102, the TPS is a multi-employer pension scheme. The trust has accounted for its contributions to the scheme as if it were a defined contribution scheme. The trust has set out above the information available on the scheme.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) for the year ended 31 August 2017

22 Pension and Similar Obligations (continued)

Local Government Pension Scheme

The LGPS is a funded defined benefit pension scheme, with the assets held in separate trustee-administered funds. The total contribution made for the year ended 31 August 2017 was £31,000, of which employer's contributions totalled £24,000 and employees' contributions totalled £7,000. The agreed contribution rates for future years are 20.5 per cent for employers and an average of 6.3 per cent for employees.

Parliament has agreed, at the request of the Secretary of State for Education, to a guarantee that, in the event of an academy closure, outstanding Local Government Pension Scheme Liabilities would be met by the Department for Education. The guarantee came into force on 18 July 2013.

Principal Actuarial Assumptions	At 31 August 2017
Rate of increase in salaries	2.70%
Rate of increase for pensions in payment/inflation	2.40%
Discount rate for scheme liabilities	2.50%

The current mortality assumptions include sufficient allowance for future improvements in mortality rates. The assumed life expectations on retirement age 65 are:

Poticina today	At 31 August 2017
Retiring today Males Females	22.20 24.40
Retiring in 20 years Males Females	24.40 26.40

Sensitivity analysis	At 31 August 2017 £
0.5% decrease in Real Discount Rate	9,000
0.5% increase in the Salary Increase Rate	-
0.5% increase in the Pension Increase Rate	9,000

The academy's share of the assets in the scheme were:

	Fair value at 31 August 2017 £
Equity instruments	25,080
Other bonds	3,960
Property	2,640
Cash and other liquid assets	1,320
Total market value of assets	33,000

The actual return on scheme assets was £nil.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) for the year ended 31 August 2017

22

Pension and Similar Obligations (continued)	
Local Government Pension Scheme (continued)	
Amounts recognised in the statement of financial activities	2017 £
Current service cost	49.000
Interest cost	1,000
Total amount recognised in the SOFA	50,000
	2017
Changes in the fair value of defined benefit obligations were as follows:	£
At 1 September 2016	: : : : : : : : : :
Current service cost	49,000
Interest cost	1,000
Employee contributions	7,000
Actuarial (gain)/loss	(4,000)
At 31 August 2017	53,000
Changes in the fair value of Academy's share of scheme assets:	
	2017
	£
At 1 September 2016	
Actuarial gain/(loss)	2,000
Employer contributions	24,000
Employee contributions	7,000
At 31 August 2017	33,000

23 Related Party Transactions

Owing to the nature of the academy trust and the composition of the board of trustees being drawn from local public and private sector organisations, transactions may take place with organisations in which the trust has an interest. All transactions involving such organisations are conducted at arm's length and in accordance with the trust's financial regulations and normal procurement procedures.

The following related party transactions took place in the period of account:

Holy Trinity CE Primary School is a partner school which has supported St Jérôme Church of England Bilingual Primary School during the year and also has Daniel Norris as its Executive Headteacher. A total of £59,622 (2016: £29,074) was reimbursed to Holy Trinity School, Northwood for recharged costs with no element of profit arising on these transactions. At the year end £4,505 was due to Holy Trinity CE Primary School.

St Jérôme Church of England Bilingual Primary School has supported Holy Trinity CE Primary School during the year and also has Karen Smith as its School Business Manager. A total of £14,319 (2016: £Nil) was reimbursed to St Jérôme Church of England Bilingual Primary School for recharged costs with no element of profit arising on these transactions. At the year end £8,485 was outstanding from Holy Trinity CE Primary School.

A total of £767,604 (2016: £22,149) was reimbursed to London Diocesan Board for Schools, a member of St Jérôme Church of England Bilingual Primary School. These costs relate to VAT repayable on capital expenditure and solely to cross charges with no element of profit arising on these transactions.

A total of £11,613 (2016: £nil) was incurred in finance support, and staff development costs provided by London Diocesan Board for Schools during the year, included within Expenditure.

At the year end £2,702 was due to London Diocesan Board for Schools.