Registered number: 09881631

HILLVIEW ENGINEERING LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022

Hillview Engineering Limited Unaudited Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 November 2022

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Hillview Engineering Limited Balance Sheet As at 30 November 2022

Registered number: 09881631

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible Assets	3		181,416	_	200,962
			101 116		20000
CUDDENT ACCETS			181,416		200,962
CURRENT ASSETS		71.250		51 775	
Stocks	4	71,250		51,775	
Debtors	5	304,660		193,804	
Cash at bank and in hand		126,900	-	91,515	
		502,810		337,094	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	6	(482,662)	-	(338,638)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			20,148		(1,544)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			201,564	-	199,418
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year	7		(105,519)	-	(134,519)
NET ASSETS			96,045	:	64,899
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				•	
Called up share capital	8		100		100
Profit and Loss Account			95,945		64,799
				•	
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			96,045		64,899
		:		=	

Hillview Engineering Limited Balance Sheet (continued) As at 30 November 2022

For the year ending 30 November 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

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

The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account.

On behalf of the board

Mr Benjamin Barker

Director **08/02/2023**

The notes on pages 3 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

1. Accounting Policies

1.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the FRS 102 Section 1A Small Entities - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

1.2. Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has transferred to the buyer. This is usually at the point that the customer has signed for the delivery of the goods.

Rendering of services

Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs. Turnover is only recognised to the extent of recoverable expenses when the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably.

1.3. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of the fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Plant & Machinery 20% Reducing Balance
Motor Vehicles 20% Reducing Balance
Computer Equipment 20% Reducing Balance

1.4. Stocks and Work in Progress

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads. Work-in-progress is reflected in the accounts on a contract by contract basis by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses.

1.5. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other year and 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 end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible timing differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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 assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and asset reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they related to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

1.6. Government Grant

Government grants are recognised in the profit and loss account in an appropriate manner that matches them with the expenditure towards which they are intended to contribute.

Grants for immediate financial support or to cover costs already incurred are recognised immediately in the profit and loss account. Grants towards general activities of the entity over a specific period are recognised in the profit and loss account over that period.

Grants towards fixed assets are recognised over the expected useful lives of the related assets and are treated as deferred income and released to the profit and loss account over the useful life of the asset concerned.

All grants in the profit and loss account are recognised when all conditions for receipt have been complied with.

2. Average Number of Employees

Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was as follows:

	2022	2021
Office and administration	3	3
Manufacturing	9	9
	12	12

3. Tangible Assets				
	Plant & Machinery	Motor Vehicles	Computer Equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
As at 1 December 2021	372,639	61,908	1,032	435,579
Additions	25,809	=		25,809
As at 30 November 2022	398,448	61,908	1,032	461,388
Depreciation				
As at 1 December 2021	198,682	35,173	762	234,617
Provided during the period	39,954	5,347	54	45,355
As at 30 November 2022	238,636	40,520	816	279,972
Net Book Value				
As at 30 November 2022	159,812	21,388	216	181,416
As at 1 December 2021	173,957	26,735	270	200,962
4. Stocks				
			2022	2021
			£	£
Stock - materials			15,000	20,000
Stock - work in progress		_	56,250	31,775
		=	71,250	51,775
5. Debtors				
			2022	2021
			£	£
Due within one year			200 551	122.004
Trade debtors Directors' loan accounts			288,551	166,884 10,811
Directors to an accounts		_		
			288,551	177,695
Due after more than one year S455 TAX			16,109	16 100
5433 TAA		-		16,109
		_	16,109	16,109
		_	304,660	193,804

6. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within On	ne Year				
				2022	2021
				£	£
Trade creditors				155,503	116,234
Bank loans and overdrafts				241,311	180,191
Corporation tax				22,138	9,300
Other taxes and social security				2,621	6,049
VAT				54,357	21,779
Net wages				6,159	5,085
Directors' loan accounts			_	573	
			=	482,662	338,638
7. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After Mor	re Than One Ye	ar			
				2022	2021
				£	£
Bank loans				105,519	134,519
			_		
			_	105,519	134,519
8. Share Capital					
				2022	2021
Allotted, Called up and fully paid			_	100	
9. Directors Advances, Credits and Guarante	es				
Included within Debtors are the following loans to	directors:				
	As at 1 December 2021	Amounts advanced	Amounts repaid	Amounts written off	As at 30 November 2022
	£	£	£	£	£
Mr Benjamin Barker	(10,811)		(11,384)		573
The above loan is unsecured, interest free and repa	yable on demand	d.			
Dividends paid to directors					
				2022	2021
				£	£
Mr Benjamin Barker				28,050	39,600
Mrs Karina Barker				22,950	32,400

10. General Information

Hillview Engineering Limited Registered number 09881631 is a limited by shares company incorporated in England & Wales. The Registered Office is Unit 32 Winchester Farm, Draycott Road, Cheddar, Somerset, BS27 3RP.

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.