Company Registration No. 11723901 (England and Wales)
HILLSIDE FARM DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2021
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR
Redwood House 65 Bristol Road Keynsham Bristol BS31 2WB

# CONTENTS

	Page
Company information	1
Balance sheet	2 - 3
Notes to the financial statements	4 - 8

# COMPANY INFORMATION

**Directors** Mr D Gunter

Mrs C Gunter

Company number 11723901

Registered office Redwood House

65 Bristol Road Keynsham Bristol BS31 2WB

Accountants TC Group

Redwood House 65 Bristol Road Keynsham Bristol BS31 2WB

# BALANCE SHEET

# AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

		20:	<b>2</b> 1	2020	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		29,114		20,100
Current assets					
Stocks		508,718		7 <b>1,</b> 001	
Debtors	4	1,203,991		610	
Cash at bank and in hand		164,879		176,208	
		1,877,588		247,819	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(255,492)		(131,427)	
Net current assets			1,622,096		116,392
Total assets less current liabilities			1,651,210		136,492
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(1,500,000)		-
Provisions for liabilities			(5,532)		(3,819
Net assets			145,678		132,673
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			20		20
Profit and loss reserves			145,658		132,653
Fotal equity			145,678		132,673

### **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

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 2021 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 on 5 May 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr D Gunter Director

Company Registration No. 11723901

The notes on pages 4 to 8 form part of these financial statements

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

### 1 Accounting policies

#### **Company information**

Hillside Farm Developments Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Redwood House, 65 Bristol Road, Keynsham, Bristol, BS31 2WB.

#### 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 a mounts 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 the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

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 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.

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:

Plant and equipment

25% on cost

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

#### 1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

#### 1.5 Stocks

Work in progress is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost is calculated using the first-in, first-out method and includes all purchase, transport and handling costs in bringing stocks to their present location and condition.

### 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.

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.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### 1.7 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.

### 2 Employees

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

	2021	2020
	Number	Number
Total	-	-

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

3	Tangible fixed assets		
			Plant and equipment
			£
	Cost		
	At 1 January 2021		26,800
	Additions		20,952
	At 31 December 2021		47,752
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 January 2021		6,700
	Depreciation charged in the year		11,938
	At 31 December 2021		18,638
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 December 2021		29,114
	At 31 December 2020		20,100
4	Debtors		
		2021	2020
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Other debtors	3,991	610
		2021	2020
	Amounts falling due after more than one year:	£	£
	Other debtors	1,200,000	-
	Total debtors	1,203,991	610

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Corporation tax	1,362	27,297
	Other creditors	254,130	104,130
		255,492	131,427
6	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Other creditors	1,500,000	-

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.