Registered number: 09881631

HILLVIEW ENGINEERING LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

Hillview Engineering Limited Unaudited Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 November 2020

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Hillview Engineering Limited Balance Sheet As at 30 November 2020

Registered number: 09881631

		2020		2019	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible Assets	3		227,038		195,475
CUDDENT ACCEPTO			227,038		195,475
CURRENT ASSETS		oo			
Stocks	4	61,500		72,000	
Debtors	5	325,259		175,850	
Cash at bank and in hand		154,759	-	-	
		541,518		247,850	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	6	(340,565)		(214,146)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			200,953		33,704
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		,	427,991		229,179
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year	7	,	(310,754)		(145,739)
NET ASSETS			117,237		83,440
CAPITAL AND RESERVES		•		•	
Called up share capital	8		100		100
Profit and Loss Account			117,137		83,340
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•	·
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			117,237	_	83,440

Hillview Engineering Limited Balance Sheet (continued) As at 30 November 2020

For the year ending 30 November 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- 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 30/03/2021

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:

	2020	2019
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 2019	279,763	61,908	1,032	342,703
Additions	69,480	-	. <u> </u>	69,480
As at 30 November 2020	349,243	61,908	1,032	412,183
Depreciation				
As at 1 December 2019	126,485	20,134	609	147,228
Provided during the period	29,477	8,355	85	37,917
As at 30 November 2020	155,962	28,489	694	185,145
Net Book Value	<u></u>			
As at 30 November 2020	193,281	33,419	338	227,038
As at 1 December 2019	153,278	41,774	423	195,475
4. Stocks				
			2020	2019
			£	£
Stock - materials and work in progress			20,000	20,000
Stock - materials			52,000	-
Stock - work in progress		_	(10,500)	52,000
		=	61,500	72,000
5. Debtors				
			2020	2019
			£	£
Due within one year				
Trade debtors			175,694	175,850
Directors' loan accounts		_	149,565	-
			325,259	175,850

6. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within	One Year				
				2020	2019
				£	£
Trade creditors				123,755	90,412
Bank loans and overdrafts				170,379	111,689
Corporation tax				15,334	4,825
Other taxes and social security				6,239	2,218
VAT				19,661	4,693
Net wages				4,672	-
Other creditors				525	-
Directors' loan accounts			_	-	309
			=	340,565	214,146
7. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After M	Iore Than One Y	ear			
				2020	2019
				£	£
Bank loans			_	310,754	145,739
			=	310,754	145,739
8. Share Capital					
				2020	2019
Allotted, Called up and fully paid			=	100	100
9. Directors Advances, Credits and Guarar	itees				
Included within Debtors are the following loans	to directors:				
· ·	As at 1 December 2019	Amounts advanced	Amounts repaid	Amounts written off	As at 30 November 2020
	£	£	£	£	£
Mr Benjamin Barker	-				149,565
The above loan is unsecured, interest free and re	payable on deman	ıd.			
Dividends paid to directors					
				2020	2019
				£	£
Mr Benjamin Barker				39,600	28,600
Mrs Karina Barker				32,400	23,400

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.