	Company Registration No. 02901280 (England and Wales)
VILLAGE GREEN CARE HON	
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STA	
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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2019

		2019	9	2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		92,509		123,673
Current assets					
Stocks		1,000		1,000	
Debtors	4	16,006		136,163	
		17,006		137,163	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(1,777,125)		(1,563,113)	
Net current liabilities			(1,760,119)		(1,425,950)
Total assets less current liabilities			(1,667,610)		(1,302,277)
Provisions for liabilities			(3,471)		(9,293)
Net liabilities			(1,671,081)		(1,311,570)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		300		300
Profit and loss reserves			(1,671,381)		(1,311,870)
Total equity			(1,671,081)		(1,311,570)

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 October 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 30 October 2020

A Badiani

Director

Company Registration No. 02901280

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Village Green Care Home Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Acre House, 11-15 William Road, London, NW1 3ER, United Kingdom.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

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

1.2 Going concern

As stated in note 9, the director has considered the effect of the Covid-19 outbreak. Although the care home has not had any Covid-19 cases to date, occupancy has reduced due to the overall impact on the industry, therefore the outbreak has caused some disruption to the company's business to date. The director considers that a prolonged outbreak may cause further disruption to the business however the company has received Infection Control Grants to support the business during the pandemic and the director will provide financial support if required. Accordingly, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable during the year in respect of care services provided.

Turnover is recognised when the company's contractual obligation is fulfilled, that is typically when the resident has received the care services from the company.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Land and buildings leasehold Over the term of the lease Fixtures, fittings & equipment 10 - 25% Straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.7 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 debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and loans from fellow group companies, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. A mounts 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 creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs.

1.9 Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deduct ble in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

1.11 Retirement benefits

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

1.12 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to expense on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 39 (2018 - 35).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings Fix [*] leasehold	Land and buildings Fixtures, fittings & leasehold equipment	
	leaschold	equipment	
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 November 2018	2,860	462,585	465,445
Additions	-	10,301	10,301
At 31 October 2019	2,860	472,886	475,746
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 November 2018	2,860	338,912	341,772
Depreciation charged in the year	<u> </u>	41,465	41,465
At 31 October 2019	2,860	380,377	383,237
Carrying amount			
At 31 October 2019	-	92,509	92,509
N. De C. J. Branco		480.538	422.672
At 31 October 2018	-	123,673	123,673

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

4	Debtors		
		2019	2018
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	6,108	10,150
	Other debtors	-	116,625
	Prepayments and accrued income	9,898	9,388
		16,006	136,163
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
_		2019	2018
		£	£
	Bank overdrafts	26,228	41,139
	Trade creditors	180,757	144,540
	Other taxation and social security	43,230	23,447
	Other creditors	1,460,174	1,287,512
	Accruals and deferred income	66,736	66,475
		1,777,125	1,563,113
	The overdraft is secured by a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the parent company.		
6	Provisions for liabilities		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Deferred tax liabilities	3,471	9,293
7	Called up share capital		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	300 Ordinary shares of £1 each	300	300
		300	300

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

8 Related party transactions

At the balance sheet date, the director was owed £1,279,891 (2018: £1,180,545) by the company which is included in other creditors. During the period, transactions included £169,921 (2018: £81,255) funding from the director to the company and repayments of £70 ,575 (2018: £70,385).

9 Post balance sheet events

The director has considered the effect of the Covid-19 outbreak, that spread throughout the world during 2020, on the company's activities. This outbreak has caused some disruption to the company's business prior to the date of approval of these financial statements, as although the care home has not had any Covid-19 cases to date, occupancy has reduced due to the impact on the industry. The company has received Infection Control Grants to support the business during the pandemic. Due to the prolonged outbreak, the director anticipates there will be some further disruption to the business, particularly if there are any Covid-19 cases at the home. The extent and financial effect of any continuing disruption still remains uncertain.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.