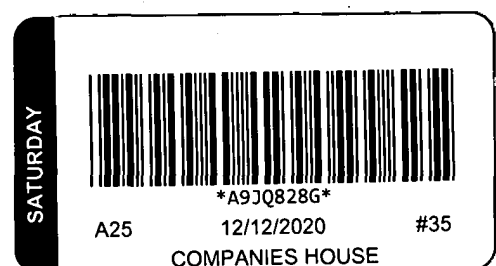


Registered number: 07424986

**THE VILLAGE HABERDASHERY LIMITED  
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020**



**THE VILLAGE HABERDASHERY LIMITED****BALANCE SHEET  
AS AT 31 JANUARY 2020**

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	5	26,174	39,809
		<u>26,174</u>	<u>39,809</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		48,953	35,007
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	23,784	21,761
Cash at bank and in hand		4,106	1,969
		<u>76,843</u>	<u>58,737</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(176,198)	(157,171)
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		<u>(99,355)</u>	<u>(98,434)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>(73,181)</u>	<u>(58,625)</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(15,734)	(22,177)
<b>Net liabilities</b>		<u>(88,915)</u>	<u>(80,802)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	9	117	117
Share premium account		98,182	98,182
Profit and loss account		(187,214)	(179,101)
		<u>(88,915)</u>	<u>(80,802)</u>

# THE VILLAGE HABERDASHERY LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 JANUARY 2020

---

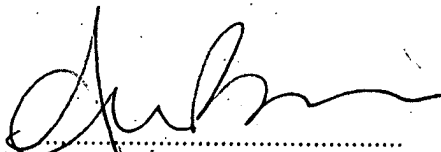
The director considers that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime. The profit and loss account and the directors' report have not been filed.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:



.....  
Anneliese Gloth Klein Barker  
Director

Date:

The notes on pages 3 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

# **THE VILLAGE HABERDASHERY LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020**

---

### **1. General information**

The Village Haberdashery Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Palladium House, 1-4 Argyll Street, London, W1F 7LD.

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 £.

### **2. Accounting policies**

#### **2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### **2.2 Going concern**

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

In the first quarter of the company's forthcoming financial year the country was in the midst of a global Covid-19 health crisis.

The director has assessed a period of 12 months from the date of approving the financial statements with regard to the appropriateness of the going concern assumption in preparing the financial statements. The company has continued to trade and the director has formed the view that it is appropriate to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis.

# THE VILLAGE HABERDASHERY LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

---

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.3 Foreign currency translation

##### Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

##### Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the statement of income and retained earnings within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of income and retained earnings within 'other operating income'.

# THE VILLAGE HABERDASHERY LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

---

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.4 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

##### Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

##### Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

#### 2.5 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the statement of income and retained earnings on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

The Company has taken advantage of the optional exemption available on transition to FRS 102 which allows lease incentives on leases entered into before the date of transition to the standard 01 February 2018 to continue to be charged over the period to the first market rent review rather than the term of the lease.

#### 2.6 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the statement of income and retained earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

# THE VILLAGE HABERDASHERY LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

---

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.7 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings in the year in which they are incurred.

#### 2.8 Pensions

##### **Defined contribution pension plan**

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the statement of income and retained earnings when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

#### 2.9 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

#### 2.10 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on the following bases.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Leasehold improvements	-	Over 5 years
Fixtures and fittings	-	15% Reducing balance
Computer equipment	-	Over 3 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings.

# THE VILLAGE HABERDASHERY LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

---

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.11 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

#### 2.12 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

#### 2.13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

#### 2.14 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 2.15 Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

The Company's policies for its major classes of financial assets and financial liabilities are set out below.



# THE VILLAGE HABERDASHERY LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

---

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### Financial instruments (continued)

##### Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances, intercompany working capital balances, and intercompany financing are initially recognised at transaction price, 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 for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

##### Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other 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 for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

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

##### Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If the financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

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.

# **THE VILLAGE HABERDASHERY LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020**

---

### **2. Accounting policies (continued)**

#### **Financial instruments (continued)**

##### **Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities**

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

##### **Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities**

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is an 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:

### **3. Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 8 (2019 -8).

# THE VILLAGE HABERDASHERY LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

### 4. Intangible assets

	Development expenditure £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 February 2019	3,450
At 31 January 2020	3,450
<b>Amortisation</b>	
At 1 February 2019	3,450
At 31 January 2020	3,450
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 31 January 2020	-
At 31 January 2019	-

# THE VILLAGE HABERDASHERY LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

### 5. Tangible fixed assets

	Long-term leasehold property £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>			
At 1 February 2019	53,091	19,912	73,003
At 31 January 2020	53,091	19,912	73,003
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 February 2019	21,994	11,200	33,194
Charge for the year on owned assets	10,618	3,017	13,635
At 31 January 2020	32,612	14,217	46,829
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 31 January 2020	20,479	5,695	26,174
At 31 January 2019	31,097	8,712	39,809

The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Long leasehold	20,479	31,097
	20,479	31,097

### 6. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	62	-
Other debtors	16,500	16,500
Prepayments and accrued income	7,222	5,261
	23,784	21,761

# THE VILLAGE HABERDASHERY LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

### 7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank overdrafts	19,444	19,104
Other loans	12,501	18,575
Trade creditors	70,860	76,774
Other taxation and social security	4,969	9,734
Other creditors	24,614	28,984
Accruals and deferred income	43,810	4,000
	<u>176,198</u>	<u>157,171</u>

### 8. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Other creditors	15,734	22,177
	<u>15,734</u>	<u>22,177</u>

### 9. Share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
1,167,403 (2019 -1,167,403) ordinary shares of £-0.0001 each	<u>117</u>	<u>117</u>

### 10. Related party transactions

At the year end, an amount of £15,734 (2019: £22,117) was owed to the director of the company. The loan is provided interest free and is unsecured. There are no formal terms and conditions regarding repayment of the loan.