Registration number: 08555035

Highpoint Care Ltd

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 30 September 2019

DSM CA Limited Station House Station Road Whalley Clitheroe Lancashire BB7 9RT



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Company Information

Directors Dr Hemant Kumar Patel

Dr Katherine Mary Patel

Registered office Colliers Croft

Clipsley Lane Haydock, St Helens

Merseyside WA11 0JG

Auditors DSM CA Limited

Station House Station Road

Whalley Clitheroe Lancashire BB7 9RT

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 30 September 2019

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 30 September 2019.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is care home

Fair review of the business

The turnover of the business has continued to increase. The company has again been profitable during the year and has now clawed back all the initial losses and now has a positive balance sheet.

Since the year-end, in common with care homes all over the country (and indeed furrther afield) trading has been difficult due to Covid-19. The group has applied for and received grants from local councils - specifically for extra costs incurred by the care home. It has also taken advantage, where appropriate of assistance provided by the Government's job retention scheme for staff who have been furloughed following the need to abide by health guidelines issued by the UK Government.

The company welcomes the UK Government's recent announcement that grants will be given to care homes to see them through the winter to ensure that staff can be provided with Personal Protective Equpment free of charge and guidance that staff should only be working at one care home location. The extension of the furlough scheme is also welcomed in the circumstances.

The company's key financial and other performance indicators during the year were as follows:

,	Unit	2019	2018
Turnover	£	1,910,970	1,825,843
Nursing Staff + Food Costs as % of Turnover	%	44	42

Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors see the key business risk being the level of funding provided by Councils compared to the increase in costs required to ensure the requisite level of care continues to be provided. The group is looking to move toward private patient funding rather than local authority funding.

The directors believe that as local authorities will increasingly be limited to small annual increases in the weekly rates they are able to pay care providers, that such a strategy will substantially lessen the price risk.

Due to the unprecedented circumstances arising from Covid 19, issues arose earlier in 2020 both in obtaining personal protective equipment and in the price paid for such equipment. Once more equipment became available at prices more in line with pre-pandemic costs, the company has looked to acquire more than sufficient personal protective equipment in anticipation of further outbreaks in autumn/winter of 2020/2021. The company, therefore, considers that it is generally in a position of stability compared to many other care homes in the UK.

Following the departure of one of the Directors and the monies owed to him being repaid, the other directors are taking a more pro-active role in the business. The business has taken advantage of the Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan Scheme (CBILS) which has a set repayment schedule and fixed interest rate.

Due to this funding and the monies introduced into the business by the remaining directors, it is considered that the credit risk is lower than might otherwise be the case, but there is still a risk due to potential increases in bank base rates. The directors have sought to manage this risk by formalising the bank loans across the group and have fixed rate loans for the next 3-5 years, which will assist with managing cash-flow risk at this difficult time.

Notes on financial instruments have been dealt with in the Strategic Report.

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 30 September 2019

Approved by the Board on .25/11/20 and signed on its behalf by:

Dr Katherine Mary Patel

Director

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 30 September 2019

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2019.

Directors of the company

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

Dr Hemant Kumar Patel

Dr Katherine Mary Patel

Dr Alan William Whittle (ceased 24 July 2020)

Going concern

The company has made profits during the accounting period which have put the company into positive reserves at the year-end. Forecasts had indicated that this situation was going to continue for the future, but with the unprecedented difficulties encountered due to Coivd-19, profits are set to be lower than forecast. The company has, however, in line with other Care Homes taken advantage of government assistance in the form of grants to cover specific expenditure in relation to Covid-19 and also utilised the Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan Scheme for a government backed loan. Continuing to work thorugh this difficult period, the company is still making substantial profits before depreciation, interest and tax.

Accordingly, the accounts are still prepared on the going concern basis.l

Disclosure of information to the auditors

Each director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditors are unaware.

Approved by the Board on 25 11 20 and signed on its behalf by:

Dr Katherine Mary Patel

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Director

Financial instruments

Objectives and policies

The company income derives partly from the private funds of the patients and partly from councils providing funding for care. The company is aware that with budget cuts, the amounts received from councils is unlikely to keep up with inflation and are actively looking to attract patients with private funding. Billing is done on a regular cycle both to the patients and to the councils and amounts outstanding are pursued.

Regular management figures are prepared to assess the profitability of the business and review cashflow.

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 30 September 2019

Price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk

The price risk stems from the weekly funding levels set by councils for patients who are not totally self-funding. The company is attempting to manage this risk by having more self-funding patients due to the high level of care they seek to provide.

The credit risk is the risk of a council or patient settling a debt with the company. Regular checks on amounts owed are carried out and pursued as appropriate to minimise this risk.

Liquidity and cash-flow risks are managed by regular review of financial information and future income streams to ensure that the business is profitable and debts are being paid on time. Insurance costs are regularly reviewed to ensure that all assets are properly insured in the event of any catastrophe. Ongoing staff training and overview are undertaken to further enhance the business' reputation thus ensuring future income streams.

The Strategic Report has given details regarding the future developments and risks pertaining to the company.

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- · select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006 and in accordance with FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Highpoint Care Ltd

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Highpoint Care Ltd (the 'company') for the year ended 30 September 2019, which comprise the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, Balance Sheet, Statement of Cash Flows, and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
 and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Highpoint Care Ltd

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- · the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- · we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities [set out on page 6], the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Highpoint Care Ltd

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the company to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the company audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

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Alison Watson BSc ACA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of DSM CA Limited, Statutory Auditor

Station House Station Road Whalley Clitheroe Lancashire BB7 9RT

Date: 25/11/2020

Highpoint Care Ltd

Profit and Loss Account and Statement of Retained Earnings for the Year Ended 30
September 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover	3	1,910,970	1,825,843
Cost of sales		(835,372)	(752,365)
Gross profit		1,075,598	1,073,478
Administrative expenses		(835,518)	(812,802)
Other operating income	4	9,508	10,470
Operating profit Interest payable and similar charges	5 6	249,588 (129,322)	<u>271,146</u> (189,026)
moreov payacro and community and geo	· .	(129,322)	(189,026)
Profit before tax		120,266	82,120
Taxation	10	(35,615)	(38,891)
Profit for the financial year		84,651	43,229
Retained earnings brought forward		(62,900)	(106,129)
Retained earnings carried forward		21,751	(62,900)

(Registration number: 08555035) Balance Sheet as at 30 September 2019

•	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	11	3,762,978	3,925,763
Current assets			
Debtors	12	1,101,820	959,634
Cash at bank and in hand		164,658	<u>37,668</u>
		1,266,478	997,302
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	14	(966,456)	(454,107)
Net current assets		300,022	543,195
Total assets less current liabilities		4,063,000	4,468,958
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	14	(4,041,149)	(4,531,758)
Net assets/(liabilities)		21,851	(62,800)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		21,751	(62,900)
Shareholders' funds/(deficit)		21,851	(62,800)

Approved and authorised for issue by the Board on .25 11 20 and signed on its behalf by:

Dr Hemant Kumar Patel

Director

Dr Katherine Mary Patel

KM. Rett

Director

Highpoint Care Ltd

Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 30 September 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Cash flows from operating activities		-	_
Profit for the year		84,651	43,229
Adjustments to cash flows from non-cash items			4
Depreciation and amortisation	5	180,166	181,986
Finance costs	6	129,322	189,026
Income tax expense	10	35,615	38,891
		429,754	453,132
Working capital adjustments			
(Increase)/decrease in trade debtors	12	(142,186)	9,783
Increase in trade creditors	14 _	461,180	44,342
Cash generated from operations		748,748	507,257
Income taxes paid	10	(39,078)	(22,226)
Net cash flow from operating activities	_	709;670	485,031
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisitions of tangible assets		(17,381)	(4,572)
Cash flows from financing activities		•	
Interest paid	6	(129,322)	(133,930)
Repayment of bank borrowing	•	(192,535)	-
Proceeds from other borrowing draw downs		300,000	150,000
Repayment of other borrowing	<u>-</u>	(584,456)	(438,751)
Net cash flows from financing activities		(606,313)	(422,681)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		85,976	57,778
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 October		37,668	(20,110)
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 September		123,644	37,668

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2019

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England & Wales.

The address of its registered office is: Colliers Croft Clipsley Lane Haydock, St Helens Merseyside WA11 0JG

The principal place of business is: 161 Clipsley Lane Haydock WA11 0JG England

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

Going concern

The company has continued to make profits during the accounting period At the year-end the company had positive reserves. Results continued to improve after the year-end until Covid-19 arrived in the UK. At the beginning of the pandemic, costs increased substantially, but subsequently the company has received grant from the Council to offset a large portion of the increased costs and the UK Government has recently announced further funding from Councils to try to ensure that Personal Protective Equipment for Care Homes is funded until 31st March 2021. In addition, the company has taken advantgage of Government backed business loans, which has given more security in the medium term over the cost of funding. In addition, the directors have agreed to continue to support the company and only to seek repayment of their loans when funds permit. Accordingly the accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2019

Judgements

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are to be recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Treatment of Land and Buildings

The land and buildings are used for the company's business and the directors therefore do not consider that they constitute investment properties.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows:

Valuations of land and Buildings

The Land and Buildings are stated in the accounts at cost and are subject to an impairment valuation each year. The impairment review is undertaken by the directors using their knowledge of the property in light of the market and performance of the business. The review also considers the property valuations for insurance purposes to ensure that the properties are fully insured. The carrying amount is £2,995,816 (2018 -£2,995,816).

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the income due for the provision of care for residents. As this is provision of care - VAT is not applicable. Turnover is calculated on the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the provision of such services and is recognised at the time of the provision of the service and is shown net of rebates and any discounts.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2019

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

The trading property is stated at original cost and is subject to an annual impairment review. This is because the property is subject to regular refurbishments and updates so the directors consider the the residual value will be the same as cost.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class

Land and Buildings

Plant and machinery

Fixtures and fittings

Office equipment

Motor vehicles

Depreciation method and rate

Subject to annual impairment review

10% straight line

15% reducing balance

25% reducing balance

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2019

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

3 Revenue

The analysis of the company's revenue for the year from continuing operations is as follows:

The analysis of the company's revenue for the year from continuing opera	tions is as follows:	
Fee income - Local Authority and Private Residents	2019 £ 1,910,970	2018 £ 1,825,843
4 Other operating income		
The analysis of the company's other operating income for the year is as fo	llows:	
	2019 £	2018 £
RHI Income	9,508	10,470
5 Operating profit		
Arrived at after charging/(crediting)		
	2019	2018
	£	£
Depreciation expense	180,166	181,986

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2019

6 Interest payable and similar expenses	2019	2018
	£	£
Interest on bank overdrafts and borrowings	906	902
Interest expense on other finance liabilities	128,416	188,124
	129,322	189,026
7 Staff costs		
The aggregate payroll costs (including directors' remuneration)	were as follows:	
	2019 £	2018 £
Wages and salaries	1,055,859	983,000
Social security costs	62,740	72,173
Pension costs, defined contribution scheme	15,015	8,352
Staff training/welfare/travel costs	11,341	12,915
	1,144,955	1,076,440
The average number of persons employed by the company (in category was as follows:		
	ncluding directors) during the year	ear, analysed by
category was as follows:	ncluding directors) during the year 2019	ear, analysed by 2018 No.
category was as follows: Administration and support	ncluding directors) during the year 2019 No. 7	ear, analysed by 2018 No. 7
category was as follows:	2019 No. 7 48	ear, analysed by 2018 No. 7 47
category was as follows: Administration and support	ncluding directors) during the year 2019 No. 7	ear, analysed by 2018 No. 7
category was as follows: Administration and support	2019 No. 7 48	ear, analysed by 2018 No. 7 47
Administration and support Other departments	2019 No. 7 48	ear, analysed by 2018 No. 7 47
Administration and support Other departments 8 Directors' remuneration	2019 No. 7 48	ear, analysed by 2018 No. 7 47
Administration and support Other departments 8 Directors' remuneration	2019 No. 7 48 55	2018 No. 7 47
Administration and support Other departments 8 Directors' remuneration	2019 No. 7 48 55	2018 No. 7 47 54
Administration and support Other departments 8 Directors' remuneration The directors' remuneration for the year was as follows:	2019 No. 7 48 55	2018 No. 7 47 54
Administration and support Other departments 8 Directors' remuneration The directors' remuneration for the year was as follows: Remuneration	2019 No. 7 48 55	2018 No. 7 47 54

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2019

10 Taxation

Tax charged/(credited) in the income statement

	2019 £	2018 £
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	35,615	38,891

The tax on profit before tax for the year is the same as the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2018 - the same as the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19% (2018 - 19%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit before tax	120,266	82,120
Corporation tax at standard rate	22,851	15,603
Effect of expense not deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss)	518	1,219
Tax increase from effect of capital allowances and depreciation	12,246	11,601
Tax increase from other short-term timing differences		10,468
Total tax charge	35,615	38,891

Highpoint Care Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2019

11 Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles	Other property, plant and equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation At 1 October 2018 Additions	2,995,816	381,611 13,700	41,500	1,421,040	4,839,967 17,381
At 30 September 2019	2,995,816	395,311	41,500	1,424,721	4,857,348
Depreciation At 1 October 2018 Charge for the year	- -	192,409 30,435	12,465 7,259	709,330 142,472	914,204 180,166
At 30 September 2019	<u> </u>	222,844	19,724	851,802	1,094,370
Carrying amount					
At 30 September 2019	2,995,816	172,467	21,776	572,919	3,762,978
At 30 September 2018	2,995,816	189,202	29,035	711,710	3,925,763

Included within the net book value of land and buildings above is £2,995,816 (2018 - £2,995,816) in respect of freehold land and buildings.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2019

12 Debtors

Payments on account of Fees

Due after one year Loans and borrowings

Accrued interest payable

Funding Circle Loan

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors		208,216	66,124
Amounts owed by fellow subsidiaries	18	857,716	858,116
Other debtors		188	188
Prepayments	<u>-</u>	35,700	35,206
Total current trade and other debtors	=	1,101,820	959,634
13 Cash and cash equivalents			
		2019 £	2018 £
Cash on hand		138	103
Cash at bank	_	164,520	37,565
·		164,658	37,668
Bank overdrafts	_	(41,014)	<u>-</u>
Cash and cash equivalents in statement of cash flows	=	123,644	37,668
14 Creditors			
		2019	2018
	Note	£	£
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	17	328,281	273,649
Trade creditors		59,939	41,139
Amounts Due to Directors and Related parties	18	244,606	-
Outstanding defined contribution pension costs		6,614	3,778
Credit card and Other creditors		65,374	25,041
Accrued expenses		77,360	71,422
Corporation Tax and Group Relief Owed	10	35,615	39,078

17

148,667 966,456

3,590,388

317,428

133,333 4,041,149 454,107

4,214,330

4,531,758

317,428

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2019

15 Pension and other schemes

Defined contribution pension scheme

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the company to the scheme and amounted to £15,015 (2018 - £8,352).

Contributions totalling £6,614 (2018 - £3,778) were payable to the scheme at the end of the year and are included in creditors.

16 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2019		20	018
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary A1 shares of £1 each	90	90	90	90
Ordinary B 1 shares of £1 each	10	10	10	10
	100	100	100	100

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2019

17 Loans and borrowings

Non-current loans and borrowings	2019 £	2018 £
Bank borrowings	2,772,095	2,968,230
Amounts owed to Directors	818,293	1,246,100
	3,590,388	4,214,330
	2019 £	2018 £
Current loans and borrowings	_	~
Bank borrowings	195,600	192,000
Bank overdrafts	41,014	-
Funding Circle Loan	91,667	81,649
	328,281	273,649

The bank borrowings and bank overdraft are secured on the assets of the company via fixed and floating charges.

Bank borrowings

Bank Loan is denominated in Sterling and the final instalment is due on 29 April 2021. The carrying amount at year end is £2,967,695 (2018 - £3,160,230).

The security is a fixed charge over the property owned by the company and a fixed and floating charge over the remaining assets of the company

Other borrowings

Funding Circle Loans is denominated in Sterling with a nominal interest rate of %, and the final instalment is due on 20 August 2022. The carrying amount at year end is £225,000 (2018 - £81,649).

The security is a floating charge over the assets of the company.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2019

18 Related party transactions

The loans from the Directors are unsecured and repayable on demand. Previously interest has been accrued at 4% per annum on the outstanding balances - but the Directors have foregone the interest this year. The previous accrued interest has not yet been paid and will not be paid in the following year and accordingly is included within creditors due after more than one year.

Key management compensation

•	2019	2018
	£	£
Salaries and other short term employee benefits	94,068	77,129

Summary of transactions with entities with joint control or significant interest

Fellow subsidiaries of Highpoint Care Holdings LLP

Amount loaned to companies to enable construction of care homes. The loans are unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable on demand. Amounts owed to the company are £836,456 (2018: £832,110).

Summary of transactions with other related parties

Companies owned by H&K Patel who are majority owners of Highpoint Care Holdings LLP Loans are unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable on demand. Amounts owed to Highpoint Care Limited are £21,260 (2018; £26,006) and amounts owed by Highpoint Care Limited are £64,615 (2018: £nil)

19 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent is Highpoint Care Group Limited, incorporated in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent is Highpoint Care Holdings LLP, incorporated in England and Wales.

These financial statements are available upon request from the registered office of Highpoint Care Holdings LLP, which is Colliers Croft, Clipsley Lane, Haydock, St Helens, Merseyside, WAII 0JG

The ultimate controlling party is Dr H K Patel, Dr K M Patel and Dr A W Whittle by virtue of their holdings in Highpoint Care Holdings LLP. Dr A W Whittle left Highoint Care Holdings LLP on 24th July 2020 and thus at the date of signing of the report, the ultimate controlling party is Dr H K Patel and Dr K M Patel.