PENINSULA HEIGHTS MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED **DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020



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PENINSULA HEIGHTS MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

The directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Principal activities and review of the business

The company has not traded in its own account during the year to 31 March 2020 and had acted only on behalf of The Service Charge Fund.

Directors

The following directors have held office since 1 April 2019:

K·J·Van Rooyen M D Archer P J Hill K M Randall J Sunderland I R Watts

By order of the board

K J Van Rooyen

Director

Date:

PENINSULA HEIGHTS MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

Current Assets	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
Cash in hand		37	37
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>37</u>	<u>37</u>
Capital and reserves Called up share capital	2	37	37
Shareholders' funds – equity interests	2		_
Shareholders rands - edutty miletesis		<u>37</u>	<u>37</u>

Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2020 the company was entitled to exemption under section 480 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to dormant companies.

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

Directors Responsibilities:

- (i) The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006; and
- (ii) The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

Approved by the Board and authorised for issue on [6/11/200

K J Van Rooyen

Director

Company Registration Number: 03031600

PENINSULA HEIGHTS MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1. Accounting policies

- 1.1 The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.
- 1.2 The Company has not traded during the year and has made neither a profit nor a loss. Therefore no profit and loss account has been prepared.

2. Share capital

	2020	2019
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
37 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	<u>37</u>	<u>37</u>

Company Registration No. 07035157 (England and Wales)

INMIND COMMUNITY SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019
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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors A A Sheikh

A J Faqir

Secretary A A Sheikh

Company number 07035157

Registered office Unit 7, The Quadrant

Upper Culham Farm Cockpole Green

Berkshire RG10 8NR

Auditor UHY Hacker Young

Quadrant House

4 Thomas More Square

London E1W 1YW

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

		201	9	201	18
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets		,			
Tangible assets	3		8,307		7,681
Current assets					
Debtors	4	806,839		680,403	
Cash at bank and in hand		28,310		26,849	
		835,149		707,252	
Creditors: amounts falling due within	.	(220 501)		(150 510)	
one year	5	(328,591)		(150,518)	
Net current assets			506,558		556,734
Total assets less current liabilities			514,865		564,415
Provisions for liabilities			-		(1,031
NIA - made			<u></u>		562 204
Net assets			514,865		563,384
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		200		200
Profit and loss reserves			514,665		563,184
Total equity			514,865		563,384

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

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 by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 24 December 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

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A A Sheikh Director

Company Registration No. 07035157

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Inmind Community Support Services Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 7, The Quadrant, Upper Culham Farm, Cockpole Green, Berkshire, RG10 8NR.

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 \pounds .

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

1.2 Going concern

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

In early 2020, the United Kingdom was inflicted with the onset of the COVID-19 epidemic and has since been subjected to unprecedented and extraordinary events which have had material and lasting effects on many business worldwide. Despite this environment, the Inmind business model has sustained occupancy and almost full employment. The directors' prime objective of keeping the company's service users and staff safe during this period has been, and continues to be delivered. No doubt, there has been some detrimental effect on staffing costs and revenue but despite this, the directors continue to be optimistic, during 2020 and into 2021, that the business will improve its financial performance by improving occupancy and reducing its cost base.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents net invoiced fees to residents and is recognised in the period of residence.

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:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment

25% reducing balance

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 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.

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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, 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.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

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 deductible 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 DECEMBER 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, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

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

2 Employees

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

	2019 Number	2018 Number
Total	10	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

3	Tangible fixed assets		
		1	Fixtures, fittings & equipment
			£
	Cost		
	At 1 January 2019		20,906
	Additions		3,395
	At 31 December 2019		24,301
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 January 2019		13,225
	Depreciation charged in the year		2,769
	At 31 December 2019		15,994
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 December 2019		8,307
	At 31 December 2018		7,681
4	Debtors		
		2019	2018
	Amounts falling due within one year:	· £	£
	Trade debtors	684,927	167,233
	Corporation tax recoverable	4,574	4,574
	Other debtors	7,051	12,267
	Prepayments and accrued income	110,287	496,329
		806,839	680,403

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	•	2019	2018
		£	£
	Trade creditors	107,632	9,039
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	130,418	50,791
	Taxation and social security	22,616	-
	Other creditors	23,317	46,928
	Accruals and deferred income	44,608	43,760
		328,591	150,518
6	Called up share capital		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	200 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	200	200
			

7 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Marc Waterman.

The auditor was UHY Hacker Young.

8 Parent company

The parent company is Inmind Healthcare Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

Inmind Healthcare Limited prepares group financial statements and copies can be obtained from Companies House.