COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 11611607

Orchid Rehabilitation Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

31 March 2020

Orchid Rehabilitation Limited

Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2020

	Note	31 Mar 20		15 Feb 19	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	**6**		754		–
Current assets					
Debtors	**7**	670		–	
Cash at bank and in hand		6,742		100	
		7,412		100	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**8**	10,416		–	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(3,004)		100
Total assets less current liabilities			(2,250)		100
Net (liabilities)/assets			(2,250)		100
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	**9**		100		100
Profit and loss account			(2,350)		–
Shareholders (deficit)/funds			(2,250)		100

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

For the period ending 31 March 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the period in question in accordance with section 476 ;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 14 August 2020 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Ms H J Adams	Ms S D Thomas
Director	Director

Company registration number: 11611607

Orchid Rehabilitation Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Period from 16 February 2019 to 31 March 2020

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 146 New London Road, Chelmsford, Essex, CM20AW, England.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis which is based on the continued support of the company's directors. The directors have indicated their willingness to support the company in the foreseeable future by ensuring sufficient funds are available for the company to continue trading. The company is continuing to meet debts as they fall due and therefore the directors consider the going concern basis appropriate.

Going concern

The directors have considered the impact of the covid-19 pandemic in their assessment of the company's ability to prepare accounts as a going concern. Because of the uncertainties surrounding the effects of the economic slowdown it is difficult to predict the impact on the company and its customers, but having taken all the factors into account, the directors are of the opinion that the company has sufficient resources to continue trading for the next 12 months from the date of signing these accounts.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Equipment	-	20% straight line

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the period amounted to 2 (2019: 2).

5. Dividends

Dividends paid during the period (excluding those for which a liability existed at the end of the prior period):

	31 Mar 20	15 Feb 19
	£	£
Dividends on equity shares	1,000	–

6. Tangible assets

	Equipment
	£
Cost	
At 16 February 2019	–
Additions	899
At 31 March 2020	899
Depreciation	
At 16 February 2019	–
Charge for the period	145
At 31 March 2020	145
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2020	754
At 15 February 2019	–

7. Debtors

	31 Mar 20	15 Feb 19
	£	£
Other debtors	670	–

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31 Mar 20	15 Feb 19
	£	£
Accruals and deferred income	840	–
Director loan accounts	9,576	–
	10,416	–

9. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	31 Mar 20		15 Feb 19	
	No.	**£**	No.	£
A Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	50	50	50	50
B Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	50	50	50	50
	100	100	100	100

10. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

There is a balance owed to the directors at the year end of £9,576 which is shown within creditors.

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.