

Company registration number 10001583 (England and Wales)

VS 203 LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

VS 203 LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	K Spencer Mr M Brittain	(Appointed 29 September 2022)
Secretary	R Weeks	
Company number	10001583	
Registered office	45 Westerham Road Bessels Green Sevenoaks Kent TN13 2QB	
Auditor	Mercer & Hole LLP Trinity Court Church Street Rickmansworth WD3 1RT	

VS 203 LIMITED

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VS 203 LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of a property investment company.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

K Spencer

Mr M Brittain

(Appointed 29 September 2022)

Auditor

The company's auditor, Mercer & Hole, incorporated on 1 October 2022 to become Mercer & Hole LLP. The directors have consented to treating the incorporation of Mercer & Hole LLP as a continuation of the existing audit arrangement and in accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Mercer & Hole LLP be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Small companies exemption

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

Mr M Brittain

Director

14 March 2023

VS 203 LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors 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 company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the 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 company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

VS 203 LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF VS 203 LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of VS 203 Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2022 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2022 and of its profit 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.

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 responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material uncertainty relating to going concern

We draw attention to note 1.2 of the financial statements concerning the company's ability to continue as a going concern which indicates that the company had net liabilities of £132,633 at 31 March 2022. The company is therefore reliant on the ongoing support of its parent company Armature Limited. However this support is itself dependent on a number of other events which themselves are uncertain.

A material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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 directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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. 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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

VS 203 LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF VS 203 LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report. We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors 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 directors 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 directors are responsible for assessing the 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 directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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 the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

We gained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the company and the industry in which it operates and considered the risk of acts by the company that were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud. These included, but were not limited to, the Companies Act 2006 and tax legislation.

We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements and the financial report (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate entries including journals to overstate revenue or understate expenditure and management bias in accounting estimates.

Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- discussions with management, including considerations of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud;
- gaining an understanding of management's controls designed to prevent and detect irregularities; and
- identifying and testing journal entries.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it. In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

VS 203 LIMITED

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)
TO THE MEMBERS OF VS 203 LIMITED**

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, 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 anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

**Alexander Bell FCA
Senior Statutory Auditor
For and on behalf of Mercer & Hole LLP**

14 March 2023

**Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor**

Trinity Court
Church Street
Rickmansworth
WD3 1RT

VS 203 LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover		55,882	67,277
Administrative expenses		(46,913)	(33,811)
Operating profit		8,969	33,466
Interest receivable and similar income	4	2,061	2,277
Interest payable and similar expenses		(70,346)	(42,993)
Fair value gains and losses on investment properties	5	265,000	(277,034)
Profit/(loss) before taxation		205,684	(284,284)
Tax on profit/(loss)	6	-	-
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		205,684	(284,284)

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

VS 203 LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	7		848		2,145
Investment properties	8		2,450,000		2,185,000
			<u>2,450,848</u>		<u>2,187,145</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	9	131,347		77,447	
Cash at bank and in hand		36,116		67,839	
		<u>167,463</u>		<u>145,286</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(1,108,744)		(1,070,304)	
Net current liabilities			<u>(941,281)</u>		<u>(925,018)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			1,509,567		1,262,127
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	11		(1,642,200)		(1,600,444)
Net liabilities			<u>(132,633)</u>		<u>(338,317)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	12		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			(132,634)		(338,318)
Total equity			<u>(132,633)</u>		<u>(338,317)</u>

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 14 March 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr M Brittain
Director

Company Registration No. 10001583

VS 203 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

VS 203 Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 45 Westerham Road, Bessels Green, Sevenoaks, Kent, TN13 2QB.

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 modified to include investment at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At 31 March 2022, the company had net current liabilities of £941,281 (2021: £925,018) and net liabilities of £132,633 (2021: £338,317).

The company is therefore reliant on the support of its parent company, Armature Limited, which has been confirmed in writing for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The ability of Armature Limited to provide this support is predicated on the continued trading of its wholly owned subsidiaries in line with forecasts, securing new finance or refinancing in certain subsidiaries within the group, the sale of certain assets within the group and the non-enforcement of any financial covenants that may have been breached.

The directors have concluded that the above circumstances represent a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt upon the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Nevertheless, after making enquiries and considering the uncertainties described above, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will have adequate resources to continue operating for the foreseeable future. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents rental income receivable during the period.

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:

Plant and equipment	33% straight line
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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 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal 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 are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts 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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Valuation of investment properties

The key accounting estimate in preparing these financial statements relates to the carrying value of the investment properties which are stated at fair value. The company uses lease terms, market conditions and sales prices based upon known market transactions for similar properties as a basis for determining the director's estimation of the fair value of the investment properties. However, the valuation of the company's investment properties is inherently subjective, as it is made on the basis of valuation assumptions which may in future not prove to be accurate. In addition, the deferred tax liabilities recognised in respect of the fair value gains and losses on these investment properties are assessed on the basis of assumptions regarding the future, the likelihood that assets will be realised and liabilities will be settled, and estimates as to the timing of those future events and as to the future tax rates that will be applicable.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (excluding directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2022	2021
	Number	Number
Total	-	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

4 Interest receivable and similar income

	2022	2021
	£	£
Interest receivable and similar income includes the following:		
Interest receivable from group companies	2,045	2,215
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

5 Amounts written off investments

	2022	2021
	£	£
Fair value gains/(losses)		
Gain/(loss) on investment properties	265,000	(277,034)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

6 Taxation

VS 203 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

6 Taxation

(Continued)

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge/(credit) for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Profit/(loss) before taxation	205,684	(284,284)
Expected tax charge/(credit) based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2021: 19.00%)	39,080	(54,014)
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	14,016	8,169
Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit	(50,350)	-
Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets	459	52,883
Group relief	(3,205)	(7,038)
Taxation charge for the year	-	-

7 Tangible fixed assets

**Plant and
machinery etc**

£

Cost

At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022

3,890

Depreciation and impairment

At 1 April 2021

1,745

Depreciation charged in the year

1,297

At 31 March 2022

3,042

Carrying amount

At 31 March 2022

848

At 31 March 2021

2,145

8 Investment property

2022

£

Fair value

At 1 April 2021

2,185,000

Revaluations

265,000

At 31 March 2022

2,450,000

VS 203 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

8 Investment property (Continued)

The investment property was valued as at 31 March 2022 at £2,450,000 by Gerald Eve on the RICS Red Book Global Standard basis.

The historical cost of the freehold investment property is £2,462,034 (2021: £2,462,034).

9 Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	37,449	-
Other debtors	93,898	77,447
	<u>131,347</u>	<u>77,447</u>

10 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	7,973	7,973
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,058,150	1,058,276
Other creditors	42,621	4,055
	<u>1,108,744</u>	<u>1,070,304</u>

11 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	1,642,200	1,600,444
	<u>1,642,200</u>	<u>1,600,444</u>

During the year the company refinanced the original loan and is now committed to repay 3.99%, monthly on the bank loan of £1,642,200. This fixed rate bank loan was subject to interest cover and loan to value covenants. There was a registered charge over the property in favour of Hampshire Trust Bank PLC.

12 Called up share capital

	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary share capital				
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

VS 203 LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

13 Related party transactions

An amount of £1,642,200 (2021: £1,600,444) is included in bank loans and mortgages at 31 March 2022. As part of the terms for this bank loan, K R Spencer was a guarantor and VS 109 Limited, VS 403 Limited and VS 602 Limited, fellow subsidiaries of Armature Limited, were security providers.

Included in amounts owed to group undertakings as at 31 March 2022, is an amount of £125,562 (2021: £125,562) owed to Bishops UK Limited. This is a funding balance as Bishops UK Limited have made payments on behalf of VS 203 Limited. The amount due is unsecured, non-interest bearing and will be settled in cash. No guarantees have been given or received.

14 Directors' transactions

Included in other creditors is an amount relating to loans provided to the company by its director. The amount is interest free and payable on demand.

Description	% Rate	Opening balance	Amounts repaid	Closing balance
		£	£	£
Director's loan account	-	-	(19,852)	(19,852)
		<u>-</u>	<u>(19,852)</u>	<u>(19,852)</u>
		<u>-</u>	<u>(19,852)</u>	<u>(19,852)</u>

15 Parent company

The immediate and ultimate parent undertaking is Armature Limited which holds a 100% shareholding in VS 203 Limited. KR Spencer and A Spencer each own a 50% shareholding in Armature Limited. The smallest and largest group for which consolidated accounts that include the company are prepared for is headed by Armature Limited. Copies of these financial statements may be obtained from 45 Westerham Road, Bessels Green, Sevenoaks, Kent, TN13 2QB.

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.