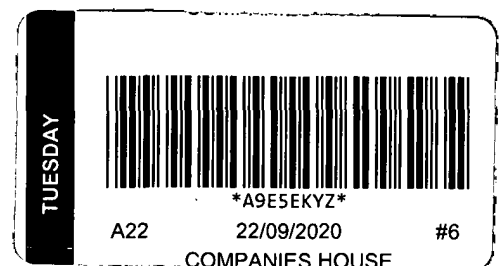


Company Registration No. 10611938 (England and Wales)

HOUSEKEEPING AND CLEANING (UK) LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 2020
FILLETED ACCOUNTS FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



HOUSEKEEPING AND CLEANING (UK) LIMITED

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HOUSEKEEPING AND CLEANING (UK) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2018 £	£
Current assets					
Stocks		-		1,010	
Debtors	3	1,716		20,255	
Cash at bank and in hand		-		81	
		<u>1,716</u>		<u>21,346</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	<u>(752)</u>		<u>(18,811)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>964</u>		<u>2,535</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			<u>864</u>		<u>2,435</u>
Total equity			<u>964</u>		<u>2,535</u>

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

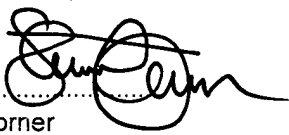
For the financial period ended 30 April 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

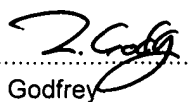
The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the period 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 on 9/9/2020 and are signed on its behalf by:


S Corner
Director


R Godfrey
Director

Company Registration No. 10611938

HOUSEKEEPING AND CLEANING (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Housekeeping and Cleaning (UK) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 4th Floor, Park Gate, 161-163 Preston Road, Brighton, East Sussex, BN1 6AF.

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 Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on the break up basis, as the business ceased to trade as of 30th April 2020.

1.3 Reporting period

The financial statements relate to a 16 month period to 30th April 2020, and as such the comparative figures for the 12 months to 31st December 2018 are not directly comparable. The accounting period was extended, due to the fact that the business ceased to trade as of 30th April 2020.

1.4 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.

1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

HOUSEKEEPING AND CLEANING (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

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.

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.

HOUSEKEEPING AND CLEANING (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

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.

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

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

HOUSEKEEPING AND CLEANING (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

2 Employees

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

	2020 Number	2018 Number
Total	8	8

3 Debtors

	2020 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	-	20,255
Corporation tax recoverable	369	-
Other debtors	1,347	-
	1,716	20,255

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2018 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	32	-
Trade creditors	-	1,233
Corporation tax	-	572
Other taxation and social security	-	16,766
Other creditors	720	240
	752	18,811

5 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

6 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the period the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Sale of Services		Purchase of Services	
	2020 £	2018 £	2020 £	2018 £
A Space in the City Serviced Apartments Limited	224,627	262,187	-	60,000

HOUSEKEEPING AND CLEANING (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

6 Related party transactions

(Continued)

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2020	2018
	£	£
Amounts due from related parties		
A Space in the City Serviced Apartments Limited	-	20,254

7 Parent company

The parent company of Housekeeping and Cleaning (UK) Limited is Evolution Solution Group Limited, the registered office of the parent company is 4th Floor, Park Gate, 161-163 Preston Road, Brighton, East Sussex, BN1 6AF.