

Company Registration No. 06460347 (England and Wales)

Hillview Care Ltd

Unaudited Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 December 2020
Pages for Filing with Registrar

Hillview Care Ltd

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Hillview Care Ltd

Company Information

Directors	S Sasikaran J Panchalingathurai
Secretary	V Panchalingathurai
Company number	06460347
Registered office	37 Commercial Road Poole Dorset BH14 0HU

Hillview Care Ltd

Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2020

		2020		2019	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		256,000		320,000
Tangible assets	4		1,794,706		1,819,849
			<u>2,050,706</u>		<u>2,139,849</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	5	93,060		3,293	
Cash at bank and in hand		150,560		45,880	
		<u>243,620</u>		<u>49,173</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(373,656)		(191,188)	
Net current liabilities			<u>(130,036)</u>		<u>(142,015)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			1,920,670		1,997,834
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(1,043,047)		(1,185,173)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(11,358)</u>		<u>-</u>
Net assets			<u>866,265</u>		<u>812,661</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			866,165		812,561
Total equity			<u>866,265</u>		<u>812,661</u>

Hillview Care Ltd

Balance Sheet (Continued)

As at 31 December 2020

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

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their 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 by the board of directors and authorised for issue and are signed on its behalf by:

S Sasikaran

Director

21 December 2021

Company Registration No. 06460347

The notes on pages 4 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

Hillview Care Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Hillview Care Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 37 Commercial Road, Poole, Dorset, BH14 0HU.

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 the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 5 years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

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.

Hillview Care Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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:

Freehold land and buildings	not depreciated
Plant and equipment	20% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	20% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

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 and intangible 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.

Hillview Care Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

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.

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.

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.

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.

Hillview Care Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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.

1.12 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

1.13 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

Hillview Care Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

2 Employees

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

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	46	46

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	320,000	320,000
Amortisation and impairment		
At 1 January 2020	-	-
Amortisation charged for the year	64,000	64,000
At 31 December 2020	64,000	64,000
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2020	256,000	256,000
At 31 December 2019	320,000	320,000

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings £	Plant and equipment £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	1,711,196	128,809	119,479	74,478	2,033,962
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 January 2020	-	121,485	86,421	6,207	214,113
Depreciation charged in the year	-	1,465	6,611	17,067	25,143
At 31 December 2020	-	122,950	93,032	23,274	239,256
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2020	1,711,196	5,859	26,447	51,204	1,794,706
At 31 December 2019	1,711,196	7,324	33,058	68,271	1,819,849

Hillview Care Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

5 Debtors	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	91,360	3,293
Other debtors	1,700	-
	<u>93,060</u>	<u>3,293</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	155,481	-
Obligations under finance leases	13,937	-
Trade creditors	-	11,041
Corporation tax	130,704	71,069
Other taxation and social security	12,644	14,053
Other creditors	49,137	42,028
Accruals and deferred income	11,753	52,997
	<u>373,656</u>	<u>191,188</u>

Included within bank loans and finance leases due after one year is £119,551 (2019: £nil) which is secured against the company assets.

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	832,369	946,622
Obligations under finance leases	33,847	61,720
Other borrowings	176,831	176,831
	<u>1,043,047</u>	<u>1,185,173</u>

Included within bank loans and finance leases due after one year is £825,861 (2019: £1,008,342) which is secured against the company assets.

Hillview Care Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

8	Called up share capital	2020	2019
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	90 (2019: 100) Ordinary shares of £1 each	90	100
	5 (2019: -) Ordinary A shares of £1 each	5	-
	5 (2019: -) Ordinary B shares of £1 each	5	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		100	100
		<hr/>	<hr/>

On 1 January 2020, 10 Ordinary shares at £1.00 each were redesignated to 5 Ordinary A shares at £1.00 and 5 Ordinary B shares at £1.00 each.

The shares rank pari passu in all respects except Ordinary A and Ordinary B shares are non-voting with a preferential right to income and return of capital for the nominal amount only.

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.